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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892, 1909 and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House on Saturday, the 18th January, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. B. E. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKESH CHAKRABARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SASHI KANTA ACHARJI CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDAR CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID, NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

Each Additional Member of the Council present made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the President said :—

GENTLEMEN—

You have come here for the first meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal. I feel proud to preside over you. I feel not only proud but glad to welcome you. We all share the same hope—that as a Council we may do good. Most of you are the elected representatives of constituencies. Some of you have so deserved the confidence of your fellow-citizens that you come here unopposed. I never was able to do that myself, but I respect those who can, and I congratulate you. Others of you have fought an election and have won. I have fought elections. I have lost often enough and I have won often enough to be able to congratulate you also most sincerely.

I thank those who have come here on my invitation as nominated Members. I chose you because I believe that, whether officials or non-officials, you will be active in the true interests of those for whose good we exist. Our meeting to-day is a formal one, but we look forward to other meetings when we shall show that much as we may differ among ourselves in some things—possibly in many things—we are all united in our determination to do what we can for Bengal, for India and for the Empire.

Bengal has been without a Council for nearly ten months. Some of you perhaps thought this unfortunate. You may have wished for legislation—some of you, I know, would have liked to ask questions and to move resolutions. But the delay was unavoidable. Now that there is a Council you will, I feel sure, make full and fair use of it, and I feel sure that those of us who have to answer questions or to give consideration to criticism will do so fully and fairly.

Speaking for the first time in this room, I cannot help referring for a moment to His Excellency Lord Hardinge with whom and with whose predecessors as Governors General of India this room is so closely associated. A Resolution will be moved directly expresing what we all feel. I shall not in any way anticipate what will then be said much more ably than I could say it, but I would like to express my resolve to be guided as your President by the principles which guided Lord Hardinge as President in his Council, and my hope that we may all strive according to our lights as devotedly as he did.

Gentlemen, I cannot claim your confidence on the plea of Indian experience. My safest ground for asking it is my knowledge that I can always rely on the whole-hearted and candid advice of your tried friend Sir William Duke. He presided over the Bengal Legislative Council under circumstances now passed away. We are glad that he is to be our Vice-President.

Recent administrative changes made a reconstruction of the Council necessary. My colleagues and I gave, I hope, fair—as we certainly gave lengthy—consideration to all views which were put before us. And I am certain that the Government of India and the Secretary of State gave every consideration to what we put before them. The result, I hope, is not unsatisfactory ; there has been no retrogression from the liberal principles on which the original system of Councils was conceived, rather there has been a progressive development. If that development seems to any of you

(as perhaps it may) to be somewhat slow or over-cautious, you must remember that it is not very long, as things go in politics, since the introduction of the general Reform Scheme, and that great changes cannot be made hurriedly in matters of principle anywhere—least of all where—as here in India) changes must affect very varied communities, and where the most advanced must often have to take such comfort as they can from the thought that it is just because they are advanced, that they feel the grief which delay always brings to active-minded men.

We tried to maintain for the public the representation which they enjoyed in the late Legislative Councils of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The representation of the Corporation as a whole, of the University, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, of the Calcutta Trades Association, of Chittagong Port, of the District Boards and of Muhammadans remains unaltered.

In the old Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam the tea interest was represented by two members elected by three Associations (of which only one now remains in Bengal). The tea interests of the province as a whole are now represented by a single elected Member. The jute interest used to be represented by a Member elected by the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, an arrangement which was admittedly not intended to be permanent. At first we hoped to form a constituency representing both the cultivating and manufacturing interests connected with jute, but we found that impracticable. We were very anxious to secure for the Council the services of a European gentleman with business-training and with mufassal interests and experience. We should have liked to have organised a suitable electorate for this, but we found we could not, and for the present, therefore, we have had to have recourse to nomination.

In the old Province of Bengal, landholders were treated more liberally than they were in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the two West Bengal Divisions jointly elected two members, while Dacca and Rajshahi elected but one Member alternately and the Chittagong Division elected a Member alternately with the Surma Valley Division. Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions have now been treated on a footing of equality with the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. But we had only a limited number of elective seats to dispose of, and we had the claims of many important interests to satisfy, and as we could not but feel that Chittagong Division has not the same importance as the other Divisions have, we were not able to extend to it more liberal treatment than it had before.

The municipalities, however, of Chittagong are better off than they were in Eastern Bengal and Assam. There are only six of them; their joint population is less than a hundred thousand. They could not reasonably be placed on the same footing as the more numerous and more populous municipalities in the other Divisions, but while in the old Council their amount of representation could be numerically expressed as one-quarter, they now elect one Member alternately with the landlords and thus secure a representation of practically one-half.

An extra seat has been given to the municipalities in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions alternately. And an elective seat, for which any one resident in the city may stand, has been given to the non-official Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation.

Members of Local Boards now vote along with the non-official members of District Boards. The qualifications of landlords in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions have been lowered. The special franchise for Muhammadans has been extended. These changes will, we hope, interest, an increased number of persons in the Council elections.

As regards candidates, Government servants are now expressly excluded. No separate qualifications are prescribed for Muhammadan candidates in their special electorates. Direct voting has been substituted for voting through delegates in the case of election by Local Boards and Muhammadans.

Finally, slightly larger powers are conferred on returning officers to enable them to decide quickly questions under dispute. These, gentlemen, are, roughly speaking, the changes that have been made. I think you will agree that their tendency is in the right direction.

You probably expect me to tell you what Bills Government hope to bring before Council. Three Bills will be introduced when we meet next Wednesday—a Public Demands Recovery Bill, a Board of Revenue Bill and a Calcutta Burial Boards Bill. The first of these aims at consolidating and amending the Law relating to the recovery of arrears of land-revenue and certain other State dues. A schedule will clearly set forth the rules of procedure to be followed instead of incorporating portions of the Code of the Civil Procedure by reference.

The Board of Revenue Bill contemplates reduction in the number of permanent Members of the Board from two to one, in consequence of the creation of the Executive Council for Bengal. There has been only one Member since 1910, and there will only be one Member ordinarily in future, though power is taken to appoint a temporary Additional Member in cases of emergency.

The Calcutta Burial Boards Bill empowers Government to appoint a separate Board to superintend the burial of persons other than Christians and Muhammadans for which communities Burial Boards already exist.

Besides these, we hope to bring forward at least five other Bills. There will be a Laws Bill to assimilate, as far as possible, the Statute Law in force in Eastern and Western Bengal and to reconcile differences in matters of detail which were brought about by differences in the legislation on similar subjects passed by the two Councils while Eastern Bengal was a separate Province.

A Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill will aim chiefly at remedying defects in the constitution of a Sinking Fund prescribed by the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899.

In connection with Sanitary Reform, to which much attention has lately been given by Government, steps are being taken to train a Sanitary Service to assist Municipal Commissioners, and Government will bring forward a Bill enabling them to insist on the employment of Sanitary Officers in mufassal municipalities.

I hope a Bill may be brought in during the present session to consolidate the law relating to the administration of the Port of Chittagong.

Another measure will be a Bill to deal with such evils as cotton-gambling. I want to correct a misapprehension which I fear exists in the public mind. Some newspapers have attributed blame to the Imperial Government, and even to the Viceroy, for delay in issuing the Ordinance for the suppression of cotton-gambling. I wish to state clearly and publicly that neither the Viceroy nor the Government of India was in any way responsible for that delay, and that it is on me that the blame ought to fall. Had I asked sooner than I did for the promulgation of an Ordinance, I have no doubt the Government of India would willingly have granted my request. I did not ask for an Ordinance; and perhaps you may think me the more blameworthy in that I thought of asking for one, but deliberately refrained. The legal proceedings, which the Bengal Government took under the present Gambling Act, led to a diminution of the evil but only for a time. After these measures proved unsuccessful, I hoped that vigilant action by the Police and prosecutions for obstruction might keep the evil under sufficient control until the new Legislative Council could deal with it by ordinary legislation.

The promulgation of an Ordinance is a very exceptional procedure, and one which I think should only be followed in the last resort. I hoped that this Council might be constituted sufficiently soon to suppress the evil of cotton-gambling by ordinary legislation, but in this hope I was wrong, and, when I saw that I was, I asked for an Ordinance and I got it. As you know an Ordinance can only remain in force for six months; I sincerely hope we may pass a Bill in the present session which will suppress not only cotton-gambling, but other abuses of a similar nature.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

I must say something now about the place in which we are met. The Legislative Council of the Governor General used to meet in this room. The Members of my Council are fewer in number than those of the Governor General's Council. The Governor General's Council only occupied the rooms on this floor. I propose to put two other floors at your disposal, but I fear that, in spite of this, the accommodation—both for Hon'ble Members and certainly for the public—may prove at best somewhat inconvenient. I have arranged a common room and a library for you on the ground floor. A Committee room adjoins this Council Chamber and rooms will be provided upstairs for the use of Members of the Executive Council and for Secretaries to Government, where these officers may attend to their ordinary duties at times when their presence in Council is unnecessary. All rooms will be furnished with division bells, and I hope these arrangements may conduce somewhat to your general comfort and convenience, but they do not provide for any improvement in the accommodation in the Chamber itself. After the present session has run on for a little, you and I will be better able to judge what further improvement is desirable. When we know this we can consider whether structural alterations are needed or are possible; and I shall do all I can to meet your wishes. Whatever other alterations are necessary, we ought, I think (if it can be done without undue expense), to provide a separate entrance to this wing and perhaps to put in a lift to convey Members and the public to the Council Chamber. These conveniences would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated, and I think they could be secured without much difficulty.

Before I sit down, gentlemen, I would remind the non-official Members that, after this meeting, you will elect your representatives in the Finance Committee."

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji moved the following Resolution :—

This Council desires to place on record its feeling of horror and detestation at the wicked attempt made on the lives of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge at Delhi, and its sense of profound thankfulness at their providential escape; and begs to offer its respectful sympathy to Their Excellencies, and earnestly hopes that His Excellency may speedily recover and resume his exalted duties.

He said :—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, for which I am truly thankful, I have the honour to move the above resolution which stands in my name.

My Lord, it is not necessary that I should detain this Council for any considerable length in order to commend this resolution to their unanimous and, I may add, enthusiastic acceptance. It seems to me, my Lord, that it is not enough that we should, in our individual capacities as members of this Council, say what we feel about the attempt, the wicked attempt made on the lives of Their Excellencies. It is necessary that we should proceed a step further and embody the sense—the collective sense—of this Council in a formal and definite resolution. I understand that this has been the procedure followed by other Legislative Councils in India; and, though we may be among the last, I am sure we are not among the least in the intensity of the emotions which the Delhi outrage has awakened in our hearts. Our feeling (and I may say that it is the feeling of the country) which has been expressed in a hundred different ways—through the utterances of our Press, in our Conferences and Congresses, in the recorded resolutions of our public bodies—our feeling is one of horror and detestation at the murderous attack made on Their Excellencies, and of profound thankfulness at their providential escape. Our sense of indignation has been intensified by the thought that the arm of the assassin should have been uplifted against one of the most illustrious of

Indian Viceroys—a Viceroy who, by his private worth and public virtues, has enthroned himself in the hearts of the people. Whatever differences of opinion there may exist in regard to the measures of the Government,—and such differences there must be among a community which does not suffer from stagnation—for the moment, my Lord, the voice of comment, the voice of criticism is hushed, and all sections of our somewhat heterogeneous community are united by the common sentiment and by the common desire to render the tribute of our homage and admiration to the great ruler who, the true Englishman that he is, has always placed the claims of duty above all other considerations. If our Government was not a British Government, if Lord Hardinge had not been penetrated through and through with the spirit of British administration and the immemorial traditions of British rule in India, I apprehend there would have been an interruption, perhaps even a set-back, of that course of beneficent policy which has received an added impetus since the visit of His Majesty to this country. God be thanked that this is not to be. Lord Hardinge's affection for the people of India remains unchanged and unchangeable. Our welfare is the dominating thought in his mind. To the Royal message of "Hope", he has superadded a message of "Faith". He has told us that he has faith in the people of India and in their destinies. No nobler or more stirring words were ever uttered by any statesman or minister of the Crown. They will be to us an ever-living source of inspiration. If sorrow and suffering shared be sorrow and suffering relieved, then I will say this, that there has been effected throughout the length and breadth of this wide, wide continent an outburst of respectful sympathy, so deep, so genuine, so moving in its solicitude for the recovery of the Viceroy that I confess, my Lord, that I have not witnessed the like of it in the whole course of my public life. The heart of the Indian peoples has been stirred to its deepest depths; and from our temples and mosques and from the banks of our sacred rivers, the voices of thousands and tens of thousands of devout worshippers are uplifted in daily prayer to the footsteps of the throne of the Supreme that His Excellency may speedily recover and resume those exalted duties, in the performance of which he has won for himself—and in an unstinted measure—the love, the confidence, the gratitude and the admiration of the people of India. One word more and I am done. I feel we should not be doing justice to ourselves if we did not express our gratitude to your Excellency for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us. I cannot forget, my Lord, that this is more or less an historic occasion. This is the first meeting of the first Legislative Council of re-united Bengal (now happily raised to the status of a Presidency Government) under a ruler who, during the short time that he has been with us, has won the hearts of the people committed to his care. We realise the gravity of our obligations and I am sure each one of us here will endeavour, according to his lights and according to the measure of his opportunities, to rise to the full height of his responsibility. We realise the fact that with the Royal visit a new era has dawned in this country—an era in which criticism is to be supplemented by co-operation. We are here, my Lord, not merely to criticise but to co-operate with the Government in the difficult task of administration. Of course in a deliberate assembly like ours, where every question has to be settled after discussion, there must be some amount of criticism. But whatever criticism may be offered will, I am sure, be offered, not indeed with a view to embarrass but to help the Government. Co-operation and not mere criticism will be our dominating note. That I take it, my Lord, is the sense of the country, and of the the mandate with which we have been charged by the constituencies which have sent us here to represent their interests. With these words I beg to move the Resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod said :—

Your Excellency—On behalf of the European Mercantile Community of Bengal, I rise to support the Resolution which is now before us and to express our utter abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on the life of our Viceroy, and our gratitude to the Almighty for having preserved his life

[*Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; Nawab Saiyid, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

and that of Lady Hardinge, who shared his danger. Some of us may not agree with Lord Hardinge in all things; but that in no way diminishes our admiration for his marked ability, our respect for the conscientious discharge of his duty and of our continued wish for his personal welfare. It is our proud reflection that His Excellency and Lady Hardinge, under the most trying circumstances, displayed the most marked bravery and fully sustained the best traditions of the English race. I am diffident in adding much to what has already been said, but I cannot (in justice to our duties as responsible citizens of this important Empire) but draw the serious attention of my Hon'ble colleagues to a speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid to a similar resolution at the opening meeting of the Bombay Council. It is reported in page 146 of *Capital* of the 15th instant. I fully endorse what he has said, which expresses the feelings of every right-minded man in India. It is beyond the bounds of belief that the Delhi and similar outrages could take place unnoticed in the midst of a crowd, and yet no one has come forward to denounce the miscreant. We hear all round of the sins of the Police—a deserving but much-maligned body—but not a word of the sins of the people, and I have read and heard of sympathy unveiledly expressed for the most cold-blooded murders. As long as this attitude of mind exists, as long as the Indian populace display apathy, how can any one expect a reasonable man to admit the possibility of giving an equal voice to such people in the administration of this country—people who so little understand what their duties and responsibilities are as loyal citizens?

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—

"My LORD, as a loyal citizen, as a representative of the landholders of Bengal, on behalf of myself and my constituency and other brother zamindars in this Council, I deem it my sacred duty to support the resolution that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend to the left. For the dastardly attempt on the lives of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, has moved the heart of everyone in India, and has once more brought into prominence the question of how to deal with anarchism in this land. Let us hope that this incident may be a singular one and that the future may be bright again as the past was until this unfortunate incident occurred. But I am sure, my Lord, that all of us present here (and I speak on behalf of the non-official Indians present in this Council to-day) will agree with me in thinking that whilst we strongly deprecate the attempt on the life of the Viceroy, whilst we hope that the future may be bright again, we know that, in case anarchism makes another headway again in India, not merely an expression of sympathy, but co-operation, not merely words but actions will be necessary to eradicate the evil from the country and, as my Hon'ble friend to the left has already said, the keynote of the new Council, we hope, will be co-operation. So we trust that Government and the Council will co-operate if such a contingency arises. With these few words, my Lord, I support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID, NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR said:—

"MY LORD,—On behalf of the Muhammadan community, I beg to associate myself whole-heartedly with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji in condemnation of the horrible act of sacrilege which has sent a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of this Peninsula. We, Muhammadans, are enjoined by the tenets of our faith to regard a Sovereign as the shadow of God, and the person of our Sovereign's representative in India is, in the eyes of all true Mussalmans, clothed with a sanctity which only falls short of the Divine. Even those whose conduct has not always been free from the stain of disloyalty have, on this regrettable occasion, been horror-struck with the heinousness of the crime. It now remains for us to

[*Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.*]

see that our condemnation may be translated into action, and our best efforts directed to co-operate with the Government in bringing the offenders to justice, and to unravel the meshes of a conspiracy which could give birth to so dastardly a crime.

Those who have known the Indian Mussalmans and are aware of their staunch loyalty and deep devotion to the Throne can easily appreciate the feelings of abhorrence with which the entire Mussalman community regard this abominable crime.

I do not wish to dilate any longer on so regrettable a topic, and will conclude by only adding that, in my opinion, no words can be too strong to condemn a crime which has disgraced the entire country before the eyes of the whole world. Our consolation is that, even in this hour of our deep regret and sorrow, we can rejoice that Providence in its mercy has so miraculously saved the lives of Their Excellencies, and we fervently pray that the same Almighty Providence may guard Their Excellencies for years to come."

The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri said :—

"My Lord,—I desire to associate myself, on my own behalf and in the name of the people of the Rajshahi Division, with the observations which my Hon'ble colleagues, who have preceded me, have made with regard to the dastardly and execrable outrage committed upon Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge at Delhi during their State Entry into that historic and Imperial City. Your Excellency and my Hon'ble colleagues, who have spoken before me, have so aptly expressed the unspeakable horror, indignation and exasperation of the people of the whole Province of Bengal that I find it difficult to say anything more to suitably describe our feelings on the matter. As the whole continent of India was horrified and shocked at the news of this sacrilegious crime, so did it equally rejoice to learn that, while Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was entirely untouched by the vile hands of the assassin, the wounds inflicted upon the Viceroy were not of an alarming nature; and it is with unbounded thankfulness and a profound sense of relief that we now learn that His Excellency is making a steady and sure progress towards recovery. I feel quite sure that the wish which now dominates all minds is that the miserable and detestable creature or creatures who attempted the life of the direct Representative of our most august and devotedly-loved Sovereign and a Representative who himself has so completely conquered the hearts of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects, I say that such despicable and cowardly assassins may be speedily traced and brought to stern justice. It is not alone the true sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Crown and personal attachment to Lord Hardinge that lie at the bottom of our deep indignation and exasperation provoked by the dastardly deed. A true Indian, my Lord, who has a drop of love in his heart for his own country and a gram of patriotism in him, must feel deeply stirred and incensed at this vile and abominable attempt to put so black a stain upon the fair fame of his Motherland. That being so, I feel certain that the Government will receive, to the fullest measure, the whole-hearted co-operation of every section of the population and the unstinted support of every class and community, educated or otherwise, in the heavy and strenuous task of putting down, with a firm hand, anarchical outbreaks and seditious propagandism. My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing, on behalf of myself and the people whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, our great admiration and respect which the sublime courage and cool composure of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and the absolute sang-froid of Lord Hardinge, under those terrible circumstances, have won for themselves, and it is not too much to say that their conduct would be regarded as an example of magnificent courage, handsome nobility of mind and true Christian forbearance in every part of the civilised world; and would even go down to posterity. Permit me, my Lord, to express, on behalf of myself, my sense of

pride and great pleasure at being able to sit in this Council as a representative of the people of the Rajshahi Division—a Council which is not only for the first time in its history presided over by a Governor with a distinguished British and Colonial career, but a ruler who has already given abundant indications of his deep sympathy and affection for the people placed under his rule and whose liberal and large-minded policy has made his name a household word both in the towns and hamlets of Bengal."

His Excellency, in putting the Resolution to the Council, said :—

"I feel so certain that this commands the unanimous assent not merely of every member of this Council but of all the people whom you represent, that I depart from the customary form in putting it before you and merely ask those who are in favour of it to say aye."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1913, at 11 A.M.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA ;

The 21st January, 1913.

B. S. Press—1-2-1913—3152J—500—B N. K.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909 and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1913, at 11-30 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB Syed SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

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The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KITCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, KT

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKESH CHAKRABATTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SASHI KANTA ACHARJI CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

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The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAIN HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID, NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

The Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, 1913.

[*Raja Mahendra Ranjan Roy Chaudhuri; Mr. Finnimore; Mr. Lyon.*]

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Improvement of the Feeder Road Communications in the Duars and Jalpaiguri Districts.

The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri asked :—

Will the Government be pleased to state what action is under contemplation or likely to be taken to improve the feeder road communications in the Duars and Jalpaiguri Districts, the present unsatisfactory state of which is seriously felt by the Planting community and the Bengal-Duars Railway, as well as by the public; and the insufficiency of which is seriously checking the development of the tea trade particularly, and others generally. It is believed that the old Military road is proposed to be reconstructed, but this road, so far as I am aware, will not materially benefit the tea trade or the Railway. I understand that a deputation of the Planters waited on His Excellency, while he was at Jalpaiguri, on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore replied :—

The question of the improvement of the road communications in the Duars is receiving the full consideration of Government, and a conference was held on 20th December, 1912, at Jalpaiguri, at which the Chief Engineer of the Roads and Buildings Branch, the local Civil and Public Works officers, and the following non-officials were present :—Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin, Chairman, Duars Planters' Association, 2. Rai Kalipada Banarji Bahadur, Vice-Chairman, District Board of Jalpaiguri and (3) Maulvi Musharraf Husain. It was resolved at that conference that a good East and West road was required from Kumargram to Tetuliya *via* Alipur, Falakata, Dhupguri, Gairkata, Ramshai, Mainaguri and Jalpaiguri and a North and South road from Ramshai to Matalli, and that if these roads are constructed and maintained by Government, the District Board would maintain all the other roads. The District Board are preparing a scheme for the improvement of these roads and will submit it to Government with an application for a loan to carry out the scheme. Government is awaiting receipt of this scheme.

As regards the two roads proposed to be constructed East to West and North to South, the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle has already been asked to report the rough cost of metalling and bridging them, and the receipt of the information is awaited.

On receipt of the District Board scheme and the information from the Superintending Engineer, further action will be taken as far as funds will permit. For the present, a provision of two lakhs of rupees has been set aside for improvement to the Duars roads in the Public Works Department budget for next year.

It is not proposed to reconstruct any old Military road.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal.

He said :—

My Lord, it will be unnecessary for me to detain the Council for any length of time in dealing with this motion for permission to introduce the Bengal Board of Revenue Bill. It may be worth while to explain at the outset that the necessity for this Bill has arisen out of the constitution of Council Government in Bengal and is not connected in any way with the territorial readjustment that was made with effect from the 1st April last

[*Mr. Lyon.*]

It was realised from the first that, when an Executive Council was created for Bengal, it would be possible to make some reduction in the existing Board of Revenue, both in its staff of two Members and in its establishment, and, as soon as the introduction of Council Government had been determined upon, this question was taken up and discussed with great thoroughness from every point of view. The desirability of abolishing the Board of Revenue altogether, a proposal to put in its place an officer to be called a Financial Commissioner, and the suggestion that the Board of Revenue might be retained in name, the powers of the Board being given to two Members of the Executive Council, were all examined and debated between the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Eventually the objections which were raised to the entire abolition of the Board of Revenue, which would carry with it the transfer of the appellate powers of the Board to a Member of the Executive Government, were deemed to be of sufficient weight to necessitate the retention of a separate Board, though consisting of one Member only, to deal with the appellate and statutory work which forms a part of the most important functions which have hitherto been entrusted to the Board of Revenue.

The Government has been advised, however, that it is necessary to legislate to legalise the permanent appointment of a Board of Revenue consisting of one Member only, as it was obviously the intention of the legislature, at the time when the Bengal Board of Revenue was originally constituted, that it should consist of two Members. The present Bill has been drafted in order to legalise the permanent appointment of a Board of Revenue with one Member. I would only add that administrative arrangements have been made by which the executive duties of the Board of Revenue have been considerably reduced to render it possible for one Member to take upon himself the appellate and statutory functions which were formerly divided between the two Members of the Board.

I beg, my Lord, to move for permission to introduce the Bengal Board of Revenue Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal.

He said :—

My Lord, the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act[1] for the introduction of which I have the honour to ask the permission of the Council is an extremely technical one, and I should have been glad had it fallen to the lot of a Member with more legal experience and knowledge than I possess to explain its purport and its principles. However, as the legal adviser to Government, who was mainly concerned with the drafting of the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chapman, is not a Member of this Council, I have to take charge of it ; but I am glad to say that Mr. Chapman has kindly promised to assist us with his advice when we deal with the details of the Bill at a later stage.

The question of amending the Public Demands Recovery Act[1] arose first in the year 1907, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini (now Sir Robert Fulton) addressed Government with reference to two decisions of Full Benches of the High Court. These decisions disclosed two prominent defects in the present Act ; the first of which is that the Act leaves in uncertainty important points connected with the powers that the Civil Courts have to deal with proceedings under the Act ; the second defect being that it is possible to assail the title of a purchaser under the Act up to 12 years after the sale on the ground that before the sale the defaulter was not served with notice of the demand.

It is noticeable that with reference to the first defect, while the two Judges who dealt with the original appeal were able to point out that the

previous decisions of the Court conflicted, the Full Bench of the High Court came to no decision in the matter, on the ground that the question of law which was submitted did not arise upon the facts found. And, with reference to the second defect, the Full Bench of the High Court recommended that the Legislature should take the matter into consideration with a view to an amendment of the law on the subject, so as to allow suits assailing the title of the purchaser to be brought only within a reasonably short period from the date on which he had been put in possession.

An attempt was made at first to deal with these points in a brief Bill, confined to the amendment of the two defects to which reference has been made, but the draft was not approved by the legal authorities who were consulted, and it was decided to wait until the passing of the new Civil Procedure Code[1] before taking action.

The matter was taken up again in August, 1908, when another draft Bill for the amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act[2] was referred to a strong Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini as President, with the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary in the Judicial Department, the Legal Remembrancer, the Senior Government Pleader and the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department as Members.

It was decided by this Committee (*a*) that a Civil Court should, in the main, be permitted to interfere with a Certificate Officer's proceedings in execution only on the ground of fraud, and (*b*) that a period of one year from the date of delivery of possession to a purchaser should be fixed as the period of limitation after which a certificate debtor should be debarred from getting the certificate sale set aside on the ground that he had not been served with notice of demand. It was also resolved by the Committee that the Act should be entirely re-drafted and consolidated, so that it might contain, so far as practicable, all the law a Certificate Officer might require. When taking up the work of redrafting the opportunity was utilised to assimilate the law governing recovery of rent by the certificate procedure to that under which rent is recovered by suit, as there appeared to be good reason for doing away with the existing distinction. Other modifications were also made of a minor nature which are fully described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. The Bill, as drafted, was carefully revised in the Legislative Department and was subsequently examined and approved by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji. It was circulated for opinion to the chief Revenue Officers in the mufassil, and was favourably received, and it was finally submitted to the Government of India and received their approval in due course.

I have been careful to point out, in giving this brief account of the history of the Bill, that this Government has been anxious to secure the assistance of the best possible legal advice in framing the Bill, as it is obviously one which could not have been dealt with thoroughly or safely by Executive Officers alone. I venture to submit to the Council that it may now safely grant permission for the introduction of the Bill and that it may be left to a Select Committee to examine it and deal with it in detail. Should therefore the Council grant permission to introduce the Bill to-day, I propose at the next meeting of Council to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Calcutta Burial Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1913.

The Hon'ble **Mr. Lyon** moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend section 14 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889[3].

He said :—

My Lord, I have the honour to ask the permission of this Council to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act of 1889[3] in order to permit of the formation of Burial Boards for communities other than the Christian and Muhammadan communities of Calcutta.

[1] Act V of 1908. [2] Ben. Act I of 1895. [3] Ben. Act IV of 1889.

The first legislation on the subject of Burial Boards is contained in Act V of 1881[1], which was passed to secure better provision for the general management, regulation and control of Christian burial-grounds. This was followed, in the year 1889, by Act IV[2] of that year, which provided for the appointment of a Muhammadan Burial Board in Calcutta to secure the proper management and control of Muhammadan burial-grounds. This Act, which is the one that we now propose to amend, contained also a section, No. 14, which provided for the appointment of a Board for the management and control of public burial-grounds other than Christian and Muhammadan burial-grounds, but under that section the members of the Board were definitely limited to three, those three being the Chairman for the time being of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Health Officer for the time being of Calcutta and an officer of the Public Works Department appointed by the Local Government.

The provision for the Burial Boards thus made proved adequate for the following 20 years, owing to the fact that those of the Hindu population who follow the custom of interment of their dead occupied private burial-grounds over which public superintendence was unnecessary. In the year 1911, however, the Calcutta Corporation represented that the accommodation provided for burials among that section of the Hindu population had proved inadequate, and that the Corporation had accordingly acquired two plots of land to serve as public burial-grounds for this community. The question having arisen as to the manner in which these public grounds should be managed and controlled, it became obvious at once that it was desirable that the Burial Board constituted for their management should contain representatives of the community concerned, and as the constitution of such a Burial Board was impossible under the Act of 1889[2], Government was asked to legislate on the subject. It was at first proposed to legislate for the particular community, but Government was subsequently advised that it was desirable to make the Bill more comprehensive and to introduce into it provision for the constitution of Burial Boards in future for other than the Christian, Muhammadan or Hindu communities. The present Bill has been drawn up, therefore, to provide generally for the constitution of Burial Boards by the Government for any community other than the Christian and Muhammadan communities, such Board to consist of the three officers whom I have mentioned already and not less than three nor more than six members of the community concerned, to be nominated from time to time by the Local Government. I believe the Bill will prove to be entirely non-controversial and beg to move for permission to introduce it in Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY, before adjourning the meeting, said :—

I take this opportunity of announcing that the Legislative Department of the Government of India have issued an amended Notification fixing the 14th February as the latest date by which the election of the two Additional Members of the Imperial Council by the non-official Members of the Provincial Council is to be held. The actual dates fixed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nominations and for the election will be communicated hereafter to the Hon'ble Members concerned.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th January, 1913, at 11 A.M.

F. G. WIGLEY.

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA ;

The 27th January, 1913.

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[1] The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1881. [2] The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889.

B. S. Press—1-2-1913—3183J—500—B. N. K.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892, and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Wednesday the 29th January, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

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The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

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The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SANITATION IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI asked :—

Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken in the Rajshahi Division for combating the ravages of malarial poison, and for the improvement of village sanitation?

[*Mr. Donald: Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"There are six travelling dispensaries in the Dinajpur district. Each dispensary is in the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and they are supervised by an Assistant Surgeon. Five Sub-Assistant Surgeons are employed in the Nator thana of the Rajshahi district in examining the figures of mortality in order to assist in the establishment of a factor by which the true mortality from malaria may be distinguished from the other deaths reported as due to fever. It is intended to extend the scope of these investigations to the unhealthy parts of the Jalpaiguri district.

Dr. Bentley, the Special Officer for Malaria research, has carried out anti-malarial measures in the town of Dinajpur, and his report on the subject, which is now under preparation, is awaited.

The arrangements adopted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the supply of quinine at cheap rates from selected vendors are still in force, but proposals for the introduction of improved methods of distribution of quinine by dispensaries maintained or aided by District Boards are under consideration.

Government is not aware of the actual measures that are being taken at the present time by District Boards and Municipalities to improve the sanitation of villages or towns within their charge, but it is understood that they are devoting no less attention to this subject than they did in previous years, by the distribution of quinine, clearance of jungle and roadside drains, and the filling up of insanitary hollows.

The sanitary staff of the Province has been strengthened by the appointment of two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. One of these officers reported his arrival on the 18th January, and is being posted to the sole charge of the Rajshahi Division. It will be his duty to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Division, to advise District Boards as to the sanitary measures which they should undertake, and to supervise the execution of approved schemes for the improvement of village sanitation generally."

Village Union Committees.

The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri asked :—

Will the Government be pleased to supply a statement giving the number of village union committees that have already been formed, or are in the process of being formed, and the names of the villages in which such unions exist or are being established?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"A statement is laid on the table which gives the names of, and the number of villages comprised in, the 63 Unions now in existence and the 9 Unions whose establishment is now under consideration. A list of the names of the villages comprised within each of the Unions will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member."

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald to Question No. 11 asked by the Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri at the Council Meeting of the 29th January, 1913.

Existing Unions.

Name of District	Name of Union	Number of villages constituting the Union
	Burdwan Division.	
Burdwan ...	1. Memari	16
	2. Mankar Raipur	9
	3. Buddipur	10*
	4. Bagnapara	16
	5. Srikhanda	16
	6. Sribati	17

* Proposal for subdivision is under consideration.

[*Mr. Donald.*]

EXISTING UNIONS—*contd.*

Name of District	Name of Union	Number of villages constituting the Union.
	Burdwan Division—concld.	
Birbhum ...	7. Rampur Hât	13
	8. Bolpur	11
	9. Dubrajpur	20
Bankura ...	10. Kotalpur	5
Midnapore ...	11. Contai	42
	12. Jara	39
	13. Panskura	31
	14. Pingla	24
Hooghly ...	15. Pandua	24
	16. Balagarh	37
	17. Chanditoia	37
	18. Haripal	45
	19. Bally	21
	20. Janai	8
	21. Boinchee	13
Howrah ...	22. Domjur	11
	23. Jagadballabhpur ...	22
	24. Bagnan	25
	25. Anta	23
	26. Uluberia	9
	Presidency Division.	
24-Parganas ...	1. Madrail-Narayanpur ...	17
	2. Rahuta	10
	3. Itenda	24
	4. Jadurbati	21
Nadia	5. Muragacha	19
	6. Kissenganj	12
	7. Chaudanga	12
	8. Poradah	11
Murshidabad ...	9. Panchthupi	19
	10. Mirzapur	29
	11. Patkabari	16
	12. Aurangabad	21
	13. Choa	15
Jessore	14. Keshabpur	19
	15. Kalia	22
	16. Jhenidah	9
	17. Bongaon	3
	18. Harinakundu	16
	19. Garapota	18
	20. Narail	7
Khulna	21. Senhati	2
	22. Daulatpur	5
	23. Dumuria	5
	24. Bagerhat	9
	25. Mulghar	25
	26. Kalarea	13
	27. Magura	21
	28. Noapara	5

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem: Mr. Kerr: Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur: Mr. Donald.*]

EXISTING UNIONS—*concld*

Name of District	Name of Union			Number of villages constituting the Union
Chittagong Division.				
Tippera	1. Laksham	...	...	26
	2. Sarail ...	...	...	4
	3. Nabinagar	...	...	7
	4. Matlab	...	...	6
	5. Akhaura	...	...	8
Noakhali ...	6. Lakhipur	...	...	3
	7. Hatia ...	...	...	3
	8. Sandip	...	...	4
	9. Feni ...	...	...	13

UNIONS WHOSE ESTABLISHMENT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

24-Parganas ...	1. Rajibpur	...	...	7
	2. Mallikberia	...	...	7
	3. Hajipur	...	...	21
	4. Diamond Harbour	...	...	20
	5. Mograhat	...	...	12
	6. Mollarchak	...	...	14
	7. Boral ...	...	...	22
Faridpur	1. Rajbari	...	...	13*
	2. Pangsa	...	...	20*

* Preliminary notifications have issued

MANAGEMENT OF MADRASSAH HOSTELS.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles which appeared in the *Mussalman* newspaper, dated December 27th, 1912, January 3rd, 10th and 17th, 1913, reflecting upon the administration and management of the Madrasah Hostels?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into these allegations and place before the Council the result of that inquiry?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) Government has seen the articles referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(*b*) The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has already been requested to inquire into the matter and to submit a report to Government. On receipt of his report, Government will consider what further action should be taken."

SUPPLY OF PURE DRINKING WATER IN RURAL AREAS.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to say what action is being taken to ensure the supply of pure drinking water in the rural areas?

(*b*) Does the Government intend to pass necessary instructions to all the District Boards of Bengal to set apart a fixed portion of their income every year for the said purpose and to prepare a separate budget for the same?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"As the Hon'ble Member is aware, a conference was held last October in Darjeeling to consider what steps should be taken to improve

The Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, 1913.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Donald; Mr. Lyon; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

at will form the basis of future action. It was decided at the conference that the first essential of success was a survey of the existing conditions in the rural areas and the preparation and maintenance of water-supply maps and registers. Government has already addressed the Commissioners of Divisions on the subject, inviting their attention to the importance of the question and asking them to report in what subdivisions Sub-Overseers are required to make the preliminary survey. The appointment of two such officers for Birbhum and of four for Rangpur has already been sanctioned and further appointments will be made in the immediate future. The cost of these appointments is borne by Government. Government is fully alive to the importance of this question, and the steps now being taken are only preliminary to further action. When the necessary material has been collected by the Sub-Overseers it may be necessary to convene a larger conference to discuss the best methods of procedure, and His Excellency trusts that the information so gathered will enable Government to take still more practical and effective action.

"With regard to the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question, Government does not think it wise under existing circumstances to fetter the discretion of District Boards in the matter of the allotment of their funds."

JUNGLE-CUTTING IN CERTAIN MALARIOUS DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government, in order to check malarial fever, has directed an experiment to be made by cutting down jungles in certain malarious districts of Bengal?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the amount allotted for the purpose and the names of the districts where this experiment is to be carried out?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"(*a*) Government has under consideration proposals for carrying out experiments on jungle-clearing as a measure against malaria in Bengal. The question has been referred to the Provincial Malaria Committee for advice, and Government is awaiting a report on the subject from this Committee.

(*b*) A grant of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association for this purpose. Pending receipt of the report of the Provincial Malaria Committee no decision has been arrived at as to the districts in which the experiments will be carried out."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Collin, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, the Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem Faz-ul-Haq, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur and the mover.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord, the motion having been made for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, it is permissible to us, under our rules, to discuss the question of the principle of the Bill. I desire to raise a point of principle. I will not press it, but as it has formed the subject of discussion in the public prints and there is a considerable volume of public feeling behind it, it is necessary to mention it in this Council with a view to elicit an expres-

opportunity for giving us information. The question has been asked, Is a Board of Revenue at all necessary for Bengal in view of the creation of an Executive Council?' There are two other Presidency Governments in India besides our own—the Government of Bombay and that of Madras. In Bombay, there is no Board of Revenue; but they have Commissioners of Divisions. In Madras, there is a Board of Revenue, but no Commissioners of Divisions. We have both. Is there any necessity for this double machinery? Nor is the fact to be overlooked that the revenue system in our Province, where the Permanent Settlement exists, is simpler and less complicated than the revenue systems of Madras and Bombay. The periodical assessments in those Presidencies entail serious work and heavy strain upon the Revenue Departments. I do not overlook the fact that appeals against the decisions of Commissioners of Divisions in revenue matters are necessary and they should be provided. But it seems to me that this is perfectly feasible by a distribution of work among the members of the Executive Council. These are the views which I desire to lay before the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabatti said :—

"My Lord, in spite of the observations made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill while introducing this Bill a week ago, I think I am right in saying that the public, including some Hon'ble Members of this Council, are not convinced that the retention of a separate Board of Revenue, even in the limited form now proposed, has been shown to be either desirable or necessary. We all know that the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation in India in paragraph 170 considered, as a useful makeshift, the system introduced in this part of the country by Sir Andrew Fraser which brought the Board of Revenue into closer contact with the Government without merging it therein, and the Report further recommended that this system should give way to the complete absorption of the Board into a Governor-in-Council System. The final recommendations of the Commission on this point are to be found in paragraph 169 of the Report,—which are, that the functions of the Board should be discharged mainly by the Commissioners of the Divisions vesting in the Government itself such functions as cannot expediently be made over to the Commissioners. His Majesty's Commissioners further recommended a strengthening of the Executive Councils preliminary to the absorption of the Boards. There is no doubt that the Government of Bengal was trying at one time to give effect to these recommendations. This appears clearly from the reply given in the Council on the 10th December, 1910, by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to the question put by my friend Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore. It was then stated in substance and effect that the retention of the Board, consisting of one member, was only provisional and that within a period of two years from April, 1910, the duties of the Board would be distributed between Commissioners and Members of the Executive Council. Those two years have since passed and we are now told that a Board of Revenue for this Presidency consisting of one member is a necessity. It may be so. But we have before us nothing but the statement of the Hon'ble Member on which we can form our judgment and rest our decision. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Lyon has assured us that this question was taken up and discussed with great thoroughness from every point of view and he has further stated that various schemes and proposals in this connection were examined and debated between the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I have no doubt that it is so. But many of us may not have much confidence in these proceedings 'in camera' and we would like that the Government should place before this Council all the materials which they think necessitate the retention of the Board as proposed, and which, further, will enable the Hon'ble Members to make up their minds in connection with this important question. I can assure Your Excellency that in making these observations I do not desire to play the rôle of a carping critic. I am personally convinced—and I have no doubt that I voice the opinion held by a large section of the public which the Government should

not ignore—that no case for the retention of the Board, even in the modified form proposed, has been made out. I further feel and—here again I have no doubt that the feeling of Your Excellency's Government and of the public is the same,—that the financial resources of the Government are none too large and that it will not be fair to sanction permanent and recurring expenditure where it can be avoided. The country has noticed with great concern the steady increase in the cost of Government and the increase in the number of its officers in its higher branches within the last decade. Taking the heads of the Government, the members of the Board of Revenue, the Chief Commissioner if any, and the Divisional Commissioners, their number for the territories now covered by the administrative divisions of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam was, prior to 1905, 16, between 1905 and 1910, 18, between 1910 and 1912, 20 and since 1912, 23.

If you take the total cost, it will stand in round numbers per mensem at Rs. 55,000 prior to 1905, Rs. 67,000 between 1905 to 1910, Rs. 78,000 between 1910 and 1912 and Rs. 96,000 since 1912.

Apart from this, the instances afforded by the sister Presidencies of Bombay and Madras are very interesting and instructive. While the Madras Presidency has no Divisional Commissioners, the Presidency of Bombay has no Board of Revenue. From this one will be inclined to assume that both are not essential for efficient administration. While the Madras Government consists of a Governor, three Councillors and four members of the Board of Revenue, the Presidency of Bombay manages with a Governor, three Councillors and four Divisional Commissioners, the cost of administration in round numbers in either case being about Rs. 40,000 per mensem. In this Presidency, under the arrangement now proposed, I calculate the monthly expenditure on the same heads, including therein one member of the Board and the five Divisional Commissioners, to be Rs. 45,000 in round numbers. I therefore respectfully suggest that the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill should avail himself of rule 32 (*1*) (*c*) of the Bengal Legislative Rules, 1912, and put on the table all available correspondence and papers referred to in his speech on the last occasion, so that the country at large may be convinced of the desirability and necessity of this measure and that Hon'ble Members may have facilities afforded to them to make up their minds and to co-operate, if convinced, with the Government, in passing the Bill.

My Lord, one word more and I have done. I hope that I shall not be misunderstood. I am not opposing the Bill, but what I am seeking is more information, and there will be no harm done if we have an opportunity of discussing and seeing all the information which is available. It may be,—and this is the position which I take up,—that a case will be made out for the necessity of this legislation. But it may also be that, after due consideration, the necessity may not be established."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon said :—

My Lord, the difficulty as to placing before the Council the papers which have been called for by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabatti is that those papers consist of correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and that it is not possible for us on our own authority to publish these papers at this stage. And I venture to suggest that it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to place the details of that correspondence before the Council.

The case is somewhat simpler, I take it, than has been suggested in the speeches of the Hon'ble Members.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji has, I understand, acknowledged that it is entirely necessary that there should be an appellate authority in these matters, and I think with him that it is not desirable that larger powers with respect to such appeals should be placed in the hands of the Commissioners, although this was the tendency of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The difficulty about giving these powers over to Commissioners, apart from the undesirability of limiting appeals—the point taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji—is that there are five divisions in this

[*Mr. Lyon.*]

Presidency, and it is practically impossible for Commissioners to deal separately with the important questions which arise in revenue cases, and give decisions so uniform in character as to constitute an intelligible revenue law which could be adopted and followed subsequently. It is necessary, therefore, to have some central authority which can hear and decide appeals in these matters.

The difficulty which arose at once, when the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue was suggested, was, what would be the central authority to deal with these appeals, and the final conclusion we have arrived at is the one which was urged on us from the beginning by the large body of representative landlords in Bengal who protested against this abolition.

There are obvious objections to handing this power of appeal over to Members of the Executive Council, who would have to hear counsel in the case, and who would be interested to some small extent, as members of the Government, in a great many of the cases which would arise. It is for this reason held to be desirable, by many of the persons interested, that we should have an authority which is to a certain extent apart from the Government, and which should stand aloof as our one guiding revenue authority and deal out justice as between Government and the litigants in these cases.

This is the view which was originally placed before the Government of India by this Government, and the suggestion was then made that on the abolition of the Board of Revenue there should still remain a Financial Commissioner who would deal with appellate work and other similar work involving on occasions action which might clash with the interests of Government, such as the work of the Court of Wards and so on. The question was further argued and was referred by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, when the objections which had been taken to the abolition of the Board of Revenue, such as those I have spoken of, eventually prevailed, the chief point which influenced the Secretary of State in the matter being the political objections to Members of the Executive Council sitting not only to determine revenue matters within the competence of this Government, but also as a Court of Appeal to hear important revenue matters in which the interests of Government were concerned.

Parallels have also been drawn between the constitution we propose to set up in Bengal in this matter as compared with the constitution of the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

The differences are due to the fact that in this Presidency our system of providing a separate appellate revenue authority has grown up through a great number of years. We now find established, as part of our Government, a system which has the sanction of tradition and of custom, and I think the entire removal of this separate revenue authority would be viewed with misgivings by a great many of the public who are concerned with revenue matters. It would also involve a very considerable change in the whole of our revenue system, a change which would mean a large amount of legislation, in the course of which the objections to this action would, I think, become increasingly apparent.

As to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabatti that there has been a change of opinion among the authorities on this particular case, I can only say that the fact is freely admitted and I think that it may be argued that this change has strengthened our case. At first sight it seemed an obvious suggestion that when we were enlarging the Government by the addition of Members of the Executive Council, we might abolish the Board of Revenue, an institution which does not exist together with Commissioners and in Executive Council in other Provinces. But when we examined the question, when we heard the opinions of the landlords, and those who were interested in revenue matters, and the views expressed by the unofficial members of the Committee who were summoned to deal with the case, when we had represented the matter to the Government of India, and the Government of India had represented it to the Secretary of State—all these authorities being deeply interested in financial considerations and desirous of affecting the change to a Council Government in Bengal with a minimum of avoidable expense—this opinion was modified, and I think it strengthens

our case that we should have considered the question of abolition first and have been led by these deliberations to the final conclusion that a Board consisting of one member was desirable and was in fact necessary for the conduct of the work. And I would suggest that, by the retention of such a Board, we are taking action sanctioned by tradition and custom in Bengal, and the action which will interfere least with the prejudices and experience of those who have to deal with the more important revenue matters in this Presidency.

I trust that in the light of this further information, it will not be considered necessary to delay the case at the present stage, and that the Bill will be allowed to go to the Select Committee. The Select Committee will deal with the details of the arrangements which are about to be made, and it is in their power to suggest, should they wish to do so, that the Bill be further published for public information and criticism. I think that, in these circumstances, it is desirable that we should allow the Bill to be referred to the Select Committee.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, the Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabarti, the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CALCUTTA BURIAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill to amend section 11 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to a day to be notified hereafter.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February, 1913.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

B. S. Press—8-2-1913—3258J—500—E. J. H.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892, and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KUCHLER, C.I.E.

The Honb'le RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHERJEE BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Glen made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PROPORTIONS OF MUHAMMADAN MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS AND DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

1.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans and the total number of Members—

(*i*) elected by the ratepayers,

(*ii*) appointed by the Government,

in each of the Local and District Boards and the Municipalities in the Burdwan Division ; and the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population in each local area ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

1.—" A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans and the total number of members of the Municipalities in the Burdwan Division.

Name of Municipality.	Muhammadans		Total number of Commissioners		Percentage of Muhammadans to total population in local area	Remarks
	Elected	Appointed	Elected	Appointed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Burdwan ...	4	1	15	7	26	Including 2 *ex officio* members.
2. Kalna ...	...	1	11	5	9	
3. Katwa ...	2	...	8	4	18	Ditto 1 ditto.
4. Raniganj ...	2	...	8	4	14	
5. Asansol ...	...	2	...	12	30	Ditto 7 ditto.
6. Sur	2	1	11	5	25	Ditto 3 ditto.
7. Bankura ...	...	...	10	5	4	Ditto 3 ditto.
8. Vishnupur ...	...	1	8	4	3	
9. Sonamukhi ...	...	...	6	3	9	Ditto 1 ditto.
10. Midnapore ...	...	1	12	6	20	Ditto 2 ditto.
11. Tamluk ...	...	1	8	4	13	Ditto 1 ditto.
12. Ghatal ...	...	...	10	5	2	Ditto 1 ditto.
13. Kharar ...	...	...	10	5	2	
14. Hooghly-Chinsura ...	...	2	12	6	15	Ditto 2 ditto.
15. Serampore ...	...	...	12	6	19	Ditto 1 ditto.
16. Uttarpara ...	...	...	8	4	5	
17. Baidyabati ...	...	1	8	4	11	
18. Bhadreswar ...	...	...	8	4	26	
19. Kotrung ...	...	...	6	3	8	
20. Bansberia ...	...	...	6	3	7	
21. Arambagh ...	...	2	8	4	12	Ditto 2 ditto.
22. Howrah ...	3	...	20	10	25	Ditto 5 ditto.
23. Bally ...	...	...	11	7	16	
24. Dainhat ...	...	1	8	4	13	
25. Chondrakona ...	...	...	8	4	35	
26. Ramjibonpur ...	...	...	6	3	5	
27. Khirpai ...	...	...	6	3	4	
Total ...	13	14	247	134		

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans and the total number of members of each of the District and Local Boards in the Burdwan Division.

Names of District and Local Boards	Muhammadans		Total number of members		Percentage of Muhammadans to total population in local area		Remarks
	Elected	Appointed	Elected	Appointed			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Burdwan District Board	...	1	9	9	18·7	1	*ex officio.*
Ditto Sadar Local Board.	...	2	10	5	21·8	2	do.
Katwa Local Board ...	...	2	6	3	23·9	1	do.
Kalna ditto ...	...	1	4	5	27·5	1	do.
Asansol ditto ...	...	...	2	7	7·6	1	do.
Birbhum District Board	3	1	8	8	22·6	4	do.
Suri Local Board ...	1	2	5	6	18·2		
Rampur Hât Local Board.	2	...	6	3	37·3	1	do.
Bankura District Board	3	1	8	8	1·6	4	do.
Ditto Sadar Local Board.	...	2	2	10	3·0		
Vishnupore Local Board	...	2	1	9	10·0		
Midnapore District Board.	...	1	12	12	6·7	6	do.
Midnapore Sadar Local Board	...	1	13	11	5·7		
Tamluk Local Board ...	1	3	7	11	11·1		
Contai ditto ...	...	1	12	9	5·2	4	do.
Ghatal ditto ...	...	...	9	6	5·3	1	do.
Hooghly District Board	1	3	13	13	16·9	5	do.
Ditto Sadar Local Board.	1	3	8	7	20·5		
Serampore Local Board	...	2	10	5	16·8	1	do.
Arambagh ditto ...	...	2	1	8	14·0	1	do.
Howrah District Board	...	1	6	6	19·9	3	do.
Ditto Sadar Local Board.	...	...	5	4	21·4		
Uluberia Local Board ...	1	...	10	5	19·0	2	do.
Total ...	13	31	167	169			

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

MIDDLE VERNACULAR AND MIDDLE ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

II.—Does the Government intend to revive the old system of holding Middle Vernacular and Middle English Competitive examinations?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

II. "The Director of Public Instruction is considering proposals for reviving the Public Examinations at the end of the Middle School Course; and the matter will receive the attention of Government in due course."

INDIAN PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

III.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indian professors of English literature in the Presidency College, and the classes in which they are generally employed to deliver lectures?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

III. "A statement giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

List of Indian Professors of English Literature in the Presidency College, with details of their work.

1. Manomohan Ghosh (B.A., Oxon.): lectures to M.A. and B.A. classes and assists in M.A. tutorial work.
2. Praphulla Chandra Ghosh (M.A., Cal.): lectures to M.A. and Inter. Arts classes and assists in B.A. tutorial work.
3. Nikil Nath Maitra (M.A., Cal.): lectures to B.A. and Inter. (Arts and Science) classes and assists in Inter. (Arts and Science) tutorial work.
4. B. C. Bose (M.A., Cal.): lectures to B.A. and Inter. (Arts and Science) classes, and assists in Inter. Arts and Science) tutorial work; a temporary lecturer acting for Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, who is lecturing in Economics during the illness of Babu Benoyendra Nath Sen).
5. Srikumar Banarji (M.A., Cal.): lectures to Inter. (Arts and Science) classes and assists in Inter. Arts and Science) tutorial work.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

IV.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports published in the Calcutta newspapers of the 7th February last, regarding the commission of dacoities in some of the districts of Bengal?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps it proposes to take to check their further growth?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

IV.—(*a*) "The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to paragraphs 2, 3 and 7 of this Government's Resolution dated the 17th October, 1912, on the reports on the administration of the Police Department in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1911, in which reference is made to the various measures which have been and are being taken to deal with dacoities in East Bengal. Such of these measures as have not yet been completed are being pressed on with as much expedition as possible, and in view of the recent indications of recrudescence of this form of crime, additional preventive measures are now being devised and will receive the earnest consideration of the Government."

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Mr. Finnimore; Babu Upendra Lal Ray; Mr. Stephenson.*]

SILTING UP OF THE ALAIPUR KHAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI, in the absence of HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI, asked :—

V.—(*a*) Has the fact of the silting up of the Alaipur Khal been brought to the notice of Government ?

(*b*) Does the Government propose to remedy the state of affairs, thus brought about, by—

(*i*) bunding up the mouth of the Kovamara Khal, or

(*ii*) putting up sluice-gates at Alaipur and Jatrapur, or

(*iii*) keeping the canal open by dredging until the railway from Khulna to Bagerhat has been completed, or

(*iv*) excavating a new khal from Alaipur to Fakirhat ?

(*c*) If the Government does not propose to take action to keep the Khal open, will the Government please state whether a private company will be allowed to put up a sluice-gate and levy tolls ?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

V.—(*a*) & (*b*) "The attention of the Government has been called to the silting up of the Alaipur Khal. The question of closing the mouth of the Kovamara Khal has been considered. The experts of the Government have advised that the closing of the mouth of this Khal would not improve the Alaipur Khal between Jatrapur and Alaipur, and it would probably lead to the deterioration of the Bhairab eastwards of Jatrapur. The cost of canalizing the Alaipur Khal was estimated in 1907 at Rs. 6,30,000—a sum quite out of proportion to the traffic which would be affected. Experiments were also carried out in dredging the Khal, but it was found that resilting took place within 14 days of the clearance.

Experiments have shown that the expenditure involved in maintaining these channels is not commensurate with the benefits derived, and for this reason the scheme for excavating a new khal from Alaipur to Fakirhat which was considered in 1898 was abandoned.

The Government regret that they are unable to suggest any other method of keeping these khals open which is at all likely to be effective, and therefore they do not propose to take any further action.

(*c*) The Government believe that the expense of erecting sluice-gates would be so great as to render it unlikely that any private company will be found prepared to erect them. Meanwhile Government are not prepared to deal with the hypothetical proposition suggested in the question."

GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The HON'BLE BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

VI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why Grain Compensation Allowance has been stopped since April last though the price of rice is less than 12 seers per rupee in all the districts of this Presidency ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to grant it again with effect from the above date ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

VI. (*a*) "The Local Government is empowered to grant grain compensation allowance when the price of rice is less than 12 seers per rupee, but the necessity of granting such an allowance is left entirely to the discretion of the Local Government. Grain compensation in Western Bengal was discontinued with effect from the 1st February, 1910, and in Eastern Bengal with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur ; Mr. Kerr.*]

(*b*) As the price of grain had risen and showed no signs of an immediate fall, grain compensation to the extent of Re. 1 a month has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st October, 1912, for all whole-time servants of Government drawing Rs. 12 and less per mensem who are employed in the districts of Bengal in which the price of the cheapest common rice was dearer than 10 seers the rupee."

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT (VIII OF 1885).

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur, in the absence of the HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, asked :—

VII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in consideration of the repartition of Bengal,—

(*i*) there is any proposal to bring into harmony the different rent laws (*viz.*, the Eastern Bengal and Assam Tenancy Act and the Bengal Tenancy Act) now in force within the readjusted area, and

(*ii*) there is any proposal to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act ; and if so, at what date approximately ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VII (*i*) "Government has considered the position caused by the fact that the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 was amended in Western Bengal by the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act of 1907 and in Eastern Bengal by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Tenancy Amendment Act of 1908. Most of the divergencies between the two Amending Acts relate to matters of technical and minor importance, and in some cases they are due to differences in the local conditions in the Eastern and Western portions of the existing Presidency. There is no indication that the present position has caused, or is likely to cause, any practical inconvenience, and Government has therefore decided to defer the question of consolidating the Tenancy Law of the province, until a general amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act is undertaken.

(*ii*) No proposal for a general amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act is at present under the consideration of Government. Various suggestions on the subject were made to the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but it was decided that the further information which would be obtained through the proceedings for the preparation of records of rights was required before legislation could be undertaken. These operations have hitherto been confined mainly to the Dacca Division and have only recently been extended to Rajshahi. In the circumstances, it is impossible to state even approximately when legislation is likely to be undertaken."

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL SETTLED ESTATES ACT (BEN. ACT III OF 1904).

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA, in the absence of the HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, asked :—

VIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has any intention of amending the Bengal Settled Estates Act at an early date ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VIII. "A Committee composed of some of the leading landholders of the province and the law officers of Government was appointed in 1910 by the late Government of Bengal to consider the causes of the general reluctance to make use of the provisions of the Bengal Settled Estates Act of 1904. The Committee reported that the causes must be to a large extent a matter of speculation, but that as the Act is in effect a secular device for altering

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Mr. Kerr.*]

the recognised rules of inheritance, which under both Hindu and Muhammadan law are regarded as sacrosanct, it is unlikely, in existing circumstances, that numerous applications will be made for permission to effect settlements under its provisions. The Committee suggested that certain amendments might be made in the Act as an experiment in order to remove possible impediments in the way of its use, but they said that they did not wish to be understood to mean that the result of these amendments would be any great extension in the use of the Act, or that there was any real demand for any one of the amendments specifically. The late Government of Bengal accordingly decided that, in the absence of a stronger indication on the part of the landholding community of a desire for an amendment of the Act, it was not advisable to undertake legislation, and the Governor in Council, as at present advised, sees no reason to differ from this conclusion."

ANNUAL COST OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

IX.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total annual cost of maintenance of the Board of Revenue—

(*i*) before the partition of Bengal in 1905;

(*ii*) since the partition of 1905 up to the introduction of the Council-Government, and

(*iii*) since the introduction of the Council-Government and the retention of the Board with one Member?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

IX.—"A statement giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr to Question No. IX asked by the Hon Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti at the Council Meeting of the 5th March, 1913.

Periods.	Years.	Total annual cost of maintenance of Board	Amount spent for the salaries of Members or Member.	Amount spent for establishment and other expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
efore the partition of Bengal	1904-05	3,08,748	°1,03,440	2,05,308	° Increase due to paym leave and acting allowances.
artition took place in October 1905.	1905-06	3,14,713	89,153	† 2,25,560	† Increase due to paym leave and acting allow of Secretaries, creati custom audit establish and tour charges.
rom the partition of Bengal up to the introduction of Council Government.	1906-07	3,13,775	°1,11,023	2,02,752	
	1907-08	3,08,402	97,848	2,10,554	
	1908-09	3,14,891	°1,18,232	1,96,659	
	1909-10	2,96,858	93,919	2,02,939	
	1910-11	2,88,555	91,147	1,97,408	
om the introduction of Council Government and the retention of the Board with one Member.	1911-12	2,29,834	39,487	1,90,347	
	1912-13	2,48,000	43,200	2,04,800	* Revised Estimate.

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

X.—Will the Government be pleased to state what portion of the total cost of maintenance of the Board of Revenue was incurred during the three periods mentioned in Question IX, in—

(*a*) payment of the salaries of the Members or the one Member of the Board as the case may be, and

(*b*) maintaining the office and the establishment ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

X.—"The information is contained in the statement which was laid on the table in answer to Question No. IX.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

XI.—Will the Government be pleased to state what total expenditure will be necessary every year to maintain the Board of Revenue in the form contemplated under the Board of Revenue Bill recently introduced in the Council, and what part of it will go for payment of the salary of the Member and for the maintenance of the office and the establishment respectively ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

XI. "The estimated cost of the Board of Revenue for 1913-14 is Rs. 2,34,000, of which Rs. 13,200 represents the salary of the Member, and the rest, expenditure on the office and establishment. In future years, however, the expenditure on the Board's establishment will be considerably less than the amount shown in the estimate for 1913-14, since it has been found necessary, owing to the abolition of one of the Members of the Board, to transfer about half of the Board's work to Government. As a matter of fact a considerable portion of the Board's establishment is now working in the Government Secretariat, but pending the sanction of the Government of India to the arrangements necessary in consequence of the redistribution of work, the whole establishment previously employed in the Board's office has been shown under the Board in the estimates for 1913-14. It is anticipated that when the new arrangements are finally brought into effect, there will be some reduction in the total cost of the Government and Board's Secretariats."

Separation of the Judicial and Executive Functions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

XII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state with particularity what steps, if any, have been taken in Bengal within the last twelve years towards the separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions ?

(*b*) Has the Government any proposals in view regarding the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions ?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what they are and when they are to be brought forward ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore replied :—

XII.—(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). "The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply which was given to a similar question in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 10th September, 1912. The Government of India then said that they were not in a position to make a statement on the subject. The Local Government is unable at present to add to that reply."

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Mr. Kerr.*]

THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE AT BELGATCHIA.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total annual cost necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the Government Veterinary College at Belgatchia ;

(*b*) how many students can be trained at a particular time ;

(*c*) how many students have been successful at the examination from the start of the College up to the end of 1912 ;

(*d*) how many of them were altogether employed in the Department from time to time ; and

(*e*) how many of them are still so employed ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

XIII.—(*a*) "The annual expenditure on the maintenance and upkeep of the College is a little over a lakh. In 1911-12, it was Rs. 1,06,219.

(*b*) The hostels attached to the College contain accommodation for 188 students, but only 150 can be trained by the present staff.

(*c*) Two hundred and fifty-six students have graduated after going through a complete three years' course.

(*d*) and (*e*) Of these 256 students, 190 are now employed in the Veterinary Department under Government, District Boards and Municipalities ; 10 are in private employ ; and 5 are engaged in private practice on their own account. Of the remaining 53 students, 36 were employed at one time in the Veterinary Department, but resigned or were removed or dismissed, 9 have died and 8 are, so far as is known, unemployed."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF CATTLE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to improve the breed of cattle within the Presidency ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

XIV.—"The action hitherto taken in this Presidency for the improvement of the breed of cattle has been confined mainly to the provision of stud-bulls. There are at present 59 such bulls in various parts of the Province. The results, however, have not in all cases been satisfactory, chiefly owing to the difficulty of selecting the best cows for breeding. The question of improving the system of distributing breeding bulls has for some time been under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a preliminary cattle survey of the Province has lately been completed, and a report on the subject which is now being compiled, will, it is hoped, throw much light on the problem of cattle-breeding. Very full inquiries have been made as to the classes of animals best suited for draught purposes and for milk production in various parts of the Province, and as to the manner in which the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments can best assist the supply of such animals to localities where it is at present deficient. Pending a final decision on the action to be taken in consequence of the report, Government has sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment of a cattle farm at Rangpur, where a scheme for the improvement of indigenous cattle by selection will be introduced. Further particulars of this scheme will be given in the explanation of the agricultural budget at to-day's meeting of Council."

[*Babu Upendra Lal Ray: Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL SERVICES.

The HON'BLE BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

XV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total number of vacancies in the Provincial Executive and Judicial Services up to the end of December 1912?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state when the promotions consequent on the above vacancies are likely to be gazetted?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state why the vacancy in the listed posts of the Provincial Judicial Service, caused by the retirement of Mr. Raj Krishna Banarji on 16th October last, was not filled up by a member of that Service?

(*d*) In view of the abolition of the Rs. 200 grade from the Provincial Executive Service, will the Government be pleased to state whether and, if so, when, the same reform will be introduced in the Provincial Judicial Service?

(*e*) Is not Mr. Abdul Majid, the District Judge of Rajshahi, a member of the Assam Provincial Service, and is he not filling up 1 of the 3 District Judgeships of Assam kept in the same cadre with Bengal?

(*f*) Are not there 28 District Judgeships for Bengal (proper) including 1 additional?

(*g*) Is it not true that 1 to 6 is the proportion of listed posts to the entire number of District Judgeships in Bengal, and that in that ratio the Provincial Judicial Service can claim 4 listed posts out of 21 District Judgeships and 1 more out of the remaining 4?

(*h*) The present number of listed posts in the Bengal Judicial Service being only 3, is not that Service justly entitled to an addition of 2 to the same?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XV.—(*a*) *and* (*b*) "There were 30 vacancies available in the different grades of the Provincial Executive Service on the 31st December, 1912. Promotions to fill them with retrospective effect were gazetted in Notification No. 1366 A., dated the 10th February, which appeared in the Gazette of the 12th February last.

In the Provincial Judicial Service there were 20 vacancies at the end of December. It is expected that promotions to fill them will be gazetted shortly.

(*c*) The Government of India have provisionally sanctioned 8 listed posts for the new Presidency of Bengal, and these are divided equally between the Judicial and Executive Services. The share of the Judicial Service is therefore 4. On the reconstitution of the cadres, 5 officers of the Judicial Branch holding listed posts were left in Bengal. By the retirement of Mr. Raj Krishna Banarji, the number of such posts held by members of the Judicial Service was reduced to its proper proportion.

(*d*) This question will be taken into consideration after orders have been received on the scheme for reorganising the Provincial Judicial Service now pending with the Government of India.

(*e*) Mr. Abdul Majid is not a member of the Assam Provincial Service. He fills 1 of the 4 listed posts which have been provisionally allotted to the joint Judicial Service for Bengal and Assam.

(*f*), (*g*) *and* (*h*) In Bengal proper there are 21 District Judgeships and 6 Additional District Judgeships (including the second Additional Judge for the 24-Parganas), to which should be added 1 post of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs which is included in the grades of District and Sessions Judges. The proportion of 1 to 6, to which the Hon'ble Member

refers, represents the maximum extent to which, under existing orders, superior and inferior charges now held by members of the Indian Civil Service can be gradually thrown open to members of the Provincial Services. Information as to the present number of listed posts open to members of the Provincial Judicial Service is given in the answer to Question (*c*)."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA BURIAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 11 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (LOANS) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating to loans.

He said:—

I move for the leave of Council to introduce the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill. The necessity for legislation on the subject has been admitted on all hands since 1910 when the defective constitution of the Sinking Fund for the repayment of Calcutta Municipal loans was first realised. It is unnecessary to go at length into the origin of the defects, but their nature can be very shortly explained. In the Act of 1876, the Corporation was required to pay into a Sinking Fund 2 per cent. on its outstanding loans; and this 2 per cent. payment improving at the rate of 3 per cent. compound interest accumulated to the full amount of the loan in a period of about 30 years. The period of the loans of the Corporation at this time was 30 years, so that the sinking Fund payments were sufficient to provide for the complete repayment of the loan at the end of its term. When the Act of 1881 was introduced it was represented to Government that the Corporation were committed to very large schemes of drainage and water-supply both in the town proper and in the added areas and specially to a new 62-inch main from Pulta and that, if the Corporation had to provide from revenue Sinking Fund payments at the rate of 2 per cent on the loans necessary for these purposes, the rates would have to be considerably raised and the water-supply and drainage schemes would be retarded, if not abandoned. In these circumstances, the Government of India agreed that a Sinking Fund payment of 1 per cent. might be allowed on all loans for the purpose of drainage or water-supply, while the 2 per cent. payment was retained for all other loans. This had the effect of increasing the period of indebtedness in respect of loans for water-supply and drainage from 30 to 47 years, while as a matter of fact the period of the loans continued to be normally 30 years. In the first draft of the Bill in 1888, these provisions were retained, but the Select Committee extended the concession of 1 per cent. payment to all loans irrespective of their purpose. There does not appear to have been any discussion on the subject and the effect of the alteration was not adverted to either by the Government of Bengal or the Government of India. This effect was to increase the period of indebtedness of Corporation loans from 30 to 47 years, while the period of the loans continued to be 30 years and in some cases considerably less. The first loan taken after 1881 fell due for repayment in 1903. It was repaid in full from the Sinking Fund, and the payments by the Corporation to the Sinking Fund in respect of it ceased, and

this course has been followed in respect of all other loans which have since been repaid. The payment, however, of 1 per cent. to the Sinking Fund will not provide for the full repayment of the loan in less than 47 years, assuming that the rate of improvement of the Sinking Fund is 3 per cent. As the term of the Corporation loans in no case exceeded 30 years and in several instances was considerably less, it follows that when these loans were actually repaid from the Sinking Fund, the Sinking Fund payments on their account had not accumulated to more than at the most half of the loans. The remainder was as a matter of fact repaid from the payments to the Sinking Fund in respect of other loans which had not yet fallen due. In this way in all 63½ lakhs have been taken from the Sinking Fund of which it is calculated that only a little over 15 lakhs should rightly have been apportioned to the loans repaid. The actual situation was obscured by the provision in the Act that there should be only one Sinking Fund with one account for all municipal loans taken after the 1st April 1881 instead of separate Sinking Funds for separate loans. In 1910, the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation and the Accountant-General separately called the attention of Government to the condition of the Sinking Fund, and it was calculated that if no steps were taken to place it on a sound basis, the Fund would be exhausted by about 1916, and the Corporation would thereafter have to borrow in order to repay each loan as it fell due and thus involve itself in practically perpetual indebtedness.

The Government and the Corporation were agreed that steps must be taken as soon as possible, first, to make good the sum by which the Sinking Fund is in deficit; secondly, to ensure contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the existing loans for such a period as will cause a sum to accumulate eventually in the Sinking Fund equivalent to the full amount of the loan; thirdly, to ensure that in the case of new loans contributions to the Sinking Fund must be prescribed sufficient to ensure the accumulation in the Fund at the expiry of the term of each loan of a sum equal to the amount of the loan; and fourthly, that separate accounts must be kept of the Sinking Fund transactions of each loan. All parties concerned are I think agreed that these objects must be provided for and that legislation is necessary to this end, though there may be differences of opinion as to the best method of providing for them. As regards the existing deficit, there are two methods which might be adopted in calculating it. The first is to take the sums which have wrongly been withdrawn for the repayment of loans from the Sinking Fund in excess of the accumulations properly creditable to those loans. This would result in a very large deficit which it would cripple the Corporation to repay. The other method which has been adopted in the Bill is to say that the period of indebtedness of all the existing and repaid loans is 47 years calculated on a Sinking Fund payment of 1 per cent. In the case of each loan therefore at the end of 47 years there would be in the Sinking Fund an accumulation equivalent to the full amount of the loan, but inasmuch as the Sinking Fund payments on account of the repaid loans ceased when the loans were so repaid and the normal growth of the previous payments stopped when they were prematurely withdrawn from the Sinking Fund, the Sinking Fund has suffered to this extent and must be correspondingly reimbursed. It is calculated that the total amount of this loss is Rs. 8,12,000.

The Bill therefore deals with the existing loans in the following way. In the first place the deficit of 8 lakhs is made good by 20 half-yearly payments of Rs. 17,297. The loans are then divided into those which have been repaid and those which have not. As regards loans which have been repaid, it is necessary to provide that the Sinking Fund payments and the accumulations in respect of those payments shall now be resumed, and it is therefore proposed that the Corporation shall at once begin to pay 4 per cent. annually on the total amount withdrawn from the Sinking Fund for the payment of these loans. This 4 per cent. is made up of 1 per cent. Sinking Fund payment which ceased when the loans were repaid and 3 per cent. being the interest at the normal rate of growth which the amount withdrawn from the Sinking Fund would have earned. These

payments are to be continued for a period of 47 years from the date of each loan. The payment of 8 lakhs would be sufficient for the future stability of the Sinking Fund, but it would not do anything towards replacing the 63 lakhs already taken out of the Sinking Fund and this payment of 4 per cent. on the amount of loans already repaid will by the end of the period of indebtedness replace that 63 lakhs.

As regards the existing loans which have not yet matured, it is provided that the 1 per cent. Sinking Fund shall continue. When each loan matures, the accumulations in the Sinking Fund in respect of that loan shall be used to repay it. As has already been shown, the majority of the loans are for 30 years, and when they fall due, the accumulations in respect of them in the Sinking Fund will not amount to more than half the total amount of the loan. The balance, therefore, is to be borrowed in the open market for a period representing the difference between the term of the original loan and the period of indebtedness, *i.e.*, 47 years. In most cases, therefore, the second loan will be for a period of 17 years. On this second loan Sinking Fund payments must be made sufficiently large to accumulate at the end of 17 years, or whatever the period of the second loan is, to the full amount of the second loan. This will, of course, involve a considerably higher Sinking Fund payment than 1 per cent. But there will be a saving in the payment of interest because no interest will be paid on the money taken from the Sinking Fund. The total amount of the Sinking Fund payments and interest on the second loan will not, therefore, be greater than the total amount of these payments had the first loan continued for 47 years. At the end of 47 years, therefore, in the case of all existing loans, both those repaid and those not yet repaid, the indebtedness will cease.

There is a special provision made regarding the loan of 31 lakhs taken by the Corporation last year. The Government of India sanctioned the loan subject to certain terms as to repayment. The Government of India considered that special arrangements should be made to repay the loan within 30 years and directed that, pending the passing of the present Bill, the Corporation should make arrangements, in addition to the Sinking Fund payments, to cancel debentures yearly to the amount of a further 1 per cent. on the loan. It has, therefore, been provided in the Bill that in the case of this particular loan, the Sinking Fund payments should be sufficient to pay it off in 30 years.

As regards future loans, we have a clear field, and it is provided that in each case there shall be a separate Sinking Fund for each loan and that the term of the loan and the period of indebtedness shall coincide; that is to say, whatever be the term sanctioned by the Government of India for the loan, the Sinking Fund payments on account of it must be such as to accumulate to the full amount of the loan within that term. In the case of future loans the provisions are simple and there is no possibility of any defects arising such as have given occasion to the present legislation, and there is a further safeguard that the Accountant-General shall examine annually the accounts of each Sinking Fund and if he finds that there is a deficiency in respect of any of them, the Corporation shall be bound to make up that deficiency at once. On the other hand, if there is an excess, the Trustees may repay such excess to the Corporation.

The other provisions of the Act have been adequately explained in the notes on clauses, and I think are such as will commend themselves to the Council without further explanation. If leave to introduce the Bill is granted, it is proposed to move for a reference to Select Committee at the next meeting of the Council and to take the final stages of the Bill during the present session.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke presented the amended draft Financial Statement for Bengal for 1913-14.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BENGAL, 1913-14.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1913.

MEMORANDUM.

THE following memorandum is circulated, indicating the alterations in the figures which have been made since the circulation of the Amended Draft Financial Statement, Bengal, for 1913-14, dated the 26th February 1913.

2. The following changes have been made under the orders of the Government of India :—

Revised Estimate, 1912-13.

RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue Adjustments.—The Government of India have sanctioned the following non-recurring assignments :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Sanitation	20,00,000
(*b*) Education	75,00,000
(*c*) For discretionary grants	12,00,000
	+1,07,00,000

These assignments have raised the total receipts by Rs. 1,07,00,000, and the closing balance for the current year has now been estimated at Rs. 2,83,98,000 against Rs. 1,76,98,000 originally calculated.

Budget Estimate, 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue Adjustments.—The Government of India have sanctioned the following assignments :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Recurring assignment for Sanitation ...	5,00,000
(*a*) Ditto ditto Education ...	13,20,000
(*iii*) Grant for Agriculture and allied objects ...	1,50,000
(*iv*) Grant for Medical relief	1,00,000
(*v*) Recurring assignment in connection with the remission of appropriations from Cesses ...	21,93,000
Total ...	+45,63,000

VI.—Provincial Rates.—(Minus *Rs. 31,35,000.*)—The collections from the Public Works Department Cess will now be made over to District Funds.

The grants sanctioned by the Government of India raise the estimate of receipts under Land Revenue Adjustments by Rs. 45,63,000, but the assignment of the net collections from the Public Works Cess will reduce the estimate of receipts by Rs. 31,35,000. The net increase in the receipts has, therefore, been estimated at Rs. 45,63,000 – 31,35,000 = 14,28,000 and the estimate of total receipts has been passed for Rs. 5,93,06,000.

CHARGES.

	Rs.	
8—Provincial Rates	−58,000	The cost of collection of Public Works Cess, will now be met by the District Funds.
22—Education	+41,00,000	Lump addition made by the Government of India out of the Imperial Assignment.
24—Medical	+12,75,000	
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	+1,50,000	
45—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department	+4,00,000	
45. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers	—5,84,000	As the District Boards will now get the whole of the collections from the Public Works Cess, the grants from Provincial Funds will be reduced by Rs. 5,84,000 as shown in paragraph 59 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.
Total ...	+52,83,000	

The closing balance for 1913-14 is now estimated at Rs. 1,94,95,000 against Rs. 1,26,50,000 originally estimated, thus :—

	Original	Present
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	1,76,98,000	2,83,98,000
Receipts	5,78,78,000	5,93,06,000
Total ...	7,55,76,000	8,77,04,000
Charges	6,29,26,000	6,82,09,000
Closing balance	1,26,50,000	1,94,95,000

3. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement, as now revised incorporating the changes noted above are circulated herewith.

F. W. DUKE.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1913.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1913-14.

PART I.—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS FOR 1911-12.

Owing to the administrative changes announced by His Imperial Majesty at Delhi no budget for 1912-13 was presented to Council last year, and therefore no revised estimate for 1911-12 was laid before the Council. The revised estimate of old Bengal for 1911-12 was passed by the Government of India, and now the accounts have been prepared for the new Bengal Presidency. The accounts for 1911-12 of new Bengal, as now compiled, show that the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,20,51,383 and the charges to Rs. 5,83,77,064.

(2) REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1912-13.

2. The revised estimate for 1912-13, as now passed on the basis of the actuals of the first nine, and in some cases ten, months of the current year, is compared below with the sanctioned estimate for the year :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Better (+) or worse (−).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	1,66,25,000	1,66,25,000	.....
Revenue receipts ...	5,62,53,000	5,67,87,000	+ 5,34,000
Adjustments ...	3,82,000	1,45,41,000	+1,41,59,000
Total receipts ...	5,66,35,000	7,13,28,000	+1,46,93,000
Grand Total ...	7,32,60,000	8,79,53,000	+1,46,93,000
Total expenditure ...	5,99,38,000	5,95,55,000	+ 3,83,000
Closing balance ...	1,33,22,000	2,83,98,000	+1,50,76,000

3. The increase under adjustments is due to the following additional assignments from Imperial Revenues :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution for recovery of cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act	6,000	
Contribution for pensions of title-holders	3,000	
Additional recurring grant for popular education	25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for the extension of education among poorer classes of the domiciled community ...	40,000	
Recurring grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art section of the Indian Museum with the Calcutta School of Art ...	1,000	
Assignment for the Belgachia Veterinary College	30,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electrical staff utilized by it	8,000	

	Rs.	Rs
Assignment for the cost of forms and other printing done for the Bihar and Orissa Government ...	2,32,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers to be employed in municipalities	39,000	
Recurring grant for the development of the work of the Calcutta University	65,000	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca	4,00,000	
Contribution to meet the charges of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological work ...	15,000	
Non-recurring grant for development of University work, Calcutta ...	4,00,000	
Non-recurring grant for hostels in Calcutta	10,00,000	
Non-recurring grant for the Dacca University	10,00,000	
Recurring grant for the Dacca University	45,000	
Non-recurring assignment for sanitation	20,00,000	
Non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants	12,00,000	
Ditto for Education ...	75,00,000	
		1,41,59,000

4. The increase of revenue is the net result of increase under some heads and decrease under others. The improvements aggregate Rs. 18,03,000, and are chiefly under the following heads :—

Land Revenue—(Rs. 2,69,000) due to the better collection of ordinary revenue and Revenue Record-room receipts.

Stamps—(Rs. 2,88,000) due to the larger sale of general stamps owing to improving agricultural conditions.

Assessed Taxes—(Rs. 2,38,000) due to normal growth of revenue.

Forest—(Rs. 2,50,000) due to larger collections from the sale of timber in Kurseong, Jalpaiguri and the Sundarbands.

Registration—(Rs. 1,73,000) due to an increase in the number of registrations.

Courts of Law—(Rs. 52,000) due to larger receipts from Magisterial fines.

Police—(Rs. 50,000) due to larger recoveries on account of additional police in Jessore, Madaripur and Munshiganj and larger receipts under the Motor Cycles Act.

Ports and Pilotage—(Rs. 1,65,000) chiefly under pilotage receipts due to improvement in trade, and partly increase in receipts from fees for certificates of inland vessels under Act II of 1884 and to larger overtime fees arising from trade activity.

Education—(Rs. 56,000) under fees from Government colleges, general and high schools, both boys and girls, in consequence of the increase of pupils.

Medical—(Rs. 69,000) due to the special contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association for carrying out experiments in jungle-clearing in suitable localities, and also to larger receipts from fees of the Medical College due to the increase in the number of students owing to the opening of a sixth-year course.

Miscellaneous—(Rs. 1,49,000) chiefly under unclaimed deposits and recovery of law charges.

Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 40,000) due chiefly to increase in the navigation receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals owing to the opening of the Kistopur khal and also to receipts under agricultural works.

The decrease, on the other hand, amounts to Rs. 12,69,000, falling chiefly under the following heads:—

Excise—(Rs. 3,50,000) chiefly under country spirits, as the settlements for 1912-13 were not satisfactory and full fees were not realized from shops, and partly under duty on ganja owing to shortage of crop in Naogaon which forced up wholesale prices.

Provincial Rates—(Rs. 42,000) under collection of Public Works cess.

Jails—(Rs. 32,000) owing to a falling off in the sale of manufactured articles. The estimate of receipts under Jails proper was also high.

Scientific and other Minor Departments—(Rs. 1,07,000) due to smaller sales of quinine, owing to dearth of orders from the Medical depôts of Calcutta and Lahore.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 7,14,000) due to non-realization of the two instalments of the sale-proceeds of the land and buildings of the Sibpur Engineering College, which it was proposed to sell to the Port Commissioners, owing to the non-receipt of the sanction to the sale from His Majesty's Secretary of State.

5. On the expenditure side the revised estimate shows a total decrease of Rs. 21,70,000, which is mainly accounted for under the following heads:—

Excise—(Rs. 27,000) chiefly under superintendence, owing to the appointment of a lower grade officer as Excise Commissioner and to the absence on leave of the Distillery Expert and partly under allowances and contingencies.

Forests—(Rs. 40,000) due to absence of superior and other officers on leave, and also to cessation of departmental operations in Buxa.

Interest on Ordinary Debt—(Rs. 24,000) due to smaller outstanding balance of the Provincial loan account.

Courts of Law—(Rs. 34,000) due to savings in the salaries of Magistrates and to the appointment of the Registrar of Insolvency in the High Court not having been filled up.

Jails—(Rs. 1,11,000) due to savings in the grants for dietary charges, hospital charges and miscellaneous supplies.

Police—(Rs. 1,15,000) owing to savings in the grant for reorganization of the district executive force and river police, as well as to the non-utilization of the grant for civil armed police.

Education—(Rs. 1,76,000) due to savings in the grant for non-recurring expenditure.

Medical—(Rs. 10,07,000) due to the transfer of the grant for Sanitation to Civil Works and the grant for the School of Tropical Medicines to the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous—(Rs. 2,56,000) due to the transfer of the grant for equilibrium to District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts to Education, to the adjustment of the grants made by His Excellency to the appropriate heads and to the reappropriation of the reserve provision of Rs. 1,50,000 to meet expenditure under other heads.

On the other hand, there was a total increase in expenditure of Rs. 17,87,000, the largest items of which are noted below:—

Land Revenue—(Rs. 13,000) for larger expenditure on the improvement of Government estates.

Registration—(Rs. 22,000) for larger expenditure on the establishments of District Sub-Registrars.

General Administration—(Rs. 2,50,000) due to increased charges for the purchase of new crockery and linen for His Excellency's residences, for the renovation of pictures in Government House, Calcutta, for the upkeep of Barrackpore Park, for larger expenditure on tour charges of His Excellency, for deputation of special officers to the Secretariat, the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson on special duty and to the adjustment of certain charges on account of Royal visit and Coronation Durbar not debited last year.

Ports and Pilotage—(Rs. 1,21,000) due to increases under the head pilotage and pilot establishment owing to trade activity (which are counterbalanced by the increase in receipts) and to an additional grant to the Agent for Government Consignments for freight charges.

Superannuation—(Rs. 57,000) representing the normal growth of expenditure.

Stationery and Printing—(Rs. 1,69,000) owing to the non-realization of probable savings which were relied upon to make provision for expenditure in the Dacca Jail Press.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 9,00,000) due to several grants made for Educational buildings and for the acquisition of land for the School of Tropical Medicine.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—(Rs. 1,94,000) due to the transfer of the grant for Sanitation from Medical to this head.

6. The net result of these changes is that the closing balance of 1912-13, including the sum of 30 lakhs held in trust for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, which was estimated in March last at Rs. 1,33,22,000, is now estimated at Rs. 2,83,98,000. The increase is chiefly due to the special assignments from the Government of India mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

(3) BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.

7. The opening balance of 1913-14 is the closing balance of 1912-13, and is therefore Rs. 2,83,98,000.

8. The estimates for the year, as approved by the Government of India, show receipts aggregating Rs. 5,93,06,000, an expenditure of Rs. 6,82,09,000, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,94,95,000. Out of the special grant of 50 lakhs for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, which has appeared in the accounts since 1903-04, twenty lakhs have already been paid to the Improvement Trust in 1911-12 and 1912-13 and ten lakhs will be paid in 1913-14. A portion of the closing balance of Rs. 1,94,95,000 is earmarked for the following :—

	Rs.
Calcutta Improvement Trust as stated above ...	20,00,000
Police reorganization	15,54,000
Dacca University	10,90,000
Regrants of unspent balances of Imperial Grants of the Education Department ...	8,78,000
Grant of balance of non-recurring grant given in 1912-13 for education...	47,20,000
Ditto ditto for Medical and Sanitation	13,25,000
Grant of unspent balance of discretionary grants	8,00,000
Minimum balance	20,00,000
	1,43,67,000
This leaves a free balance which could be spent in future years	51,28,000
	1,91,95,000

9. The estimate of receipts includes the following assignments from Imperial Revenues :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution for recovery of cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court Fees Act	6,000	
Contribution for Famine Relief Scheme	60,000	
Contributions for pensions of title-holders	3,000	
Recurring grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with the Calcutta School of Art ...	1,000	

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electric staff utilized by it	8,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with fishery experiments	15,000	
Recurring grant for the Dacca University	45,000	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for popular education	9,25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for the extension of education among poorer classes of the domiciled community ...	40,000	
Recurring grant for the development of the work of the Calcutta University	65,000	
Further recurring grant for Education	13,20,000	
Further recurring grant for Sanitation	5,60,000	
Grant for Agriculture and allied objects	1,50,000	
Grant for medical relief	1,00,000	
Recurring assignment in connection with remission of appropriations from cesses	24,93,000	
Assignment for the Belgachia Veterinary College	30,000	
Contribution to meet charges of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry	20,000	
Contribution to meet the cost of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners ...	19,000	
Assignment for the cost of forms, etc., for the Bihar and Orissa Government	2,32,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers in mufassal municipalities	39,000	
		63,71,000

There is a fixed adjustment of Rs. 7,28,000 from Provincial to Imperial under the terms of the Provincial Settlement, so that the net assignment from Imperial Revenues is Rs. 63,71,000—7,28,000=56,43,000.

10. On the expenditure side the total estimated charges for 1913-14 are Rs. 6,82,09,000, which is in excess of the income by Rs. 89,03,000, owing mainly to the following provisions :—

	Rs.
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (in addition to the annual grant of 1½ lakhs)	10,00,000
For construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta	8,50,000
For the construction of the School of Tropical Medicine	1,00,000
For the construction of hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca ...	2,40,000
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure of the Education Department	7,45,000
Regrant of savings in the recurring grants for popular education ...	3,32,000

	Rs.
Regrant in savings in the recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	46,000
Increased provision for works of sanitary improvements ...	7,11,000
Larger grant for Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department	14,30,000
Lump addition made by the Government of India—	
For Education	27,80,000
For Sanitation	6,75,000

11. A schedule is attached showing the new schemes, costing individually more than Rs. 5,000 in any one year, which have been included in the budget. The non-recurring charges on account of these schemes amount to Rs. 10,19,532 and the recurring charges to Rs. 9,81,006. Besides these, the budget includes the following new schemes of a more or less petty nature which are individually estimated to cost Rs. 5,000 or less :—

(*a*) NON-RECURRING CHARGES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—		
Maintenance of boundary pillars in the districts of Bakarganj, Rangpur and Khulna	1,300	
Purchase of type-writers by Collectors of Birbhum, Jessore, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Rajshahi, Rangpur	1,508	
Purchase of boats for Collectors of Malda and Pabna	5,000	
Storage, arrangement and preservation of records in record-rooms of Collectors	5,000	
		13,808
Excise—		
Temporary establishments in several districts	3,696	
Purchase of type-writers for Burdwan and Mymensingh Excise offices ...	770	
		4,466
Forests—		
Rebuilding Goramara rest-house in Jalpaiguri division	5,000	
Construction of a path in Kurseong division	3,000	
Rebuilding Sukna rest-house in Kurseong	3,000	
Construction of Godahar rest-house in Buxa	3,000	
Demarcation of reserve boundaries in Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,500	
Cost of settlement operations in Buxa	4,000	
Stipends to four students deputed to Dehra Dun (Ranger's service) College	1,680	
Stipend to one student deputed to Dehra Dun (Provincial Forest Service)	600	
Construction of boats and *dinghees*, Sundarbans division	4,800	
Enumeration in connection with proposed timber agreement with Messrs. Burn and Co.	2,950	
Practical training allowance ...	1,240	
		33,770

	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration—		
Temporary establishment for audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Small Cause Court	966	
Temporary establishment for the preparation of press lists of pre-Mutiny records	4,200	
		5,166
Jails—		
Better clothing for prisoners of Eastern Bengal District Jails ...	4,000	
Dietary dead stock of Eastern Bengal District Jails	3,000	
		7,000
Police—		
Tents for Inspector-General of Police	1,500	
Purchase of ponies for Training School for Sub-Inspectors ...	4,000	
Purchase of two patrol boats for Khulna and Pabna	1,500	
Purchase of mosquito nets at Rs. 4-4 each, for use of policemen in malarious districts	1,360	
Purchase of survey instruments ...	4,000	
		12,360
Education—		
Purchase of books, Dacca Law College	3,000	
Apparatus and instruments for electric course to be opened at Dacca Engineering school ..	5,000	
Rent of houses hired for boarders of Dacca Engineering school ...	2,400	
Charges in connection with examination in elementary Schools by visiting examiners for oral tests ...	2,600	
		13,000
Medical—		
Training School for second class Health Officers	5,000	
Temporary establishment for cholera ward, Campbell Hospital ...	3,780	
Tents for the three Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners ...	1,500	
		10,280
Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Poultry breeding at Dacca ...	600	
Purchase of microscopes, tent and camera for the Civil Veterinary Department	1,500	
Purchase of two ponies for Cinchona Plantation	499	
		2,599
Stationery and Printing—		
Temporary clerks for the Dacca Jail Press		1,560
Miscellaneous—		
Additional grant to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association ..	1,100	
Additional grant for furniture for Circuit House	1,000	
		2,100

	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—		
Ferry boat in Netrokona Government ferry ghât at Mymensingh ...	500	
Repairs of masonry approaches of Sambhuganj ferry ghât in Mymensingh	1,000	
		1,500

(*b*) RECURRING CHARGES.

Excise—		
1 Deputy Inspector of Excise Bureau work on Rs. 175	2,100	
3 Warehouse Supervisors on Rs. 60 each	2,160	
		4,260
Registration—		
Revision of ministerial establishment in the office of the Registrar of Calcutta	2,400	
Punkha-pullers in the Sub-Registry offices	4,500	
		6,900
General Administration—		
Auditors for local audit of Police Accounts	4,200	
Auditors for audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,800	
Revision of the record-room establishment, Civil Secretariat ...	2,000	
Revision of establishment of the Bengali Translator's office ...	1,500	
		9,500
Courts of Law—		
Additional establishment for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	4,632	
Shorthand writer for Midnapore District Judge	480	
Establishment for a new District Judge	2,000	
		7,112
Jails—		
Special allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeons	1,800	
House-rent and house allowance for two Assistant Jailors and Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Dacca ...	516	
House-rent and house allowance for an Assistant Jailor and Assistant Surgeon at Bogra and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jalpaiguri ...	528	
Grading of Jailor's service ..	4,200	

	Rs.	Rs.
Jails—concluded.		
Increase of pay of 14 clerks of Subsidiary Jails of Eastern Bengal districts and for the entertainment of 13 clerks at Rs. 20 ...	4,800	
Appointment of one Factory Overseer, Rampur-Boalia Central Jail ...	600	
Appointment of one Tailor master for Dacca Central Jail ...	180	
Appointment of one Store-keeper, Dacca Central Jail	600	
	——	13,524
Police—		
Conversion of the appointment of 3 Sub-Inspectors into Inspectorships	2,820	
Constable-orderlies for 3 Circle Inspectors	1,080	
House allowance of the Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Range	3,000	
Grade promotion of Sub-Inspectors in West Bengal, according to scale recommended by the Police Commission	2,520	
Entertainment of Railway Police at Ondal and cost of a patrolling staff to guard trains and suppress running train thefts	1,995	
Expenses for the guarding of roads and railway lines during His Excellency's tour	1,000	
Raising the minimum pay of clerks in the Eastern Bengal districts ...	1,500	
Lump provision for additional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,000	
	——	18,915
Ports and Pilotage—		
Subsidy to River Steam Navigation Company for supply of pilots ...	...	3,000
Education—		
One Sub-Inspector for Chittagong Hill Tracts	600	
Conveyance allowance for Assistant Inspectresses of Eastern Bengal districts	1,060	
Charges for the extension of Baker Hostel	2,330	
Additional Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College	2,000	
Additional establishment of the Presidency College	1,140	
Additional draftsmen, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	900	
Remuneration for testing of materials by the Professors of Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	2,000	
Additional Master, Victoria Boys' School	2,400	
Additional Mistress for Khastagiri School, Chittagong, and Eden School, Dacca	960	
Domestic Science Mistress, Dow Hill School	2,400	
New Zenana classes in Faridpur and Mymensingh	1,980	

	Rs.	Rs.
Education—concluded.		
Establishment of the Art section of Indian Museum	1,190	
Grants to Madrasahs in Eastern Bengal	5,000	
Subscription for the Bengal Journal of Education	960	
Grant to *Bangiya Sahitya Parisad*	1,875	
Additional grant to Calcutta University Institute	1,200	
Increased grant for visiting colleges in other Provinces	3,000	
Increased grant for contribution to schools for Durbar Day celebration	4,500	
		35,501
Medical—		
Additional nurses for Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital	1,416	
Additional grants for clothing and diet for new Surgical block of Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital ...	1,500	
Stipends to students of the sixth year class, Medical College	1,440	
Increase in the number of Military pupil nurses of Medical College ...	1,152	
Revision of clerical establishment, Medical College	2,160	
Revision of diet allowance of the nurses, Campbell Hospital ...	1,530	
Additional teachers and demonstrators, Dacca Medical School ...	4,345	
Additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Berhampore Lunatic Asylum ...	660	
		14,203
Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Additional Veterinary Inspector for Chittagong	840	
Grant to Central Agricultural Association	1,500	
Additional Overseer for Cinchona Plantation	840	
Additional establishment for the Inspector of Factories	888	
House allowance of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	1,505	
Upkeep of steam launch of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	5,000	
		10,573
Stationery and Printing—		
Lump provision for revision of establishment of Forms Department	5,000	
Additional mechanic for the Bengal Secretariat Press	540	
Two electricians for the New Central Jail Press, Kalighat	780	
		6,320
Miscellaneous—		
Annual stipends to literary title-holders	3,000	
Subscription to the *Near East* ...	2,275	
		5,275

PART II.—Detailed remarks on the budget for 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,71,72,317, and the estimate for 1913-14, as provisionally passed by the Government of India, is Rs. 2,83,88,000 against Rs. 2,82,01,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The estimate includes Rs. 11,22,000 for recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges against Rs. 8,47,000 provided on the same account in the budget estimate for 1912-13.

13. The estimated Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated as follows :—

	Estimate, 1912-13.	Revised estimate, 1912-13.	Estimate, 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue ..	2,78,35,000	2,82,01,000	2,83,88,000
Deduct—Estimated collections from Government Estates (wholly Provincial) ...	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000
Deduct—Recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges (wholly Imperial) ...	8,47,000	7,13,000	11,22,000
Total Deduction ...	53,85,000	52,88,000	55,54,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial funds	2,24,50,000	2,29,13,000	2,28,34,000
Provincial share one-half ...	1,12,25,000	1,14,57,000	1,14,17,000
Add—Collections from Government Estates (wholly Provincial)	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000
Total Provincial ...	1,57,63,000	1,60,32,000	1,58,49,000
Add—Adjustments ...	3,82,000	1,45,41,000	56,43,000
Total Provincial receipts	1,61,45,000	3,05,73,000	2,14,92,000

14. *Stamps.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue from Stamps for 1912-13 was placed by the Government of India at Rs. 2,01,25,000. The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,01,12,576, while those of the first ten months of 1912-13, exclusive of receipts on account of unified stamps used as receipt stamps, exceeded the figures of the corresponding period of the preceeding year by Rs. 8,02,000. In view of these figures, and allowing for the adjustment of receipts from the sale of unified stamps between the Postal and the Stamp Departments, the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been passed for Rs. 2,10,00,000. Allowing for a progressive increase of 5 lakhs, the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,15,00,000. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 1,05,00,000 for 1912-13 and Rs. 1,07,50,000 for 1913-14.

15. *Excise.*—The revenue from Excise for 1912-13 was estimated at Rs. 1,38,50,000. The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 1,33,88,200, while the figures for the first ten months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 52,000 only over the actuals of the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, therefore, been passed for Rs. 1,35,00,000, and allowing for a progressive increase of Rs. 3,55,000 the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 1,38,55,000. The receipts under this head are now wholly Provincial.

16. *Provincial Rates.*—The actual collections of the Public Work Cess in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 30,83,495, while the estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 31,57,000. The receipts in the first seven months of the current year,

however, show an increase of Rs. 54,000 over those of the corresponding period of 1911-12. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 31,15,000 and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 31,35,000 allowing for an anticipated increase in the receipts owing to the revaluation operations in the districts of Bakarganj, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna. It has now been decided to transfer the whole of these receipts to the District Boards, so that there will be no receipts from the Public Works Cess in the Provincial Account in 1913-14. Under "General Rates for the Management of Private Estates" the estimate of receipts is Rs. 90,000 as against Rs. 85,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The total estimate from provincial receipts for 1913-14 is, therefore, Rs. 90,000 only.

17. *Assessed Taxes.*—The budget estimate of receipts from Income-tax for 1912-13 was Rs. 51,25,000. The actual collections in the first ten months of the year amounted to Rs. 45,71,000. For the two months of the year, the receipts have been taken at Rs. 10,29,000 and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 56,00,000. The estimate for 1913-14 allows for no increase and stands at the same figure. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 28,00,000.

18. *Forests.*—The total receipts under this head for 1912-13 were estimated at Rs. 14,00,000 against Rs. 13,87,165, the actuals of 1911-12. The collections in the first ten months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 2,75,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 16,50,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has, however, been passed for Rs. 14,00,000. The decrease is chiefly in the Buxa Division where owing to over-exploitation in the past dead *sál* is reported to be getting scarcer.

19. *Registration.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 16,77,000. The actual collections in the first nine months of the year amounted to Rs. 12,47,000. For the remaining three months of the year the receipts have been taken at Rs. 6,03,000, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 18,50,000. Allowing for an increase of Rs. 50,000 over the revised estimate, the estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 19,00,000.

20. *Interest.*—The estimate of loans, as submitted to the Government of India, provides for a return in the way of interest during 1913-14 of Rs. 1,85,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Interest on advances to cultivators, etc. ...	37,000
" " " Co-operative Credit Societies	2,700
" " drainage and embankment advances ...	12,000
" " loans to landholders	1,90,000
" " " to Municipalities and District Boards, etc.	2,16,000
Miscellaneous	27,000
For rounding	+300
Total ...	4,85,000

21. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 7,60,777, while the receipts in the first seven months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 14,000 over those of the corresponding period of the previous year. In view of these figures the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been raised from Rs. 7,25,000 to Rs. 7,77,000, and the estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 7,65,000.

22. *Jails.*—The actuals for the nine months ending 31st December 1912 amounted to Rs. 3,83,000, while those in 1911-12 were Rs. 8,31,424, which included special receipts on account of the Durbar at Delhi. It is not safe to expect more than Rs. 2,71,000 in the last three months. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, therefore, been placed at Rs. 6,57,000 and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 6,59,000.

23. *Police.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 1,87,675, while the receipts in the first nine months of 1912-13 were Rs. 1,85,000. The receipts for the last three months will probably reach Rs. 65,000 and the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been passed for Rs. 2,50,000 against Rs. 2,00,000, the budget estimate for the year. The increase is on account of

larger recoveries from additional police. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,62,000 as smaller recoveries are anticipated on account of additional police.

24. *Ports and Pilotage.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 16,95,556, while the budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 15,98,000. This has been raised to Rs. 17,63,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the current year showing a large increase under Pilotage receipts. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 18,00,000, which provides for a small increase under Pilotage receipts.

25. *Education.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 6,84,000. This has been raised to Rs. 7,10,000 in the revised estimates with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the current year. The improvement is mainly due to increases in fees from Government Colleges—General, and from High Schools for boys including collegiate schools. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 7,51,000.

26. *Medical.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 3,61,000 against Rs. 3,62,976, the actuals of 1911-12. The receipts during the first nine months of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 3,36,000, including Rs. 50,000 credited as a special contribution from the Indian Research Fund Association for carrying out experiments in jungle-clearing in suitable localities under conditions which will ensure the collection of an accurate data on what appears likely to be a successful anti-malarial measure. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 4,30,000, and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 3,76,000.

27. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 3,83,000 against Rs. 2,37,053, the actuals of 1911-12. The actuals in the first nine months of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,49,000 (of which Rs. 75,000 represents the sale-proceeds of cinchona and its products) against Rs. 2,70,000 anticipated for the whole year. It is not safe to expect more than 1½ lakhs from receipts from the sale of cinchona and quinine during the whole year, and the total revised estimate for 1912-13 has been placed at Rs. 2,76,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has also been passed for Rs. 2,26,000.

28. *Receipts in aid of Superannuation.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 12,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 46,000 in view of the actual collections of the first nine months of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 has, however, been placed at Rs. 12,000.

29. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,30,000 against Rs. 1,32,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 1,30,125, the actuals of 1911-12. The estimate includes smaller provision for the sale of Indian Law Reports, as the back numbers of the report are out of print.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts for 1912-13 were estimated at Rs. 4,87,000 against Rs. 6,35,371, the actuals of 1911-12. In the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 6,36,000, including Rs. 5,00,000 for unclaimed deposits, against Rs. 3,82,800, the sanctioned estimate for the year. Larger fees for Government audit are also expected from Court of Wards on account of collections of arrears for 1909-10 and 1910-11. There are also small increases expected from fees and fines of Revenue Courts and recoveries of law charges other than those in pauper suits. For 1913-14 the estimate has been placed at Rs. 5,91,000, including Rs. 1,80,000 for unclaimed deposits.

31. *Irrigation—Major Works (Direct Receipts).*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 2,63,000 against Rs. 2,78,127, the actuals of 1911-12. The budget has been repeated in the revised estimate, while the budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,80,000 owing to the increase expected from water-rates, Midnapore Canal, due to the renewal of long leases at the enhanced rate of Rs. 2 per acre in place of the old rate of Re. 1-8. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 1,31,000 in 1912-13 and Rs. 1,40,000 in 1913-14.

32. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 5,94,000, but in view of the fact that the actuals of 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 6,73,000, and in view of the actuals of the first nine months of the current year, the revised estimate has been raised to Rs. 6,75,000. The increase,

as compared with the budget, is chiefly in navigation receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern canals due to the opening of the Kistopur Canal. The Madaripur Bhil Route is now complete, and it is expected that the navigation receipts will increase and the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 6,85,000. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 3,37,000 in 1912-13 and Rs. 3,42,000 in 1913-14.

33. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 11,23,000, and included Rs. 7,13,742 on account of the first two instalments of the sale-proceeds of the land and buildings of the Sibpur Engineering College which it was proposed to sell to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, for Rs. 13,63,742, but, as the order of the Secretary of State on the subject has not yet been received, no payment is expected this year. The revised estimate has, accordingly, been reduced to Rs. 4,09,000. It is not known when the orders of the Secretary of State will come, and no provision has been made in the budget for 1913-14 on this account, and the budget for the year has been placed at Rs. 3,69,000.

Expenditure.

34. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 1,41,000 against Rs. 1,42,000, the budget estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 1,55,124, the actuals of 1911-12. The estimates under this head are based, as usual, on the average actuals of the previous three years, excluding special payments. The actuals of 1911-12 included a special payment under Land Revenue. The actuals of the current year includes a special payment of Rs. 1,000 under Excise on account of refund of license fees, and the revised estimate for the current year has been placed at Rs. 1,57,000.

35. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 31,000, but this has been raised to Rs. 35,000 in the revised estimate, and Rs. 33,000 in the budget for 1913-14. The actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13 include arrear payments.

36. *Land Revenue.*—The total Provincial expenditure for 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 33,48,000 against Rs. 33,63,000, the revised, and Rs. 33,50,000, the budget estimate, for 1912-13, as shown below :—

	1912-13		1913-14
	Budget	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Charges of District Administration ...	27,07,000	26,17,000	26,50,000
(2) Charges on account of Land Revenue collections	11,000	11,000	10,000
(3) Management of Government estates ...	1,82,000	5,48,000	4,72,000
(4) Survey and Settlement ...	1,82,000	1,22,000	1,82,000
(5) Land Records ...	61,000	63,000	33,000
(6) Charges on account of fishery collection ...	.....	2,000	1,000
	34,43,000	33,63,000	33,48,000
Lump Deduction ...	93,000	.....	.....
Total ...	33,50,000	33,63,000	33,48,000

The estimate under (1) provides for an additional temporary appointment of Magistrate, Joint-Magistrates according to the number and grading recommended to the Government of India and the appointment of a police

officer now on district Administration as the Superintendent, Chittagong Hill Tracts. Under (3) the estimate is chiefly based on the estimate of collections from Government estates, as 9½ per cent. of the collections is usually allotted for management and improvement of Government estates, with small additions for special charges. The estimate under (4) is based on actual requirements and includes the charges for the settlement of Government temporary-settled estates in Bakarganj and Noakhali. The decrease under (5) is chiefly due to the debit of a larger share of the cost of the Director of Land Records, to the different Imperial settlement operations.

37. *Stamps.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 6,72,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 6,87,000, owing to the payment of discount on larger sale of general stamps. The budget for 1913-14 is Rs. 7,25,000, and allows for increased charges for the sale of stamps of different natures, and larger supply of stamp paper from the Central Stores consequent on the increase in the sale of stamps. The charges of this Department are divided equally between the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, and the Provincial share amounts to Rs. 3,13,000 and Rs. 3,62,000 for 1912-13 and 1913-14, respectively.

38. *Excise.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 6,69,000, as compared with Rs. 6,01,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 6,31,000, the budget estimate for the year. The increase is chiefly due to (*a*) a special provision of Rs. 50,000 towards the reorganization of the Excise Department, and (*b*) additional grants for contingencies and rewards. The charges of this Department are now wholly Provincial.

39. *Provincial Rates.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 58,000 against Rs. 53,000, the budget estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 49,787, the actuals of 1911-12. The increase is mainly due to the valuation and revaluation charges in the districts of Khulna, Tippera, Faridpur and Dacca. As the receipts from the Public Works Cess will be transferred to Distric Boards from 1913-14 those funds will bear the charges. There will be no charge on Provincial Account.

40. *Assessed Taxes.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 1,57,000, and this has been repeated as the estimate for 1913-14. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, however, been placed at Rs. 1,56,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 78,000.

41. *Forests.*—The total expenditure for 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 6,76,000 against Rs. 6,88,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The budget includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Provision for two Imperial officers recently recruited	9,120
Ditto Additional Rangers, etc.	8,484
Ditto ditto establishment	1,440
Purchase of three elephants	9,000
Construction of a path in Kurseong Division ...	3,000
Rebuilding Sukna rest-house in Kurseong ...	3,000
Ditto Goramara rest-house in Jalpaiguri ...	5,000
Construction of Godabar rest-house in Buxa ...	3,000
Ditto of two rest-houses at Jalpaiguri and Dhobachari in Chittagong	8,000
Demarcation of reserve boundaries in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,500
Cost of settlement operations in Buxa	4,000
Construction of boats and dinghees	4,800

42. *Registration.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 11,16,000 against Rs. 10,55,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 10,67,406, the actuals of 1911-12. The budget includes (*a*) Rs. 5,400 for the revision of the office of the Inspector-General, (*b*) Rs. 2,400 for the revision of the office of the Sub-Registrar at Calcutta, (*c*) Rs. 12,300 for regrading of Sub-Registrars, (*d*) Rs. 10,000 for the opening of new Sub-Registry office, (*e*) Rs. 57,000 for revision of establishment of the offices of District Sub-Registrars, and (*f*) Rs. 4,500 for punkha-pullers in the Sub-Registry offices.

43. *Interest on ordinary Debt.*—This is interest payable from the Provincial revenues to the Imperial Government on the amount advanced by the latter to the Provincial Government for loans to cultivators under the Agriculturist's Loans and Land Improvements Loans Acts, for advances to Co-operative Societies, for advances on drainage and embankment schemes, for loans to notabilities and to municipalities and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).

44. *General Administration.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 22,00,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 24,50,000. The increase is chiefly under Staff and Household of the Governor for the purchase of new crockery and linen, for the restoration of pictures for Government House at Calcutta, for the upkeep charges of Barrackpore Park, for larger expenditure on His Excellency's tour, for deputation of several special officers in the Civil Secretariat in connection with the Council Regulations and Public Service Commission, etc., for the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson in connection with the revision of Manuals of the Board of Revenue, and for the adjustment of certain charges in connection with the Delhi Durbar which was not accounted for in 1911-12. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 23,02,000 and includes the following provisions :—

	Rs.
Establishment for the Military and the Private Secretaries to Governor	18,000
Additional provision for Body-guard	15,000
Ditto Band	14,000
Ditto Furniture	20,000
Charges for the upkeep of Barrackpore Park ...	13,000
Provision for local audit of Police and Calcutta Improvement Trust Accounts	6,000
Provision for officers on special duty in the Secretariat in connection with inquiry about Police and Calcutta Municipal Act	13,000
Lump provision for establishment in the record-room for the preparation of Press list and for revision of office establishment	6,200

45. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The total charges for 1912-13 were originally estimated at Rs. 98,39,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 98,05,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly under Criminal Courts, owing to savings in the grant under salaries. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 96,10,000. It includes (*a*) provision for additional establishment in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Rs. 1,632, (*b*) provision for additional Munsifs, Rs. 32,000 ; (*c*) provision for regrading of Munsifs, Rs. 50,000 ; (*d*) provision for additional establishments in Munsifs' Courts, Rs. 12,000 ; (*e*) additional grant for Supplies, Services and Contingencies of Civil Courts; (*f*) provision for an additional Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and his establishment, Rs. 15,000, and (*g*) additional grant for the revision of Chaukidari Panchayet, Rs. 22,000. Against these provisions smaller provision has been made for fees to pleaders and counsel in criminal cases, as it is hoped that the political cases will now come to an end.

46. *Jails.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 20,74,000 against Rs. 20,51,332, the actuals of 1911-12. In view of the actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13 the revised estimates for the year has been placed at Rs. 19,60,000. The savings are chiefly under salaries of Superintendents and Jailors, for reductions in the old Presidency Jail, dietary charges and miscellaneous services and supplies. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 20,79,000, and includes provision (*a*) for fresh allowances for Sub-Assistant Surgeons of District Jails, (*b*) for appointment of additional clerks and enhancement of allowances of existing clerks in Eastern Bengal subsidiary jails, (*c*) for supply of adequate clothing to Eastern Bengal prisoners, (*d*) for provision of better equipment for Eastern Bengal Jails, (*e*) for larger provision for Municipal rates and taxes and (*f*) for larger provision for purchase of raw materials due to proposed improvement of industries in Rampur Boalia and Dacca Central Jails and in Barisal and Mymensingh District Jails.

47. *Police.*—The following table compares the figures under this head :—

Heads.	Actuals, 1911-12.	1912-13. Budget.	1912-13. Revised.	Estimate, 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police ...	11,35,940	15,77,000	13,82,000	16,60,000
Superintendence ...	3,01,982	2,28,000	2,08,000	2,25,000
Criminal Investigation Department ...	6,23,503	3,25,000	3,92,000	3,83,000
District Executive Force	56,43,735	65,79,000	59,38,000	67,22,000
Village Police ...	24,386	24,000	24,000	23,000
Special „ ...	3,50,059	2,47,000	2,91,000	2,51,000
Railway „ ...	3,27,181	2,81,000	3,21,000	3,16,000
Cattle-pounds ...	291	200	200	300
Refunds	1,174	2,900	1,800	1,700
Lump deduction ...	.....	—67,100	.....	.....
Total ...	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000	95,82,000

In view of the actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13, the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 85,55,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 95,82,000, which includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Presidency Police—	
Provision for additional ministerial establishment of the combined Criminal Investigation Department and Special Branch	2,940
Conversion of three Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors	2,820
Regrading of Sub-Inspectors	6,600
Approved service increment of constables ...	33,936
Strengthening of Civil armed Police in Calcutta, which was also provided for in 1912-13 ...	18,845
Constable-orderlies of Circle Inspectors ...	1,080
Purchase of a Motor Prison van and its upkeep charges	9,052
Provision for additional forces to raise the reserve to its authorized strength	29,600
District Police—	
Temporary Police Force for the Criminal Investigation Department	71,277
Reorganization of Subordinate Police in Eastern Bengal	2,92,014
Revision of Superior Police cadre	5,700
Increase of Armed Police reserve in the districts of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Midnapore, Burdwan and Nadia	21,797
Establishment of Constables Training School at Dacca, a combined school at Sarda and revision of other schools	34,142
Strengthening of Police-guards of Sub-Treasuries	18,154
Reorganization of the Dacca Town Police ...	10,000
Approved service increment of constables ...	28,000

	Rs.
Increase in the rate of pay of armed reserves ...	25,000
Lump provision for construction of steamers and cutters	75,186
Grade promotion of Sub-Inspectors in West Bengal districts according to scale recommended by the Police Commission	2,520
Entertainment of a Government Railway Police at Ondal, etc.	1,995
Temporary Establishment for Training College of Sub-Inspectors	8,370
Enlistment allowances to recruits	10,504
Purchase of elephants for the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, and Inspector of Police, Alipur Duars	8,000
Purchase of new boxes for keeping confidential papers by investigating Police officers ...	10,053
Raising the minimum pay of clerks in the Eastern Bengal Districts	1,500
Grant for annual subsidy to Athletic Clubs and travelling allowances of Hockey teams in the Eastern Bengal districts	9,300
Expenses for guarding roads, during His Excellency's visits	4,000
Supply of new furniture to police stations in Eastern Bengal districts	10,000
Reorganization of River Police in Eastern Bengal districts	4,49,555
Station boat scheme	45,000
Reorganization of the Dacca and Hooghly Military Police	19,682
Additional police force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,000
Additional grant for petty construction of buildings to be done departmentally	78,600
Purchase of 16 type-writers for districts in which the machines require replacement	5,888

48. *Ports and Pilotage.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 12,08,000, but in the revised this has been raised to Rs. 13,32,000, with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is partly under Pilotage and Pilot establishments owing to trade activity, and also under Marine establishment in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments for heavier charges for freight which is not expected to be fully recovered before the close of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 13,74,000, and includes larger grants for the repairs of vessels and value of coals to be supplied to pilot vessels, and larger provision for pilotage allowances to Pilots in anticipation of increased shipping.

49. *Education.*—The total provincial expenditure in 1912-13 was originally estimated at Rs. 78,45,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 76,69,000, with reference to the actual charges in the first nine months of the year. The decrease is more than covered by smaller expenditure from the lump provision for non-recurring charges against increased expenditure under the other heads. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 to the Calcutta University, which have been made over to that body. Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned for education of Domiciled community which has been added to the allotment for grants-in-aid. A grant of two lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction and improvement of hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca, but this will not be fully utilized. A grant of Rs. 1,50,000 has also been sanctioned for aided English secondary schools, and a good portion of this will be expended during the year. 1½ lakhs will also be probably incurred from the assignment of 10 lakhs for hostel buildings in Calcutta. The savings in these grants will be re-granted next year. The budget grant for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,34,88,000 and is thus compared with the actuals of the past three years :—

Heads.	Actuals			1912-13.		1913-14.
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	1,03,000	96,000	66,028	53,500	5,32,000	1,18,500
Direction	1,18,000	1,42,000	2,17,189	1,22,000	1,93,000	1,40,000
Inspection	7,12,000	7,31,000	8,04,480	8,20,900	8,01,000	8,12,000
Government Colleges, General ...	6,25,000	6,95,000	8,17,976	8,24,800	8,14,000	8,75,000
Government Colleges, Professional	3,54,000	3,17,000	3,35,128	3,78,240	3,88,000	3,92,500
Government Schools, General ...	12,61,000	12,84,000	14,58,548	14,31,474	16,35,000	15,47,000
Government Schools, Special ...	5,65,000	5,76,000	5,75,620	5,91,466	5,81,000	7,72,000
Grants-in-aid	10,72,000	11,81,000	14,28,094	11,53,600	14,00,000	14,20,000
Scholarships	1,71,000	1,91,000	2,19,019	1,82,400	2,18,000	2,34,000
Miscellaneous	1,15,000	1,18,000	2,17,307	1,46,920	1,44,000	1,65,000
Refunds	1,000	3,000	2,454	2,700	2,000	2,500
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure ...	...	...		16,84,000	2,31,000	7,45,000
Lump provision for improving popular education ...	..	.		1,50,000	1,78,000	9,25,000
Lump provision for Regrant of savings of 1912-13 ...		..	..	..	...	3,32,000
Lump provision for Secondary education	...	...	...	...	...(A)	1,50,000
Lump provision for re-grant of savings of 1912-13 ...	..	...		..	...	46,000
Lump provision for hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca ...	..	...	..	...	1,02,000	2,40,000
Lump provision for hostels in Calcutta	.	...	..	..	1,50,000	8,50,000
Lump addition made by the Government of India ...	..	...	..	...	...	41,00,000
Lump deduction	...	...	...	...	...	-3,78,500
Total ...	51,00,000	53,34,000	61,21,873	78,45,000	76,69,000	1,34,88,000

(A) Included under grants-in-aid

The Government of India gave a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1912-13 and a recurring assignment of Rs. 13,20,000 in 1913-14 for expenditure of the department.

The budget for 1913-14 includes the following items of expenditure:—

	Rs.
Lump addition made by the Government of India	41,00,000
Additional recurring grant to Calcutta University sanctioned in 1912	65,000
For revision of establishment of Director of Public Instruction's office, including Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education ...	9,000
For second Sub-Inspector, Chittagong Hill Tracts	600
For regrading of Sub-Inspectors	12,000
For additional Professor of Philosophy Presidency College	2,000
For purchase of books for the Dacca Law College ...	3,000
For remuneration for testing of materials by the Professors of the Civil Engineering College ...	2,000
For additional Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering College	6,000
For additional grant for purchase and repairs of furniture and apparatus for high schools ...	6,000
Additional Master for the Victoria Boys' School ...	2,400
For domestic science Mistress for Dow Hill School	2,400
,, expenditure in connection with the new preparatory class in the Dow Hill School ...	6,450
,, Survey School	50,000
,, supply of maps	16,000
,, reorganization of 1st grade Training Schools ...	6,800
,, reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal Districts	29,000
,, provincialization of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School	10,600

	Rs.
For improvement of Madrasahs, Eastern Bengal districts	5,000
„ the purchase of materials and tools for electric course to be opened in the Dacca School of Engineering...	5,000
„ grant to the Ripon College for liquidation of debt	30,000

50. *Medical.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 36,95,000, but th has been reduced to Rs. 26,88,000 in the revised estimate, with refe ence to the actuals of first nine months of the year. The decreas is nominal and was due chiefly for the transfer of Rs. 6¼ lakhs out the non-recurring grant of 7¼ lakhs from works of sanitation to the hea Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers and other heads, and also for th transfer of four lakhs, the grant for the School of Tropical Medicine, the Public Works Department to meet the cost of land acquisition. Th Government of India have just sanctioned a non-recurring assignment 20 lakhs and a recurring assignment of 5 lakhs for sanitation and 1 lak for Medical relief. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed f Rs. 41,01,000, including Rs. 12,75,000 added by the Government of India f expenditure on sanitation and medical relief. Budget also includes (a Rs. 1,00,000 for the School of Tropical Medicine, that being the balanc of the Imperial grant of 5 lakhs for the construction of the school. (b Rs. 9,600 for an Indian Medical Service Officer as personal assistant t the Inspector-General in place of a ministerial officer on lower pay. (c Rs. 22,000 for the salary of three Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Rs. 1,500 for their tents, and Rs. 3,000 for their office establishment. (d Rs. 26,100 for Government contribution towards the pay of 1st and 2nd clas Health officers, (*e*) Rs. 5,000 for training Sanitary Inspectors and 2nd clas Health officers, (*f*) Rs. 50,000 for carrying out experiments in jungle clearing (*g*) Rs. 18,900 for a Professor of Physics and an Assistant Professor of Physic and Chemistry, and local allowances for two Professors and three Assistan Professors of the Medical College, (*h*) Rs. 20,000 for charges in connection wit Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's enquiry in serological work, (*i*) Rs. 4,345 f additional teachers and demonstrators in Medical Schools, (*k*) Rs. 7,200 f the appointment of a probationary Chemical Examiner and (*l*) Rs. 5,280 f the appointment of additional nurses in the Campbell Hospital.

The grants for the Presidency Hospitals are shown below :—

	Salaries	Establishment	Allowances	Clothing and bedding	Diet	Other supplies	Contingencies	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs
Medical College Hospital	49,590	21,128	200	85,000		70,000	1,03,107	3,29,000
General Hospital ...	56,173	9,420	1,360	77,000		34,000	62,214	2,50,000
Campbell Hospital ...	10,620	28,900	6,870	35,000		12,500	41,089	1,35,000
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers ...	7,200	3,288	180	17,000		1,000	8,529	37,000

51. *Political.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 27,000 against Rs. 34,000 the budget estimate for 1912-13. The decrease is under Durbar Presents f smaller provision for Presidency payments on account of *khillats*, as th Government of India have done away with *khillats* for title-holders belo the rank of Maharajas and Rajas.

52. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1912-1 was Rs. 17,13,000, but in the revised estimate this had been reduced t Rs. 17,07,000. The decrease is more than accounted for by the transfer Rs. 30,000 from the lump provision of Rs. 75,000 for expenditure on agricultur and allied objects from this head to the Forest Budget. The budget f 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 17,15,000 including Rs. 50,000 for the purchas of cinchona bark against Rs. 3,60,000 passed for the same purpose i the budget for 1912-13 and a special lump provision of 1½ lakhs f expenditure on Agriculture and allied objects recently sanctioned by th

Government of India. The budget also includes the following items of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Provision for the upkeep of the new dairy farm at Rangpur	16,000
Mycological collector, Entomological collector, two Agricultural supervisors and Weaving Inspector employed in Eastern Bengal (not provided for in 1912-13)	9,120
Bonemeal demonstration, purchase of seed potatoes and crop-cutting experiments	25,000
Contribution to Toklai Tea Association ...	4,000
Opening and extension of central nurseries and other demonstrations	59,500
Additional grant to the Zoological Garden for the upkeep of the extended area to be transferred from the Kiddepore Orphanage	10,0 0
Provision for the upkeep and recurring charges of the steam-launch *Blanch* recently placed at the disposal of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies	5,000
Balance of the Imperial assignment of one lakh for agriculture and allied objects	30,000
Purchase of a steam-launch for the Fishery Department	15,000

53. *Superannuation.*—The charges under this head tend to rise year after year owing to increase in the number of claims to pension. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 30,22,000 as compared with Rs. 29,03,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 27,85,637, the actuals of 1911-12.

54. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 13,60,000 against Rs. 12,55,000 and Rs. 14,21,000, the budget and revised estimates for 1912-13, respectively, and Rs. 15,79,021, the actuals of 1911-12. The following table compares the figures :—

Heads.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Budget estimate, 1912-13.	Revised estimate, 1912-13.	Budget estimate, 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forms Department at the Presidency ...	53,391	54,000	53,000	59,000
Stationery purchased in this country ...	24,869	29,000	25,000	25,000
Government Presses ...	6,74,169	6,26,000	6,94,000	6,24,000
Printing at private presses ...	5,129	5,000	4,000	4,000
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	8,19,035	6,46,000	6,46,000	6,46,000
Refunds	2,428	1,000	2,000	2,000
Lump Deduction ...	.....	—1,06,000	.....	.....
Total ...	15,79,021	12,55,000	14,21,000	13,60,000

The estimate for the Forms Department includes Rs. 5,000 for the revision of establishment.

55. *Miscellaneous.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 8,13,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 5,57,000 including 1½ lakhs, the lump provision for grain compensation allowance for all departments. The reduction is due to the adjustment under appropriate heads of expenditure sanctioned by His Excellency from the provision for petty grants and to the reappropriation of the reserve provision of Rs. 1,50,000 in order to meet expenditure under other heads and also to the transfer of Rs. 2,07,000 to "Education" as the equilibrium grant to District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts was provided for under this head and not under the appropriate head.

The budget for 1913-14 is Rs. 9,53,000 and includes a lump provision of Rs. 3,60,000 for the payment of grain compensation allowance for all departments, Rs. 1,00,000 being the amount to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency for petty grants, Rs. 1,50,000 for general reserve for unforeseen requirements, Rs. 3,000 for stipends to holders of literary titles and Rs. 4,000 for cost of portraits of the King-Emperor.

56. *Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses).*—The actual charges in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,77,086 and the estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 2,26,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 2,76,000 in view of the actuals for the first nine months of the year. This excess is chiefly under "Maintenance and repairs" of the Midnapore Canal. The budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,40,000. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 1,20,000.

57. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 16,65,000 against Rs. 15,67,107, the actuals of 1911-12. During the year additional grants of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 9,900 have been sanctioned for constructing a two-vented sluice at Boner khal in the Port Canning Government estate, 24-Parganas, and for dredging the Bhagirathi entrance respectively, while Rs. 11,000 has been transferred to "42—Irrigation—Major Works." The revised estimate for the year has however been placed at Rs. 16,00,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 18,66,000 and includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Provision for clearing the bed of the Saraswati river in connection with the Rajapur drainage works	50,000
Training works in the river Ganges	35,000
Dredging the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers ...	30,000
Bandelling and putting on spurs on the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers	30,000
Completion of lock at Uttarbhag in connection with the Magrahat drainage	21,800
Madaripur Bhil scheme including dredging of the lower Kumar river	1,96,000
Grant-in-aid for bandelling the river Ganges near Rampur Boalia	5,000
Dredging the entrance of the Gorai river ...	7,000

The budget also provides for working the dredger *Foyers* during eight months in Angeria Creek, Attarabanka Shoal and clearing silt from the Coxali khal. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 9,33,000.

58. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 74,30,000 against Rs. 71,00,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 62,00,000, the budget grant for the year. The following table shows the distribution of the allotment :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works ...	34,91,327	42,51,000	43,38,400
Repairs	16,00,500	17,14,000	19,60,000
Establishment ...	10,09,173	10,32,000	10,94,600
Tools and Plant ...	70,000	52,000	37,000
Stock and Suspense ...	29,000	51,000	.....
Total ...	62,00,000	71,00,000	74,30,000

The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-13 is due to the additional grants made during the year chiefly for the acquisition of land for the School of Tropical Medicine, extension of the Presidency College and Hostel buildings for the Metropolitan Institution and for the construction of buildings of the Education and other departments. The statement below shows the actual expenditure during 1911-12 and the estimated expenditure during 1912-13 on the principal original works in progress during these two years as also the estimated expenditure upon the new works or continuation of works in progress the undertaking of which is in contemplation during 1913-14 :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Police—			
Lump provision for alterations to Lall Bazar Police buildings	...	...	71,600
Outpost at Birjitalao ...	...	...	12,400
New police lines, Paikpara ...	...	60,729	...
Residences for Local Government—			
Government House, Dacca ...	2,10,166	76,000	...
Ditto. Chittagong	11,862	12,000	10,000
Ditto. Darjeeling		2,91,500	2,13,000
Bodyguard lines, Alipore ...	...	...	3,12,000
Saloon carriages for His Excellency	...	...	2,00,000
Judicial—			
Extension of the Civil Court building, Khulna ...	26,522	51,100	...
Providing additional accommodation for records of the District Judge's Court, Dinajpur	1,971	12,100	...
Combined Sessions and Additional Munsif's Court, Bogra	9,100	...	18,500
New Munsifi, Pingna, Dacca ..	1,011	16,000	
Constructing residences for the 1st and 2nd Munsifs, Basirhat	1,600	11,400	5,300
Residence for District Judge at Khulna	...	...	30,000
Civil Courts, Bankura ...	...	3,699	40,000
Extension of the Comilla Record-room	...	...	12,000
Additional rack, Alipore Court	...	8,150	...
Construction of a Munsifi at Magura	...	...	9,000
Construction of a Munsifi at Asansol	...	...	10,000
Jails—			
Construction of the Press building in the new Presidency Jail, Alipore	1,97,000	38,809	...
Forms block for the new Jail	...	50,000	3,22,600
New barrack in Burdwan Jail	...	20,000	17,200
Reconstruction of Noakhali Jail	19,831	11,700	25,000
Certain improvements in the Jail Press, Dacca ...	11,159	2,500	...
Enlargement of Bogra Jail ...	4,023	7,000	30,000
Certain works in connection with the Central Jail, Mymensingh	4,830	22,200	9,000
Comilla Jail	16,714	7,300	50,000
Improvements in the under-trial ward of the Dacca Central Jail	...	..	42,600

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
			Estimate.	Probable expenditur
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
***Jails*—concluded.**				
Extension of Subsidiary Jail at Bongaon	...	...		7,000
Quarters for Jail warders, Barasat	...	...		8,800
Extension of Satkhira Jail ...	...	...		5,600
***Excise*—**				
Warehouse at Bhairab ...	...	...		10,000
Ditto „ Chittagong ...	...	...		10,000
Ditto „ Bankura ...	...	...		4,500
Ganja golas, Noagaon ...	...	10,000		...
***Registration*—**				
Construction of new office, Khulna ...	8,676	6,500		...
Extension of Sadar Registration office, Chittagong ...	10,180	12,600		...
Construction of office, Nawabganj, Dacca	...	...	6,720	
Construction of office, Kajlagarh, Midnapore ...	...	...	5,000	
Construction of office, Rupganj, Dacca	...	...	5,986	
Construction of office, Nabinagar, Tippera	...	...	6,119	26,000
Construction of office, Monoharidi, Dacca	...	...	5,100	
Construction of office, Kathiadi, Mymensingh	...	...	6,662	
***Education Department*—**				
Residence for Principal, Training College, Dacca ...	14,561	7,300		...
Construction of a new Physical Laboratory, Presidency College	3,46,000	47,678		...
Land acquisition for extension of Presidency College ...	...	4,79,732		...
Addition and alteration to the College building, Chittagore	26,080	1,311		...
Construction of Physical Laboratory, Rajshahi College	7,997	25,900		6,000
Girls' School and Mistresses' quarters, Faridpur ...	4,295	11,000		3,000
Zilla hostel and school, Mymensingh	25,265	9,000		27,000
High School building, Rangamati	8,248	7,800		...
High School building, Jalpaiguri	710	...		22,600
Dr. Kastagir's Girls' School, Chittagong	—265	50	42,641	
Zilla School, Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	42,148	
Sanitation scheme for the Dow Hill School, Kurseong ...	...	...	52,505	1,25,000
Residence for Principal, Hooghly College ...	...	...	26,600	

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education Department—concluded.				
Hostel accommodation for Alexander Girls' School, Mymensingh	...	...	20,000	Included in 1,25,000 noted above.
Houses for Professors, Dacca ...	...	...	15,740	
Residence for Principal, Chittagong College ...	...	...	25,165	
Acquisition of land and construction of hostel for Muhammadan students for Jessore Zilla School ...	10,031	23,200	...	...
Construction for hostel for Daulatpur Hindu Academy	...	38,628	...	...
Hostel of Engineering School, Dacca	...	36,000	...	...
Reconstruction and repairs of Guru-training School ...	...	40,000	...	...
Constructon and repairs of Guru-training Schools (Rajshahi Division) ...	...	37,500	...	...
Raising the land acquired for Zilla and Technical School, Barisal	...	10,000	...	...
Acquisition of land for hostel of Metropolitan Institution	...	42,000	...	14,997
Secretariat Buildings—				
Construction of Secretariat building, Dacca	66,951	8,250	...	12,000
Revenue Department—				
New Collectorate building, Midnapore	1,19,729	50,500	...	...
Collectorate building, Krishnagar	...	15,000	...	4,000
Additions and alterations in Collectorate, Barisal ...	9,440	16,000	...	25,000
Collector's Record-room, Barisal	...	21,000	...	60,000
Office for the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri	2,912	25,000	...	25,500
Raising and dressing land acquired for European officers' quarters, Barisal ...	3,791	4,622	...	...
Constructing a masonry building for the English office of the Khas Mahal Department of Contai ...	966	1,000	...	12,700
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Kandi	...	3,500	...	9,000
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Kishoreganj ...	5,259	10,400	...	...
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Tangail	...	10,000	...	9,000
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Gopalganj, Faridpur	...	...	7,181	1,50,000
Subdivisional buildings at Kishoreganj, Mymensingh ...	...	...	43,558	
Additional subdivisional buildings at Uluberia, Howrah ...	...	...	9,454	
Residence for Sub-Deputy Collector at Basirhat, 24-Parganas	...	...	7,514	

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Department—concluded.				
Filling in tanks at the Belgachia Veterinary College ...	...	...	13,413	
Quarters for Deputy Collector, Asansol	...	...	8,200	
Residence for Subdivisional Officer, Rajbari, Faridpur ...	..	...	14,500	Included in 1,50,000 above.
Subdivisional buildings at Serajganj, Pabna ...	...	...	20,735	
Isolation sheds at the Belgachia Veterinary College ...	...	..	26,000	
Central Nurseries, Sericulture	...	..	16,000	
Collector's house at Barisal ...	...	...	43.000	
Medical—				
Alteration to the Medical College Hospital ...	...	9,915		...
Charitable Dispensary, Ramna, Dacca	21,168	3,700		...
New residence for the Civil Surgeon, Jalpaiguri ...	8,796	9,000		...
Acquisition of land for Civil Surgeon's residence, Comilla	...	...		15,000
Acquisition of land for the school of Tropical Medicine	...	4,00,000		...
Construction of calf shed and servants' quarters in 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta ...	...	19,896		...
Dissecting room, lecture theatre, etc., at the Campbell Medical School	...	52,000		34,000
Additions and alterations in Lunatic Asylum, Berhampore	6,163	6,900		...
Construction of residence for the Civil Surgeon of Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...		11,000
Construction of Diphtheria Ward, Medical College Hospital	...	...		24,000
Improvement of Civil Surgeon's house, Suri	...	...		7,500
Improvement to the In-door Dispensary, Medical College Hospital	...	...		10,000
Additions and alterations to the Muhammadan and Hindu cook-rooms, Medical College Hospital	...	...		9,000
Improvements to the Civil Surgeon's quarters, Dinajpur	...	...		7,000
Construction of a residence for the Civil Surgeon of Khulna	...	...		19,000
Police—				
Police-station building, Barasat	11,820	7,250		...
Police-station building, Jagatdal, 24-Parganas ...	...	14,085		4,100
Reserve police barrack, Midnapore	19,328	8,400		...

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
***Police*—continued.**					
New thana, Howrah ...	38,425	1,57,000		12,700	
Police hospital, Hooghly ...	...	7,000		23,500	
Police building, Rampurhat ...	...	10,000		6,800	
Construction of three single-men's double storied barracks for the Military Police at the Peelkhana, Dacca	210	67,400		3,000	
Barrack for 50 constables and four head-constables, Mymensingh	12,108	20,000		...	
Independent outpost with quarters for subordinates, Balukha	5,868	6,900		1,000	
Police buildings, Muktagacha	...	4,000		8,000	
Police-station, Nandail, Dacca	3,600	12,000		...	
Residence for the Superintendent of Police, Faridpur	...	10,000		11,000	
Police lines, Chittagong ...	9,711	61,899		...	
Police-station, Pabna ...	12,462	20,790		...	
New residence for Superintendent of Police, Pabna ...	7,934	13,000		700	
Removal of the reserve police lines to the "Bloomfield" spur and of the police station to the reserve lines, Darjeeling	...	18,399		31,600	
Barrack and quarters for a Sub-Inspector, Dinajpur ...	...	7,267		8,000	
Central Police School, Sarda	75,853	82,417		25,000*	
Police lines, Rangpur ...	25,132	38,200		...	
Residence for Superintendent of Police, Rangpur ...	7,434	11,100		3,900	
Purchase of a house for the Superintendent of Police, Jessore	...	18,000		11,500	
Residence for an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Netrakona, Mymensingh	..	...	14,000		
Construction of police-station, Pirganj, Rangpur ...	...	...	11,459		
Construction of quarters for two Sub-Inspectors, Naraingani	...	...	11,000		
Construction of quarters for an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, head-constables and a barrack for six head-constables and two cook-sheds for constables at Manikganj, Dacca ...	...	...	18,000		
Reconstruction of police-station buildings at Galsi, Burdwan	...	...	7,966		3,46,000
Construction of sadar police-station quarters for Sub-Inspector and barrack for constables, Bankura ...	...	...	35,900		
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for 10 constables, quarters for one Sub-Inspector and two head-constables and a chaukidari shed, Sherpur, Bogra ...	-	...	12,700		

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
***Police*—concluded.**				
Construction of Police buildings at Lebong and Jalapahar	...	...	24,800	
Construction of thana buildings and officers' quarters, Fulpur, Mymensingh	...	...	23,962	
Construction of Police buildings, including officers' quarters, Harrischandrapur, Malda ...	...	...	17,443	
Construction of a barrack for constables and head-constables at Kagmari, Mymensingh	...	...	5,105	
Construction of quarters for four Sub-Inspectors and three head-constables, two cook-sheds for constables, and two chaukidari sheds at Nator police-station (Rajshahi) ...	...	...	24,500	
Residence for District Superintendent of Police, Alipore ...	...	...	37,675	
Construction of Police buildings at Kaliganj, Dacca ...	...	...	7,290	
Construction of quarters for the European Inspector of the Armed Police at Midnapore	...	...	5,399	
Reconstruction of certain Police buildings at Sandip, Noakhali	...	...	17,770	Included in 3,46,000 shown above
Quarters for Inspectors at Satkhira (Khulna)	...	...	5,314	
Construction of a barrack for the Armed Police Reserve at Jalpaiguri	...	...	17,500	
Construction of Police buildings at Senbag (Noakhali) ...	...	...	7,981	
New Police buildings, viz., barracks, quarters for Sub-Inspectors' cook-shed, etc., at Suri (Birbhum)	...	...	22,000	
Construction of a large investigating centre at Kendua (Mymensingh)	...	...	7,616	
Barrack with cook-houses and privy required for the accommodation of head-constables and constable, who replaced town chaukidars at Khulna...	...	...	10,910	
Three-storeyed building for the accommodation of the constables of the town outpost at Kheruabazar (Hooghly)	...	...	14,009	
Construction on a new site of the buildings for the police-station at Jhalakati (Bakarganj)	...	...	25,250	
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for eight constables and an inspection room and a stable for inspecting officers at Moradnagar in Tippera	...	...	5,650	

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police—concluded.				
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for eight constables with chaukidari shed at Shibganj, Bogra ...	...	...	7,850	
Construction of Police buildings at Pirgacha, Rangpur ...	...	...	19,731	
Construction of buildings for Saidpur outpost at Rangpur ..	..	...	11,100	
Construction of a police hospital at Faridpur ...	...	...	9,600	
Construction of a barrack for 21 constables and a chaukidari shed for 126 men for the Goalundo police-station at Rajbari (Faridpur) ...	...	.	7,490	Included in 3,46,000 shown above.
Construction of certain Police buildings at Begumganj in Noakhali	...	...	24,000	
Construction of an investigating centre, with barrack and quarters for Sub-Inspectors, chaukidari shed, etc., at Manikganj (Bethuri), Dacca ..	..	...	31,870	
New investigating centre, Dacca (Lohajong) ...	...	...	11,500	
Additions and alterations to the Police office building at Dinajpur	..	2,000	8,400	
Communications—				
Inspection bungalow and quarters, Khulna ..	...	20,000	...	...
Metalling the unmetalled portion of the Calcutta-Jessore Road lying in the Jessore district	10,000	17,000	...	6,000
Widening the road from Jore-bungalow to Tista *viâ* Peshoke in the Darjeeling district	67,474	65,400	...	...
Acquisition of Mr. Lucas' house and converting it into a Dâk Bungalow, Barisal ..	7,501	5,500	...	16,000
Remodelling Jhoras, Darjeeling	..	11,300	...	88,700
Teesta Valley Road ...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Duars Road	...	...	...	2,00,000

59. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 32,00,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 33,94,000 owing to the transfer of a portion of the grant for sanitation from "Medical" to this head. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 30,20,000 and includes Rs. 11,50,000 for payment to the Calcutta Improvement Trust and Rs. 3,07,334 for grants to District Funds and District Road Funds, which is made up thus :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to District Funds for feeder roads	...	50,000
1¼ per cent. on collections from Government Estates for road works ...	...	66,334
Augmentation grant	7,75,000	...
Amount of the grant to District Funds to be reduced for localizing the collections from Public Works Cess ...	5,84,000	1,91,000
		3,07,334

Rupees 14,95,000 have also been provided for grants to municipalities and other Local Funds, of which the principal items are—

	Rs.
Grant to the Chittagong Port Fund	1,50,000
Grant for works of sanitary improvements ...	9,00,000
Regrant of non-utilized non-recurring grant for sanitation	2,60,970
Grants placed at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners for petty local works of improvements ...	1,00,000
Grants placed at the disposal of District Magistrates for petty local works of improvements ...	52,000

The budget also includes a lump provision of Rs. 38,000 for the pay of sub-overseers who might be employed in each subdivision in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply. The following expenditure has already been sanctioned, or will probably be sanctioned from the Rs. 12¼ lakhs grant for works of Sanitary improvements in both the Medical and the Civil Works budgets—

	Rs.
Contribution to the Calcutta Corporation on account of the drainage of the fringe area ...	49,032
Anti-malarial operations in North Barrackpore ...	1,000
Mosquito Brigade, Dacca	220
Purchase of mathematical instruments for the office of the Sanitary Board, Bengal	460
Purchase of cement-testing apparatus for the office of the Sanitary Engineer	600
Contribution of calf-sheds in the Animal Vaccination Depôt	20,000
Purchase of instruments and establishment, etc., charges in connection with the stegomyia enquiry	11,189
Grant for Bankura water-supply and drainage ...	1,000
Deputation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in connection with the distribution of gratuitous medical aid to malaria-stricken people ...	12,900
Anti-malarial measures in Eastern Bengal ...	30,562
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of quinine	2,500
Cost of diverting the municipal drain running inside the compound wall of the Entally Vaccine Depôt	2,011
Grant to Howrah Municipality for extension of water-works	2,50,000
Dredging of the Bhagirathi	9,900
Fee to Messrs. Lane, Brown and Hewett for the preparation of a sewerage scheme for Dacca City	22,000
For accommodation of the medical officer and his staff in charge of Stegomyia survey ...	300
Cost of Sanitary Board's office establishment ...	30,000
Contribution towards the cost of jungle-clearing in the town of Chittagong	1,000
Grant to Uttarpara Municipality for drainage scheme	3,533
Rent of land and house for the sweepers employed on the anti-malarial campaign at Dacca	8
Baranagore drainage	11,000
Travelling and messing allowance of the non-official delegates to the All-India Sanitary Conference held at Madras	556
Grant of Tangail drainage	4,651
Katwa drainage	25,000
Bhatpara drainage	11,000
Kalna water-supply	40,000
Grant to District Boards for improvement of water-supply in rural areas	50,000
Uttarpara Municipality for water-supply ..	40,000
Darjeeling water-supply	7,000
Burdwan Municipality for extension of water-supply	33,300
Anti-malarial measures in Western Duars ...	1,000

Bengal Provincial Revenue.

Receipts.	Actuals.			1913-13.		1913-14.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ..	*	*	*	1,65,25,000	1,66,25,000	2,33,98,000
ipal Heads of Revenue—						
I—Land Revenue { Proper ... / Adjustments ...	1,55,09,500	1,67,35,500	1,67,27,171	1,57,63,000	1,60,33,000	1,58,49,000
	*	*	*	+3,82,000	+1,45,41,000	+35,43,000
IV—Stamps	93,53,500	96,93,000	1,00,56,288	1,02,12,000	1,05,00,000	1,07,80,000
V—Excise	57,66,000	62,45,000	1,00,41,150	1 38,60,000	1 3?,00,000	1,38,55,000
VI—Provincial Rates	30,45,000	32,59,000	31,74,872	32,42,000	32,00 000	9 ,000
III—Assessed Taxes	26,86,000	25,78,000	26,73,534	25,62,000	28,00,000	28,00,000
IX—Forests	6,58,500	7,02,000	13,87,455	14,00,000	16,50,000	14,60,000
X—Registration	16,03,000	16,31,000	17,33,694	16,77,000	18,50,000	19,00,000
Total ..	3,87,26,500	3,98,93,500	4,47,94,174	4,90,88,000	5,40,78,000	5,23,87,000
III—Interest	5,66,000	6,31,000	5,22,205	5,06,000	4,90,000	4,85,000
ipts by Civil Departments—						
VI—Law and Justice—						
Courts of Law	6,51,000	7,65,000	7,60,777	7,25,000	7,77,000	7,65,000
Jails	6,83,000	6,39,000	8,31,424	6,89,000	6,57,000	6,69,000
VII—Police	1,69,000	2,03,000	1,87,675	2,00,000	2,50,000	1,62,000
VIII—Ports and Pilotage ...	15,31,000	16,07,000	16,95,566	15,98,000	17,68,000	18,00,000
IX—Education	6,33,000	6,78,000	7,35,248	6,84,000	7,40,000	7,61,000
X—Medical	3,24,000	3,67,000	3,62,976	3,61,000	4,30,000	3,76,000
XI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,38,000	3,24,000	2,97,063	3,83,000	2,76,000	2,36,000
Total ...	42,69,000	45,83,000	48,08,709	46,40,000	48,93,000	47,29,000
ellaneous—						
II—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	39,000	36,000	43,158	42,000	45,000	43,000
II—Stationery and Printing ...	1,28,000	1,40,000	1,30,425	1,35,000	1,32,000	1,30,000
V—Miscellaneous	8,10 000	6,14,000	6,35,371	4,87,000	6,86,000	5,01,000
Total ...	9,77,000	7,90,000	8,08,954	6,64,000	8,14,000	7,68,000
ition—						
IX—Major Works (direct receipts)	2,67,000	2,63,000	1,39,053	1,31,000	1,31,000	1,40,000
X—Minor Works and Navigation—						
By Public Works Department	5,27,000	5,53,000	3,36,000	2,97,000	2,87,000	3,42,000
By Civil Department ...	50,000	55,000	25,015	26,000	26,000	26,000
Total ...	8,44,000	8,71,000	5,00,078	4,54,000	4,94,000	5,08,000
ings and Roads—						
XII—Civil Works—						
By Public Works Department	2,66,000	3,71,000	4,52,000	11,28,000	4,09,000	3,69,000
By Civil Department ...	1,40,000	1,53,000	1,55,263	1,60,000	1,55,000	1,55,000
Total ...	4,06,000	5,24,000	6,17,263	12,88,000	5,64,000	5,24,000
Total Receipts ...	4,57,87,500	4,72,92,500	5,20,61,383	6,66,35,000	7,13,28,000	6,93,06,000
Grand Total ...				7,32,00,000	8,79,79,000	8,77,04,000

* The opening balances and land revenue adjustments for new Bengal cannot be worked out.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure.

Expenditure.	Actuals.			1912-13.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the revenues—					
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,21,000	1,59,000	1,55,124	1,42,000	1,57,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	35,000	36,000	37,647	51,000	35,000
3. Land Revenue	30,19,000	29,17,000	35,09,257	33,60,000	33,63,000
6. Stamps	3,03,000	3,04,000	3,22,507	3,36,000	3,43,000
7. Excise	2,94,000	2,96,000	4,73,793	6 31,000	6,04,000
8. Provincial Rates	50,000	44,000	49,787	53,000	45,000
10. Assessed Taxes	72,000	75,000	78,116	78,000	78 000
11. Forests	3,06,000	3,31,000	7,06,218	7,23,000	6,88,000
12. Registration	10,08,000	10,28,000	10,67,406	10,33,000	10,55,000
Total ...	52,08,000	51,90,000	63,99,855	63,82,000	63,68,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	5,09,000	4,85,000	5,10,365	4,59,000	4,35,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—					
18. General Administration .	20,61,000	21,74,000	37,35,022	22,00,000	24,50,000
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	90,41,000	96,17,000	1,01,44,720	98,39,000	98,05,000
19. Law and Justice { Jails ..	20,84,000	20,70,000	20,51,332	20,74,000	19,60,000
20. Police	76,10,000	81,54,000	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000
21. Ports and Pilotage	12,28,000	12,87,000	13,27,925	12,08,000	13,32,000
22. Education	51, 0,000	53,34,000	61,21,873	78,45,000	76 69,000
24. Medical	23,10,000	24,37,000	26,14,743	36,96,000	26,88 000
25. Political	11,000	31,000	22,622	34 000	33,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	12,62,000	14,61,000	14,80,938	17,13,000	17,07,000
Total ...	3,07,10,000	3,25,65,000	3,62,07,386	3,76,08,000	3,61,99,000
Miscellaneous—					
29. Superannuation, etc. ..	24,96,000	26,22,000	27,85,637	28,46,000	29,03,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	18,04,000	16,54,000	15,79,021	12,55,000	14 24,000
32. Miscellaneous	6,16,000	5,77,000	5,60,371	8,13,000	5 57,000
Total ...	49,16,000	48,53,000	49,25,029	49,14,000	48,84,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
38. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt ...	.....	.....	60,000	60,000	60,000
Railways (Revenue Accounts)—					
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, etc.	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
Total ...	.. ...	. ...	60,000	60,000	60,000
Irrigation—					
42. Major Works—					
Working expenses	2,77,000	2,66,000	1,38,543	1,13,000	1,38,000
Interest on Debt	3,39,000	3,39,000	1,70,650	1,69,000	1,76,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation—					
By Public Works Department ...	17,80 000	17,40,000	7,83,553	8,32,000	8,00,000
„ Civil Department ...	7,000	3,000	1,954	1,000	1,000
Total ...	24,03,000	23,47,000	10,94,700	11,15,000	11,15,000
Buildings and Roads—					
45. Civil Works—					
By Public Works Department ...	59,81,000	63,65,000	61,52,000	62,00,000	71,00,000
„ Civil Department ...	17,17,000	16,74,000	30,27,729	32,00,000	33,94,000
Total ..	76,98,000	80,39,000	91,79,729	94,00,000	1,04,94,000
Total Charges ...	5,14,44,000	5,34,79,000	5,83,77,064	5,99,38,000	5,95,55,000
Closing balance ...	*	*	*	1,33,22,000	2,33,98,000
Grand Total ...	*	*	*	7,32,60,000	8,79,53,000

* Please see remarks on receipt side.

[Figures in columns (5) and (6) are those provisionally passed by the Government of India.]

The remarks in column 8, except where otherwise especially explained, refer to difference between columns 5 and 7.

1.—Land Revenue—

Heads.	1909-10. Actuals.	1910-11. Actuals	1911-12. Actuals.	1912-13. Sanctioned estimate	1912-13. Revised estimate	1913-14 Budget estimate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Land Revenue	Rs. 2,70,81,000	Rs. 2,69,58,000	Rs. 2,71,72,317	Rs 2,78,35,000	Rs 2,82,01,000	Rs 2,83,88,000	The estimate for 1913-14 is based on the demands for the year as calculated by the Board of Revenue
Deduct collections from Government estates which are wholly provincial ...	43,09,000	45,42 000	43,30,589	45,38,000	47,76,000	44,32,000	
Deduct recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges which are Imperial	1,71,000	39,000	48,564	8,47,000	7,18,000	11,22,000	Rs. Faridpur ... ... 6,36,000 Jalpaiguri .. ... 3,00,000 Mymensingh .. 2,87,000 11,22,000
Total Deductions	44,80,000	45,81,000	43,79,153	53,85,000	52,88,000	55,54,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial	2,26,01,000	2,23,87,000	2,27,93,164	2,24,50,000	2,29,13,000	2,28,34,000	Increase in the revised is due to inclusion of Rs. 2,11,000 on account of collections from temporarily-settled estates in Jalpaiguri which were included in the budget under Collections from Government estates and for larger collections of Revenue Record-room receipts.
Provincial share of above	1,13,00,500	1,11,93,500	1,13,96,582	1,12,25,000	1,14,57,000	1,14,17,000	
Add collections from Government estates	43,09,000	45 42,000	43,30,589	45,38,000	45,76 000	44,32,000	
Total Provincial ...	1,56,09,500	1,57,35,500	1,57,27,171	1,57,63,000	1,60,32 000	1,58,49,000	
Add on account of adjustments as shown on next page				3,82,000	1,45,41 000	56,43,000	
Grand Total (Provincial share) ...				1,61,46,000	3,05,73,000	2,14,92,000	

Adjustments—

From Provincial to Imperial.							
Fixed adjustment under the Provincial Settlement				—7,28 000	—7,28,000	—7,28,000	
From Imperial to Provincial.							
For Famine Relief scheme				60,000	60,000	60,000	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust				1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50 000	
Recurring grant for popular education ...				9,00,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary schools				.....	1,50,000	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for education of domiciled communities							

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Imperial to Provincial—concluded.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca ...				.. ...	4,00,000	...	
Grant for the development of University works, Calcutta				.....	4 00,000	.....	
Ditto (recurring)				.....	65,000	65,000	
Assignment for Belgachia Veterinary College				.. ...	30,000	90,000	
Ditto recovery of the cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act				.....	6,000	6,000	
Grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art section of the Indian Museum with the School of Art ...				.. ...	1,000	1,000	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta				.....	10,00,000	.....	
Non-recurring grant for Dacca University ...				...	10,00,000	.....	This is a non-recurring grant which will be given to the University on its formation.
Recurring (ditto) ...				.. ...	45,000	45,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electrical staff utilised by it ...				.....	8,000	8,000	
Pension of title-holders				.....	3,000	3,600	
Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry				.....	15,000	20,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers to be employed in municipalities				.. ..	39,000	39,000	
Grant for Indian Deputy Sanitary Commissioners				.....	.....	19,000	
Cost of supply of forms and printing work done for the Bihar and Orissa Government				.....	2,32,000	2,32,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with fishery experiments				... .	.. ...	15,000	
Non-recurring assignment for sanitation ...				.....	20,00,000	.....	
Recurring assignment for sanitation ...				.....	.....	5,00,000	
Non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants				.....	12,00,000	.....	
Grant for agriculture and allied object ...				.....	. . .	1,50,000	
Grant for medical relief				.....	.....	1,00,000	
Recurring assignment in connection with the remission of appropriations from cesses ...				.. ...	.. ...	24,93,000	
Non-recurring assignment for education ...				.. ...	75,00,000	. ...	
Further recurring grant for education ...				..	.....	13,20,000	
Total Imperial to Provincial ...							

			[illegible]	1,43,85,000	1,42,45,000	1,41,35,000	Decrease in the revised is for improved agricultural conditions.
[illegible] paper to be used with court-fee stamps ...	2,73,000	2,86,000	3,01,012	2,92,000	3,10,000	3,50,000	
Duty on impressing documents	63,000	43,000	31,812	37,000	46,000	44,000	
Fines and penalties	33,000	32,000	34,705	32,000	33,000	35,000	
Miscellaneous	42,000	66,000	21,075	25,000	51,000	51,000	
Total	1,87,17,000	1,93,86,000	2,01,12,576	2,04,27,000	2,10,00,000	2,15,00,000	Revised based on eleven months' actuals.
Provincial share ..	93,58,500	96,[illegible]3,000	1,00,56,288	1,02,[illegible]2,000	1,05,00,000	1,07,50,000	

V.—Excise—

License and distillery fees for the sale of liquors and drugs—							
Foreign liquors			3,63,[illegible]28	2,75,000	4,[illegible]0,000	4,00,000	
Indian-made liquors excised at tariff rates			2,53,785	2,20,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	
Country spirits—							
License fees—							
Distillery							
Outstills ...			61,7[illegible],66	64,63,000	6[illegible],85,000	63,50,000	Decrease in the revised is for lower rate of license fees at which the shops were settled in March 1912
Still-head duty							
Miscellaneous							
Toddy revenue			4,26,[illegible]01	4,70,000	4,30,000	4,50,000	
Opium and its preparation ..			8,1[illegible],68[illegible]	7,95,000	8,50,000	8,50,000	
Other drugs, ganja, bhang, etc			1[illegible],8,373	1[illegible],86,000	16,50,000	15,30,000	
Pachwai revenue ...			7,[illegible]7,794	8,[illegible]5,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,00,000	
Total ...	87,96,000	97,2[illegible]0	1,04,24,6[illegible]3	1,07,14,[illegible]00	1,05,[illegible]5,000	[illegible],7,[illegible]0,000	
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium ..	13,62,000	14,11,000	14,61,000	15,14,000	15,[illegible]	15,40,000	
Duty on ganja	13,[illegible],000	14,25,000	14,[illegible]6,420	15,9[illegible],000	14,3[illegible]	15,80,000	Decrease in the revised is for shortage of crop in Naogaon which forced up wholesale prices and affected the revenue. In 1913-14 this increase is due to the increase of duty.
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	25,000	32,000	3[illegible],137	32,000	35,000	35,000	
GRAND TOTAL .	1,15,32,000	1,25,90,000	1,3[illegible],88,[illegible]	1,38,5[illegible],000	1,37,00,000	1,38,55,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals
Provincial share (three-fourths in 1911-12)	57,66,000	62,95,000	1,00,41,15[illegible]	1,38,5[illegible],000	1,25,0[illegible],000	1,38,55,000	Wholly Provincial from 1912-13.

VI.—Provincial Rates—

Public Works Cess	29,60,000	31,65,000	30,83,495	31,57,000	31,15,000		These receipts will be wholly localized from 1913-14.
General rates for the management of private estates	85,000	94,000	91,377	85,000	85,000	90,000	
Total ..	30,45,000	32,59,000	31,74,872	32,42,000	32,00,000	90,000	

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, etc.			4,98,512	5,04,000	4,98,000	4,98,000	
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities ..			24,009	25,000	24,000	24,000	
Deductions from salaries, etc., paid by local authorities or companies			88,367	85,000	89,000	89,000	
Income-tax on securities of local authorities or companies			1,40,809	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	
Ordinary collections			45,74,664	43,56,000	48,28,000	48,28,000	
Deduction from profits of Railway Companies			403	.....	... ...		
Penalties			14,194	8,000	14,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous			7,105	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Total ...	53,73,000	51,55,000	53,47,068	51,25,000	56,00,000	56,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals.
Provincial share ...	26,86,000	25,78,000	26,73,534	25,62,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	

IX.—Forests—

Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ..	1,96,000	1,81,000	1,51,372	1,50,000	1,14,000	3,000	Decrease due to change in the agency of working of forests in Buxa from Government to consumers
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ..	10,79,000	11,76,000	11,84,132	12,05,000	14,86,000	13,55,000	Increase in the revised is from sale of timber in Sundarbans, Jalpaiguri and Kurseong. The decrease in budget is in Buxa where owing to over-exploitations in the past dead sal is reported to be getting scarcer.
Confiscated drift and waif wood	3,000	4,000	5,565	5,000	3,000	2,000	
Miscellaneous	39,000	43,000	46,466	4,000	4,000	40,000	
Total ..	13,17,000	14,04,000	13,87,465	14,04,000	16,50,000	14,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals.
Provincial share	6,58,500	7,02,000	13,87,465				

... registering documents ...	14,68,000	15,03,000	16,02,137	16,50,000	17,20,000	17,70,000	Increase is for increased number of registrations.
Fees for copies of registered documents ..	53,000	54,000	56,825	55,000	58,000	60,000	
Miscellaneous	82,000	74,000	74,731	72,000	72,000	70,000	
Total ...	16,03,000	16,31,000	17,33,694	16,77,000	18,50,000	19,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals

XII.—Interest—

Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators—							
On advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act			18,169	58,700	48,000	37,000	Decrease in the revised is due to larger repayments made than anticipated. The further decrease in budget is for smaller payments of loans and larger repayments.
On advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XXII of 1884 ..			63,367				
On loans to Co-operative Credit Societies			1,832	2,010	2,000	2,500	
Class II.—Interest on advances under Special Laws—							
On advances under the Public Demand and Recovery Act, 1895 ..	5,37,000	6,02,000					
On drainage and embankment advances			6,228	17,040	11,000	12,000	
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders, etc.			2,13,464	2,01,640	1,98,000	1,90,000	The gradual decrease is due to repayments of loans.
Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)			1,88,285	1,96,840	1,99,000	2,16,000	
Interest on Government securities ..	13,000	14,000	13,202	11,200	11,000	11,000	
Miscellaneous—							
Interest on arrears of Public Works Cess			14,959	16,500	15,000	16,000	
Other items			419	1,800	5,500	500	
Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, etc			299	1,000	500	500	
Total Miscellaneous ...	16,000	16,000	15,678	18,300	21,000	17,000	
Rounding ..	...	...	...	+270	..	+300	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,66,000	6,31,000	5,22,205	5,06,000	4,90,000	4,86,000	

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	28,000	23,000	2[illegible]152	30,000	30,000	25,000	
Court-fees realised in cash	3[illegible],000	51,00[illegible]	[illegible]6,187	56,000	57,000	57,000	
General fees, fines and forfeitures ..	5,26,000	6,29,000	6,07,67[illegible]	5,[illegible]5,000	6,2[illegible],000	6,1[illegible],000	Increase due to larger magisterial fines.
Pleadership Examination fees	36,000	39,000	37,990	43,000	31,000	38,000	
Miscellaneous fees and fines	26,000	23,000	5,911	8,000	7,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous			26,858	25,000	28,000	25,000	
Total ...	6,51,000	7,65,000	7,60,777	7,25,000	7,77,000	7,05,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails	2,0[illegible]	19,000	9,287	21,200	6,000	9,000	The budget for 1912-13 was over estimated.
Jail Manufactures	6,31,000	6,20,000	8,22,137	6,64,800	6,51,000	6,50,000	
Total ...	6,33,000	6,39,000	8,31,424	6,8[illegible],000	6,57,000	6,59,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XVII.—Police—

Cash recipts under the Arms Act ...			1,[illegible]18	.....	70[illegible]	1,[illegible]00	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons			69,816	62,500	1,29,000	40,000	Increase in the revised is from additional police in Jessore, Khulna, Madaripur and Munshiganj which has now been withdrawn.
Presidency Police			79,7[illegible]9	77,000	[illegible]3,000	83,000	Increase is from fees under Motor-cycle Act.
Recoveries on account of village police ...			3[illegible]8	... .	300	300	
Fees, fines and forfeitures			14,163	18,500	15,000	15,700	
Miscellaneous			2[illegible],611	42,000	22,000	[illegible]2,000	Budget for 1912-13 was over estimated.
Total							

Registration and other fees { Calcutta ...	78,000	84,000	831	.....	... ..	... ..	
Chittagong ...			86,964	82,900	90,000	87,000	
			1,939	2,100			
Pilotage receipts, Calcutta	13,67,000	14,37,000	14,63,455	14,25,000	15,50,000	16,00,000	Increase is for trade activity
Lead-money for Volunteers			12,545	10,000	13,000	13,000	
Miscellaneous— { Calcutta	86,000	86,000	1,22,325	70,100	1,10,000	1,00,000	Actuals of 1911-12 included special receipts of Rs. 27,000 arising from the employment of the *Guide* at Port Blair under the Government of India. The increase in the revised is chiefly due to receipt of fees for certificates of inland vessels under Act II of 1884 and to larger overtime fees arising from trade activity.
{ Chittagong			7,197	7,900			
Total ...	15,31,000	16,07,000	16,95,566	16,98,000	17,63,000	18,00,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XIX.—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges—						
General	2,90,000	3,08,000	2,89,131	2,44,000	2,86,000	2,90,000	Increase is in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils.
Professional			46,674	51,000	50,000	48,000	
Fees, Government Schools—						
General	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,21,797	3,23,200	3,38,000	3,41,000	Ditto ditto.
Special			13,841	13,900	16,000	14,000	
Contributions from Native States, private persons and municipalities	7,000	8,000	5,126	9,900	8,000	9,900	
Income from endowments	... ...	...	3,778	...	2,000	4,000	
Miscellaneous	36,000	37,000	53,701	42,000	41,000	44,100	
Total ...	6,33,000	6,78,000	7,33,248	6,84,000	7,40,000	7,51,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XX.—Medical—

Medical School and College fees	66,000	65,000	73,305	72,300	88,000	88,000	Increase is due to the increased number of students owing to opening of a sixth-year course in the Medical College, Calcutta.
Hospital receipts (receipts from paying patients)	1,45,000	1,68,000	1,61,887	1,60,000	1,61,000	1,64,000	
Lunatic Asylum receipts	18,000	22,000	26,091	23,400	24,000	23,400	
Contributions (from municipalities and private persons)	45,000	53,000	56,389	66,400	1,06,000	66,400	Revised includes a special contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund for jungle-clearing in malarial districts.
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	36,000	26,000	26,167	39,100	34,000	30,000	Reduced with reference to actuals.
Miscellaneous	14,000	31,000	20,167	9,800	17,000	14,200	
Total ...	3,24,000	3,67,000	3,63,976	3,61,000	4,30,000	3,76,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

X.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	3,000	4,000	2,311	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Veterinary and stallion receipts ...	30,000	37,000	33,772	36,600	34,000	30,000	
Cinchona plantation	2,39,000	2,05,000	1,26,653	2,70,000	1,65,000	1,07,000	Decrease due to smaller sales of cinchona and its preparations owing to dearth of orders from the Medical depôts at Calcutta and Lahore.
Agricultural receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	25,000	31,000	32,830	31,000	36,000	42,000	
Public exhibitions and fairs ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	
Emigration-fees	29,000	24,000	25,655	28,000	25,000	30,000	
Inland Labour transport fees	12,000	14,000	10,454	13,800	10,000	10,000	
Examination fees	1,000	1,000	—38	1,000	.....	100	
Miscellaneous	.....	8,000	5,367	1,500	5,000	4,900	
Total ...	3,18,000	3,24,000	2,37,054	3,83,000	2,76,000	2,26,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—

Family subscriptions of Indian members of the Covenanted Civil Service	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	There is now no Indian member.
Contributions for pensions and gratuities—							
Contributions of officers lent to Foreign service of the first and second kind ...			26,779	26,300	25,000	22,000	
Contributions of persons employed for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892	23,000	23,000	1,691	1,700	2,000	1,600	Estimates based on actuals.
Annuity deductions of Covenanted Civilians lent to Native States, etc., for short terms			2,432	2,000	4,500	4,000	
Refund of gratuities			60	.....	100	100	
Deductions for Marine Pension Fund ...	14,000	12,000	12,286	13,000	14,400	14,300	
Total ...	39,000	36,000	43,168	42,000	46,000	42,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—

Stationery receipts	3,000	3,000	2,535	2,200	3,000	3,000	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	1,08,000	1,15,000	85,907	1,00,900	89,000	85,000	Budget based on the actuals of 1911-12.
Other Press receipts	17,000	22,000	41,983	31,900	40,000	42,000	The increase is due to more work done for local and private bodies
Total ...	1,28,000	1,40,000	1,30,425	1,35,000	1,32,000	1,30,000	Revised based on the actuals of ...

...ery on account of famine expenditure ...	6,000	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
Unclaimed deposits	5,65,000	3,03,000	5,22,773	3,82 800	5,00,000	4,80,000	This is an uncertain head and depends on the deposits which lapse to Government.
Treasure-trove	.....	.....	139	.....	1,000	.....	
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents ...	4,000	10,000	12,436	13,800	15,000	7,000	The decrease is due to no presents being made to title-holders below the rank of Maharajahs and Rajas and hence smaller receipts are expected.
Sale of old stores and materials	42,000	19,000	1,350	2,300	2,000	3,000	
Sale of lands and houses, etc.	93,000	1,36,000	201	1,000	2,500	3,000	
Fees for Government audits	15,000	10,000	19,503	12,600	24,500	17,000	
Rents	15,000	10000	14 636	16,000	15,000	13,000	Revised includes arrears.
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures ...	3,000	3,000	2,63?	400	2,000	2,000	
Contributions	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous—							
Fees and fines of Revenue Courts ...			21,908	24,800		24,000	
Recoveries of Law charges other than those in pauper suits			12,104	11,100		13,000	
Value of mathematical stores returned ...			368			400	
Sundry receipts—Circuit-house ...							
Miscellaneous receipts on account of Public Works Cess under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880			521			600	
Miscellaneous receipts on account of the management of Wards' estates ...			34	100			
Sale-proceeds of trees on tea-lands ...							
Sale of elephants							
Other items			19,290	14,700		20,000	
Steamer receipts, Chittagong			6,6?0	7,400		7,000	
Total Miscellaneous ...	67,000	55,000	60,585	58 100	69,000	65,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,10,000	6,14,000	6,36,371	4,87,000	6,36,000	5,91,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XXIX.—Major Works—(Direct Receipts)—

	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Midnapore Canal	2,03,000	2,05,000	2,15,470	2,01,000	2,14,000	2,27,000	The renewal of long leases in the Midnapore Canal at the enhanced rate and the consequent increase in water-rates.
Hijili Tidal Canal	64,000	55,000	62,667	62,000	49,000	53,000	The decrease is under navigation receipts.
Total ...	2,67,000	2,60,000	2.78,137	2,63,000	2,63,000	2,80,000	
Provincial share ...	2,67,000	2,60,000	1,39,063	1,31,000	1,31,000	1,40,000	

XXX.—*Minor Works and Navigation—*

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In charge of the Civil Department.							
Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 50,031	Rs. 51,000	Rs. 51,000	Rs. 51,000	
Provincial share ...	50,000	55,000	25,015	26,000	26,000	26,000	
In charge of the Public Works Department.							
(Irrigation and Navigation Works.)							
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—							
Orissa Coast Canal				9,000	15,000	15,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...				4,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	The increase in due to the opening throughout the year of the Kistopur khal.
Madaripur Bhil scheme				1,03,500	1,15,000	1,25,000	The Bhil route is now complete and is expected to be kept open to steamer traffic throughout the year and hence increase is anticipated.
Total ...				5,12,500	5,80,000	5,90,000	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—							
Nadia Rivers				30,100	28,100	28,100	
Gaighatta and Buxi khal				4,900	4,900	4,900	
Total ...				35,000	33,000	33,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—							
Eden Canal				25,500	34,000	34,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...				5 73,000	6,47,000	6,57,000	

kept—						
Magra Hát Drainage Project				5,000	1,500	4,000
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—						
Government embankments	}			16,000	26,500	24,000
Takavi embankments under contract ...						
Total Agricultural Works				21,000	28,000	28,000
Total in charge of the Public Works Department	5,27,000	5,53,000	6,73,000	5,94,000	6,75,000	6,85,000
Provincial share .	5,27,000	5,53,000	3,36,000	2,97,000	3,37,000	3,42,000

XXXI—Civil Works—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.						
Tolls on ferries			1,43,693	1,46,000	1,44,200	1,44,200
Cemetery receipts			1,122	1,200	1,300	1,300
Receipts from staging bungalows and encamping grounds			7,159	6,800	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous			3,379	6,000	4,500	4,500
Total in charge of the Civil Department .	1,40,000	1,53,000	1,55,263	1,60,000	1,55,000	1,55,000
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Total gross receipts ...	2,65,000	3,71,000	4,62,000	11,23,000	4,09,000	3,69,000

The sale of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College to the Port Commissioners has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the two payments anticipated in 1912-13 have not been realized The estimates also do not take into account the receipts on this account.

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure, in detail by minor heads.

[Figures in columns (6) and (7) are those provisionally passed by the Government of India.]

[The remarks in column 8, except where otherwise specially explained, refer to difference between columns 5 and 7.]

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	17,500	46,000	39,012	21,000	32,000	25,000	There were special payments in 1910-11 and 1911-12 and hence the actuals of those years were high.
Stamps	80,500	91,500	89,636	81,000	88,000	87,000	Budget based on the average of last three years. The revised estimate for 1912-13 under Excise includes a special payment of Rs. 4,000 on account of refund of license fees.
Excise	5,000	6,500	4,510	20,000	16,000	10,000	
Assessed Taxes	7,000	6,500	8,194	8,000	11,000	7,000	
Forest	2,000	1,500	5,704	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Provincial Rates	4,000	5,000	1,692	5,000	1,000	4,000	
Registration	5,000	3,000	6,376	4,000	6,000	5,000	
Total ...	1,21,000	1,59,000	1,55,124	1,42,000	1,57,000	1,41,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

2.—Assignments and Compensations—

Land Revenue compensation	.....	... ..	7,500	.	... .	6	
Pension in lieu of resumed lands	1,000	1,000	854	600	1,000	1,000	
Malikana	34,000	34,000	29,293	30,150	34,000	32,000	The increase in the revised is due to payment of arrears. Budget excludes arrear payments.
Excise Compensation	.....	1,000	.. ...	..	. ...	.. ...	
For rounding	.....	...	.....	250	... .	—6	
Total ..	35,000	36,000	37,647	31,000	35,000	33,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

3.—Land Revenue—

Charges of District Administration—							
General Establishment			24,85,220	25,97,000	24,17,000	—	

Collection Establishment			—11,197	—3,000	—2,000	—6,690
Record-room (or copy-making) Establishment			23,529	19,000	17,000	20,000
Survey of waste-lands			1,587	12,000	5,000	2,000
Management of Private Estates under Act X of 1892			26,864	24,000	22,000	23,000
For rounding			... ..		...	—150
Total	22,97,000	23,31,000	26,68,781	27,07,000	26,17,000	26,50,000
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections		8,000	11,670	11,000	11,000	10,000
Charges on account of Fishery Collections ...		8,000	2,067	... ..	2,000	1,000
Management of Government Estates—						
Collection of revenue			3,32,110	3,27,000	3,23,000	3,26,000
Outlay on improvements			208,709	1,55,000	2,26,000	1,46,000
Total	4,09,000	4,04,000	5,40,819	4,82,000	5,48,000	4,72,000
Survey and Settlement—						
Controlling Office (survey)			8,691	... ..		.....
Other survey operations—						
Bengal Drawing Office			27,712	69,153		30,854
Other operations			24,827	62,278		70,275
Minor settlement operations ...			59,287	45,000		20,000
Other ditto			61,960	7,400		60,871
For rounding			... ..	- 1,831		
Total	3,63,000	88,000	1,67,377	1,82,000	1,22,000	1,82,000

The increase in the revised is for larger outlay on improvements. Provision has been made for smaller expenditure on improvements in 1913-14 as the corresponding receipts from collections show a falling off.

5.—Land Revenue—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Land Records—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence			80,618	27,000	37,000	1,000	The decrease in the Budget is due to larger transfer of Control charges to Settlements.
District charges			38,025	34,000	26,000	32,000	
Total ...	50,000	78,000	1,18,643	61,000	63,000	33,000	
Lump deduction as probable savings ...	.....	.....	.....	93,000	... .	.....	
Grand Total ..	30,19,000	29,17,000	35,09,257	33,60,000	33,63,000	33,48,000	

6.—Stamps—

Superintendence—							
Presidency Executive Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District Establishment	30,000	30,000	26,545	29,000	30,000	30,000	
Total ...	30,000	30,000	26,579	29,000	30,000	30,000	

Sundries			5,773	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Discount on sale of other general stamps			1,80,510	1,75,000	1,90,000	1,99,000	
Total ...	1,79,000	1,79,000	1,86,283	1,81,000	1,96,000	2,05,000	The increase follow the increase in the receipts. Revised based on 9+3 months' actuals.
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps —							
Discount on sale of adhesive stamps ...							
Discount on sale of stamps for copies ...			1,03,214	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,11,000	
Establishment for sale of stamps ...			9,124	8,000	7,000	9,000	
For rounding ...			1,362	1,494	1,000	1,494	
			... ...	494		—494	
Total ..	1,00,000	1,09,000	1,15,700	1,15,000	1,13,000	1,21,000	
Discount on plain-paper	17,000	17,000	18,623	18,000	19,000	19,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	2,81,000	2,73,000	2,99,928	3,29,000	3,29,000	3,50,000	Current year's figure reproduced in the revised, as advised by the Controller, who expects an increase in the demand next year.
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,07,000	6,08,000	6,45,015	6,72,000	6,87,000	7,25,000	
Provincial share	3,03,000	3,04,000	3,22,507	3,36,000	3,43,000	3,62,000	

7.—Excise—

Superintendence	96,000	91,000	1,00,428	1,05,000	83,000	94,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is due to the appointment of a lower grade officer as Excise Commissioner, to absence on leave of the distillery expert and to reduction of one Inspector.
Presidency Establishment—							
Calcutta Collectorate (office)			41,856	46,472	50,000	47,856	Revised includes privilege leave allowances of the Abkari Superintendent
Inspection and Prevention			25,709	20,004	21,000	20,604	
Allowances and contingencies			26,780	24,171	30,000	26,653	Revised includes larger payments of rewards.
For rounding ...				387	.	—113	
Total ...	83,000	84,000	94,155	91,000	1,01,000	96,000	

7.—*Excise*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District Executive Establishment—							
Sadar Establishment ...			73,687	68,308	68,000	1,18,145	Budget includes a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the reorganization of the Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department.
Inspection and prevention			1,37,329	1,37,665	1,37,000	1,37,193	
Allowances, etc.			90,690	95,670	92,000	94,540	
Bonus			5,353	.....	..	.....	
Probable savings			...	—543	.. ...	+122	
Total ...	3,18,000	3,23,000	3,07,059	3,01,000	2,97,000	3,50,000	
Distilleries—							
Presidency establishment	91,000	94,000	13,869	14,000	14,000	14,000	
District establishment			1,12,735	1,17,000	1,09,050	1,16,600	The decrease in the revised is for smaller expenditure on contingencies
Lump addition by Government ...			.. ...	3,000		.....	
Bonus			978	. ...	..	.....	
Grand Total ...	5,88,000	5,92,000	6,31,724	6,31,000	6,04,000	6,69,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial share	2,94,000	2,96,000	4,73,793	6,31,000	6,04,000	6,69,000	

Collection of rates and cesses ...			80,436	67,000	65,000		
Valuation and re-valuation			91,859	1,01,000	91,000		The decrease in the revised is due to slow progress of valuation and re-valuation charges.
Add—Grant to Darjeeling Road Fund as Government share of the cost of collecting Public Work Cess and re-valuation charges			.....	700	700		
Bonus			1,591	...	...		
Total ...			1,73,886	1,68,700	1,56,700		
Deduct—							
Proportion debitable to Local for cost of road-cess collection ...			1,18,019	1,12,000	1,04,000		
Proportion debitable to Local for re-valuation							
One-third share of recoveries on account of collection of arrear cesses			566	200	2,000		
Contribution for pension of the cess-collecting establishment ...			5,514	5,500	6,700		
Total	50,000	44,000	19,787	53,000	45,000		Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months. From 1913-14 the Local Boards will meet the cost of collection of Public Works Cess as they will get the collections from this Cess.

10.—Assessed Taxes—

Calcutta Establishment			91,286	94,000	92,000	93,000	
District ditto			63,465	63,000	64,000	64,000	
Bonus			1,482	...	...	...	
Total	1,45,000	1,51,000	1,50,233	1,57,000	1,56,000	1,57,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial share	72,000	76,000	78,116	78,000	78,000	78,000	

11.—Forests—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Conservancy and Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency			63,819	62,200	34,000	1,000	The decrease both in the revised and the budget is due to the cessation of departmental work in Buxa from the middle of 1912-13.
II - Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers			1,02,281	1,13,400	1,08,000	1,07,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...			2,406	1,300	2,500	1,000	
V.—Rent of leased forests, and payment to share-holders in forests managed by Government			55	. .	1,500	1,100	
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant ..			44,227	37,500	38,000	29,500	
VII.—Communications and buildings ...			71,759	81,600	1,13,000	98,700	The increase in the revised is due to special expenditure from the Imperial assignment of one lakh for agriculture and allied objects.
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests			34,590	44,900	40,000	59,500	
IX.—Miscellaneous			4,433	4,600	4,000	4,200	
Total A.—Conservancy and Works ..	2,91,000	3,41,000	3,23,500	3,45,500	3,41,000	3,40,000	
B.—Establishment.							
I.—Salaries			2,86,252	2,71,800	2,60,000	2,92,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the salaries of the Conservator of Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is due to absence of superior and other officers on leave. Budget includes normal provision and additional provision for two Imperial officers recently recruited and additional rangers.
II.—Allowances			77,431	68,800	72,000	69,250	
III.—Contingencies			15,841	13,900	15,000	14,478	
For rounding ...			.. ..		....	+272	
Total B.—Establishment	3,21,000	3,22,000	3,79,724	3,54,500	3,47,000	3,76,000	
Lump provision for general expenditure .	...	...	..	28,000	...	...	
Bonus ...	.....	... ...	3,174	...	...	...	
Total A and B ...	6,12,000	6,63,000	7,06,218	7,28,000	6,88,000	6,76,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

Superintendence	61,000	65,000	81,370	55,000	68,000	68,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal Districts. Revised includes charges for the three Inspectors and revision of establishment of the head office.
District Charges—							
Calcutta			29,367	29,000	31,000	32,500	Budget includes Rs. 2,400 for revision of the office of the Sub-Registrar.
District Sub-Registrars			9,63,282	9,47,500	9,55,000	10,14,000	Budget includes lump provision for the reorganization of Sub Registry Offices, and provision for punkha-pullers in the Eastern Bengal Districts.
Sub-Registrars							
Ex-officio Sub-Registrars			3,387	1,500	1,000	1,500	
Total District Charges	9,47,000	9,63,000	9,86,036	9,78,000	9,87,000	10,48,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,08,000	10,28,000	10,67,406	10,33,000	10,55,000	11,16,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

18.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account	5,09,000	4,85,000	5,10,365	4,59,000	4,35,000	4,33,000	Both the revised and the Budget are based on the estimated mean outstanding balance of loans.

19.—General Administration—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Salary of the Governor	1,36,000	1,44,000	1,40,791	1,20,000	1,22,000	1,20,000	
Staff and household of the Governor ..	1,42,000	1,30,000	1,55,692	2,58,000	2,69,000	2,95,000	Revised includes additional grant for pictures (38,000), Barrackpur park (18,000) and new crockery and linen for Government House (70,000).
Tour and establishment grant	58,000	57,000	85,338	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,00,000	
Delhi Coronation Durbar	.....	1,000	11,35,299	.....	25,000	.....	Revised represents arrear payments.
Tour expenses	8,000	8,000	11,128	.....	.....	.....	
Legislative Department	1,00,000	1,15,000	1,10,472	1,22,000	1,02,000	1,15,000	The decrease in the revised is due to provision for travelling allowance and contingencies not being utilized in full, owing to there being no Legislative Council for a greater portion of the year.
Civil Secretariat	6,59,000	7,35,000	9,52,827	6,76,000	7,44,000	7,19,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included charges of the Eastern Bengal Government Secretariat. The increase in the revised is for charges for the movement of records from Calcutta to Ranchi Secretariat and for inclusion of the charges for the deputation of Mr. Gupta in connection with the Chowkidari circle system, and on special duty of several officers in the civil Secretariat.
Executive Council	.....	53,000	1,85,600	2,12,000	2,19,000	2,12,000	
Board of Revenue	4,59,000	4,38,000	3,88,450	2,00,000	2,46,000	2,34,000	Insufficient provision was made in the budget for 1912-13.
Commissioners	4,08,000	3,96,000	4,41,381	3,92,000	4,11,000	3,98,000	
Civil offices of Account and Audit ...	93,000	90,000	1,08,925	1,00,000	1,02,000	1,09,000	Budget includes charges for local audit of Police and Calcutta Improvement Trust accounts.
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	1,000	7,000	19,119	.....	.....	.....	
Lump addition	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....		

High Court—							
Judges			7,67,667	9,45,000	9,40,000	9,44,000	
Original Side			3,20,130	3,41,000	3,22,000	3,43,000	The decrease in the revised is for the non entertainment of the Registrar of Insolvency. Budget includes provision for the appointment.
Appellate Side			3,24,135	3,52,000	3,67,000	3,53,000	
Copyists' Establishment			51,850	45,000	45,000	45,000	
Reporters			21,876	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Bonus			4,595	.....	.....	...	
Total ...	13,96,000	14,28,000	14,93,253	17,08,000	16,89,000	17,01,000	
Law Officers—							
English Law Officers			1,31,378	1,33,000	1,31,000	1,31,000	
Legal Remembrancer and High Court Pleaders			8,91,946	5,28,000	5,97,000	3,05,000	Revised includes larger grant for charges in connection with the Midnapore case. The decrease in the budget is due to smaller grant for fees to pleaders, as it is anticipated that the political cases will now come to an end.
Mufassal Establishment			3,96,636	2,90,000	2,92,000	2,78,000	
Bonus			273	...	...	.....	
Lump provision for increasing the retaining fees on account of Government pleaders and Public Prosecutors			... ..	50,000	30,000	.	Included under mufassal establishment.
Total ...	9,37,000	14,53,000	14,20,133	10,01,000	10,50,000	7,16,000	
Coroner's Court	8,000	8,000	7,795	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Presidency Magistrates—							
Calcutta Police Court	1,21,000	1,53,000	1,24,218	1,26,000	1,23,000	1,28,000	
Municipal Magistrate's Court			10,517	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Bonus			647				

19A.—Courts of Law—concluded

Heads	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Sessions Courts—							
District and Sessions Judges			10,86,951	10,75,680	10,93,000	10,77,888	
Subordinate Judges			4,52,513	4,57,370	4,57,000	4,47,150	
Mufassal Small Cause Court			24,683	21,144	18,000	17,736	
Munsifs			15,96,143	14,80,292	15,57,000	15,74,392	Budget includes Rs 50,000 for regrading of Munsifs.
Allowances			55,917	64,440	61,000	86,282	No provision has been made for grain compensation allowance.
Supplies and Services			4,60,608	4,42,239	4,78,000	4,68,000	Budget includes larger provision for remuneration to copyists.
Contingencies			1,49,877	1,54,698	1,65,000	1,67,988	Budget includes larger grant for transmission of records.
Process-serving Establishment ...			7,63,373	8,21,429	7,61,000	8,16,943	
Bonus			57,537	.....	.....	.....	
Deduct—Probable savings			.....	—2,202	.....	– 6,379	
Total ...	43,23,000	43,20,000	46,47,602	45,15,000	45,71,000	46,00,000	Revised includes arrear salary of ministerial officers in the Eastern Bengal districts.
Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	1,67,000	1,71,000	1,65,836	1,69,000	1,57,000	1,84,000	The decrease in the revised is for absence of Judges on leave. Budget includes provision for an additional Judge and his establishment to relieve the congestion of cases.
Criminal Courts—							
General establishment			20,33,495	20,72,000	19,65,000	20,06,000	The decrease in the revised is due to inadequate deduction of probable savings in the original budget.
Subdivisional establishment	19,65,000	20,05,000	1,62,079	1,27,000	1,58,000	1,41,750	
Lump addition			...	20,000	.....	.....	
Revision of chowkidari panchayets ...			2,956	5,000	3,000	27,000	Budget includes provision for additional establishment and employment of Sub-Deputy Collectors on the Chaukidari Circle system.
For rounding			.....	.....	.....	+250	
Total ...	19,65,000	20,05,000	21,98,630	22,24,000	21,16,000	21,75,000	
Pleadership Examination charges ..	16,000	15,000	17,231	17,000	17,000	18,000	
Refunds	1,09,000	64,000	58,958	63,000	66,000	63,000	Budget based on average actuals.
Total ...	90,41,000	96,17,000	1,01,44,720	98,39,000	98,05,000	96,10,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first seven months.

Superintendence			86,422	61,000	65,000	61,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included Superintendence charges of the Eastern Bengal districts.
Establishments—							
Superintendents and Jailors ...			2,05,954	2,26,016	2,00,000	2,06,200	
Medical establishment ...			31,406	32,572	31,000	35,500	Budget includes allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of District Jails
Clerical, educational and mechanical establishments			12,206	13,800	12,000	19,000	Budget includes provision for the appointment of additional clerks and increase of allowances of existing clerks in Eastern Bengal Subsidiary Jails
Warder establishment			2,13,979	2,19,978	2,08,000	2,10,000	
Menial and other establishments ...			2,671	1,678	3,500	1,000	
Dietary charges			3,96,443	4,78,390	4,30,000	4,17,500	The decrease is due to fall in prices of food-grains.
Hospital charges			56,767	6 ,623	57,000	60,900	
Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...			63,138	62,903	63,000	68,000	Budget includes provision for adequate clothing to prisoners in the Eastern Bengal Districts
Sanitation charges			24,713	33,483	24,500	27,000	
Charges for moving prisoners ...			29,492	50,636	29,000	37,000	Budget includes Rs. 7,000 for grant of subsistence allowance for two extra days to prisoners on release.
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...			1,12,921	1,16,336	86,000	1,24,500	Budget includes provision for better equipment for Eastern Bengal ails.
Allowances			16,834	18,820	19,000	11,000	
Contingent charges			64,648	65,811	66,000	90,000	Budget includes larger grant for rates and taxes owing to enhanced taxes
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant			20,902	22,595	14,000	22,800	
Charges for police custody			20,573	22,687	21,000	22,000	
Bonus			8,818	.	.	.	
Charges for the distribution of quinine by the Juvenile Jail			.	8,276	5,000	5,000	
For rounding ..			...	−61	.	−400	
Total Jails ...	16,01,000	15,19,000	13,77,957	14,80,300	13,29,000	14,17,000	
Jail manufactures	4,83,000	5,51,000	6,68,208	5,93,400	6,30,000	6,61,000	Budget includes provision for improvement and stimulation of industries in Eastern Bengal Jails.
Refunds	...	.	5,167	300	1,000	1,000	
Total ..	20,84,000	20,70,000	20,51,332	20,73,700	19,80,000	20,79,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

20.—Police—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Presidency Police—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Police Commissioner (Superintendence) ...			1,47,741	1,45,000	1,34,000	1,47,000	The saving in the revised is chiefly under salaries.
Calcutta Police			12,96,209	12,99,035	11,59,000	13,86,000	The decrease in the revised is for non utilization of the grant for Military Police and approved service increments. Budget includes larger provision for additional police force, for approved service increments of constables and for military police
Hospital charges				29,074	29,000	32,000	
Special Police				37,546	34,000	37,000	
Cattle pounds				2,505	2,400	2,500	
River Police			26,597	22,600	23,000	23,000	
Police Dead-house			1,673	2,600	1,600	2,600	
Bonus			23,680	.. ...	....	...	
Lump provision			.....	38,640	.. ...	2,0,600	Budget represents grant for raising the reserve to its authorised strength.
For rounding ..			.....	.....	.. ...	+300	
Total ...	12,50,000	13,23,000	14,95,900	15,77,000	13,82,000	16,60,000	
Superintendence	2,07,000	2,66,000	3,01,982	2,28,000	2,08,000	2,25,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included Eastern Bengal charges. The decrease in the revised is for smaller expenditure under Salaries and travelling allowances.

... .			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Police Force			29,43,647	31,26,293	29,41,000	31,50,000	The decrease in the revised is chiefly for savings in the pay of constables.
Training Schools			1,01,839	99,247	1,18,000	1,19,000	
Establishment			1,92,899	1,76,021	2,00,000	2,02,000	
Hospital charges			41,087	41,866	40,000	45,000	
Allowances			5,63,671	5,81,621	6,83,000	5,00,000	Budget includes no provision for payment of grain compensation allowance under this head.
Supplies and services			6,16,164	5,53,774	5,98,000	6,72,000	Budget includes larger grant for petty construction, provision for enlistment allowance to recruits and purchase of elephants, horses and deed boxes and grants for travelling allowances of Hockey teams.
Contingencies			2,35,101	2,27,501	2,40,000	2,76,000	Budget includes additional grants for service telegrams, purchase of furniture and surveying instruments.
Other Police			3,17,347	6,03,988	4,80,000	7,01,000	The decrease in the revised is for partial utilization of the lump grant for River Police. Larger provision has been made for expenditure under this head in 1913-14.
Bonus			93,192	.....	.....	.	
Lump provision of additional force and Police Reforms			. ..	4,37,604	2,13,000	5,17,508	The decrease in the revised is for smaller expenditure in police reforms in the Eastern Bengal districts. Provision has been made for larger expenditure on reforms and increase of armed police, strengthening of police guards in sub-treasuries, approved service increments to constables, increase in the rate of pay of the armed reserve and for the construction of steam cutters, which are shown in the schedule.
For rounding ...			.... .	— 804	...	608	
Total ...	61,83,000	62,97,000	56,43,736	63,79,000	59,38,000	67,22,000	

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Village Police	21,000	26,000	24,386	24,000	21,000	23,000	
Criminal Investigation Department ..	4,57,000	5,94,000	6,23,503	3,25,000	3,92,000	3,83,000	The actuals of 1911-1912 included charges of the Eastern Bengal Government. The increase in the revised is due to partial retention of the special branch which was to have been abolished.
Special Police—							
Assam Frontier Police			181	.....	500	... ..	
Bengal Military Police			2,94,717	1,98,397	2,42,000	1,97,000	
Frontier Police, Chittagong ...			45,009	42,903	42,000	48,000	
Upper Burma Police charges			6,125	6,000	6,500	6,000	
Bonus			3,994	... ..	... ...	..	
Rounding				300			
Total ...	1,64,000	3,43,000	3,50,059	2,47,000	2,91,000	2,51,000	
Railway Police—							
Jorhat State Railway Police			1,951	... ..	2,000	.....	
Debru-Sadiya Railway Police			1,954	.....	2,000	...	
Dacca-Mymensing Railway Police ...			...	.	2,000	... .	
East Indian Railway Police			84,922	48,000	81,000	1,06,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of the entire charges for the East Indian Railway Police including these incurred in Behar Districts.
Eastern System Railway Police ...			1,84,258	2,00,033	1,95,000	2,10,000	
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway Police			6,849	..	. ...		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway			25,059	12,000	24,000	.....	
Cooch Behar Police			... ..	... ..	... ...	. ...	
Assam Bengal Railway Police ...			19,411	23,840	15,000	.....	
Bonus			2,777	... ..	.....	.. ..	
For rounding			....	+127	...	... .	
Total ...	3,25,000	3,10,000	3,27,181	2,84,000	3,21,000		

Lump deduction			.....	—67,100	...	..	
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,10,000	81,54,0 0	87,68,211	90,00,000	86,55,000	95,82,000	

81.—Ports and Pilotage—

Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	1,12,000	1,09,000	1,06,186	91,000	1,12,000	1,17,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of Salaries of Commanders whose pay was budgetted for under Pilotage and Pilot establishment.
Victualling of officers and men afloat ...	32,000	37,000	3?,546	30 000	30 000	30,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels	1,31,000	2,01,000	1,24,485	1,30,500	1,31,000	1,50,000	Budget based on local requirements.
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels ...	11,000	9,000	8,711	20,000	20,0 0	25,000	Budget provides larger grant for His Excellency's river tour.
Pilotage and Pilot establishment ...	7,41,000	7,74,000	8,30,619	7,55,300	8,28,000	8,70 0 0	The increase is due to trade activity.
Marine establishment	1,18,000	87,000	1,75,258	1,28,300	1.48,000	1,20,000	Revised includes larger grant for freight charges which will not be fully recovered before the close of the year.
Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies ...	35,000	13,400	7,823	19,700	4,000	3,900	
Miscellaneous	26,000	34,000	23,500	29,300	29,000	31,000	
State Yacht establishment	18,000	20,000	14,273	25,000	16,000	18,700	
Refunds	4,000	3,000	3,524	3,000	4,000	3,600	
Lump deduction	.. ..	... ..	.. ...	24,100	.. .	- 200	
Total ...	12,28,000	12,87,000	13,27,925	12,08,000	13,32,000	13,74,000	Revised based on the actuals of first nine months.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Village Police	21,000	26,000	24,386	24,000	21,000	23,000	
Criminal Investigation Department .	1,57,000	5,94,000	6,23,503	3,25,000	3,92,000	3,83,000	The actuals of 1911-1912 included charges of the Eastern Bengal Government. The increase in the revised is due to partial retention of the special branch which was to have been abolished.
Special Police—							
Assam Frontier Police			181	.....	500	... ..	
Bengal Military Police			2,94,717	1,98,397	2,42,000	1,97,000	
Frontier Police, Chittagong ...			45,000	42,503	42,000	48,000	
Upper Burma Police charges			6,125	6,000	6,500	6,000	
Bonus			3,994	... ..	...	.. .	
Rounding				300			
Total ...	1,64,000	3,43,000	3,50,059	2,47,000	2,91,000	2,51,000	
Railway Police—							
Jorhat State Railway Police			1,951	... .	2,000	.....	
Debru-Sadiya Railway Police			1,954	.....	2,000	...	
Dacca-Mymensing Railway Police ..			..	.	2,000	...	
East Indian Railway Police			84,922	48,000	81,000	1,06,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of the entire charges for the East Indian Railway Police including these incurred in Behar Districts.
Eastern System Railway Police ...			1,84,258	2,00,033	1,95,000	2,10,000	
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway Police			6,849	.	.....		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway			25,059	12,000	24,000	.....	
Cooch Behar Police			...	... ..	.. ...	. ...	
Assam Bengal Railway Police ...			19,411	23,840	15,000	.. ..	
Bonus			2,777	... ..	.....	.....	
For rounding			... .	+127	...	... .	
Total ...	3,25,000	3,10,000	3,27,181	2,84,000	3,21,000	3,16,000	

Refunds	2,000	4,000	1,170	2,900	1,800	1,700	
Lump deduction			.....	—67,100	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,10,000	81,54,000	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000	95,82,000	

91.—Ports and Pilotage—

Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	1,12,000	1,09,000	1,06,186	91,000	1,12,000	1,17,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of Salaries of Commanders whose pay was budgetted for under Pilotage and Pilot establishment.
Victualling of officers and men afloat ...	32,000	37,000	31,546	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels	1,31,000	2,01,000	1,24,485	1,30,500	1,31,000	1,50,000	Budget based on local requirements.
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels ...	11,000	9,000	8,711	20,000	20,000	25,000	Budget provides larger grant for His Excellency's river tour.
Pilotage and Pilot establishment ...	7,41,000	7,74,000	8,30,619	7,55,300	8,28,000	8,70,000	The increase is due to trade activity.
Marine establishment	1,18,000	87,000	1,76,258	1,28,300	1,48,000	1,30,000	Revised includes larger grant for freight charges which will not be fully recovered before the close of the year.
Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies ..	35,000	13,000	7,823	19,700	4,000	3,900	
Miscellaneous	26,000	24,000	23,500	29,500	29,000	31,000	
State Yacht establishment	18,000	20,000	14,273	25,000	16,000	13,700	
Refunds	4,000	3,000	3,524	3,000	4,000	3,600	
Lump deduction	.. ..	... ..	.. ...	24,100	.. .	-200	
Total ...	12,28,000	12,87,000	13,27,925	12,08,000	13,32,000	13,74,000	Revised based on the actuals of first nine months.

22.— *Education*—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta University	1,03,000	96,000	66,078	53,500	67,000 65,000 1,00,000	53,500 65,000	Revised includes the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and recurring grant of Rs. 65,000. Budget also includes the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 65,000.
Direction	1,18,000	1,42,000	2,17,189	1,22,000	1,93,000	1,40,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the cost of the late Director of Eastern Bengal. The increase in the revised is for the temporary retention of the Dacca office.
Inspection—							
Inspectors of European Schools ...			22,789	24,000	17,000	12,000	Decrease in the budget is due to the appointment of an officer on lower pay.
Inspectors of other schools			7,58,883	7,38,400	7,58,000	7,70,000	
Lump provision for house allowance of Inspecting Officers in Calcutta ...			... ...	3,000	.....	.....	
Inspector of hostels and students' messes ...			13	.....	.....	3,700	
Inspector of Technical School and of Industries			16,076	25,500	26,000	26,300	
Bonus			6,719	... ...	... ...	.....	
Total ...	7,12,000	7,31,000	8,04,480	8,20,900	8,01,000	8,12,000	
Government Colleges, General—							
English Colleges—							
Arts Colleges for boys			7,08,557	6,76,300	6,88,000	7,17,000	Budget includes larger provision for salaries.
Ditto for girls			31,814	31,000	32,000	33,000	
Eden Hindu Hostel			33,683	32,000	37,000	35,000	
Oriental Colleges—							
Sanskrit College			32,384	30,000	33,000	32,000	
Elliott Madrassah and other attached hostels			9,922	7,900	8,000	12,726	Budget includes provision for recurring charges for the extension of the Baker hostel.
Contribution towards the Athletic Club ...			.....	2,800	.....	.....	

in Eastern Bengal			.....	40,000	16,000	40,000	Represents Imperial grant.
Bonus			1,616	.....	.....	...	
Deduct—Probable savings ...			...	—630	.....	—666	
Total ...	6,26,000	6,96,000	8,17,976	8,24,800	8,14,000	8,76,000	
Government Colleges, Professional—							
Law Colleges			13,260	15,520	15,000	17,600	Budget includes Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of books for the Dacca Law College.
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Howrah			2,59,935	2,71,000	3,16,000	2,80,000	Revised includes special expenditure of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of furniture and apparatus
Mining Instructor in the coalfields ...			...	8,500	2,000	4,000	
Training Colleges for teachers ..			61,802	83,220	55,000	91,000	Decrease due to smaller number of centres for instructions.
Bonus			641	.....	.....	.....	
For rounding			.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,54,000	3,17,000	3,36,128	3,78,240	3,88,000	3,92,600	
Government Schools, General—							
District School Committees			345	451	500	450	
Secondary Schools—							
For Boys—							
High Schools			4,99,044	5,11,878	4,98,000	5,21,000	Budget includes larger grant for the purchase an furniture and apparatus
Middle English Schools			96,554	93,097	94,500	1,01,000	Budget provides for an additional master for the Victoria Boys' School.
Middle Vernacular Schools			4,620	2,983	5,000	4,600	
Anticipated expenditure from interest and surplus funds of the Uttarpara Net-grant Government School			.....	190			
For Girls—							
High Schools			85,820	86,626	87,000	92,000	
Middle English Schools			60,077	66,687	68,000	75,000	Budget includes provision for the Noakhali Girls' School recently raised to the Middle English standard and provision for a domestic Science Mistress of Dow Hill School.
Middle Vernacular Schools			5,324	5,474	6,000	2,700	
Primary Schools—							
For Boys—							
Upper Primary Schools			2,840	5,788	6,000	.....	The provision was wrongly included here Transferred to Lower Primary Schools
Lower Primary Schools			.....	.....	.....	4,000	
For Girls—							
Upper Primary Schools			2,534	5,200	17,000	6,600	
Lower " "			19,364	20,055		18,000	

29.— *Education*— concluded.

Heads	Actuals.			1912-13		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Primary Schools—*concld.*							
Circle School grant			45,595	47,014	41,000	47,000	
Payment in support of local schools under District Boards			5,99,991	5,78,706	8,16,000	6,50,000	The increase in the revised is chiefly for the transfer o Rs. 2,07,000 from 32—Miscellaneous to this head being th grant for equilibrium of the Eastern Bengal districts.
Bonus			9,532	.. ...	.....	. ...	
Grant for the encouragement of athletic club			.....	3,000	.....	.....	
Training of gymnastic masters			.....	.....	.....	5,000	
Provision for the opening of B and C classes in certain High Schools			.....	7,000	.. ...	7,000	
Zenana classes in Eastern Bengal ...			8,004	8,300	8,000	12,910	This is for opening classes in new centres.
For rounding ..			... ..	56	.....	—60	
Total ...	12,61,000	12,84,000	14,38,648	14,31,174	16,35,000	15,47,000	
Government Schools, Special—							
Training Schools—							
For Masters—							
Normal Schools			76,237	89,375	84,000	94,000	Budget includes increased stipends to pupil-teachers and *gurus* and for provincialization of the Rangpur Training School, and provides for the reorganization of 1st grade training schools and for reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal.
Guru-training Schools			2,13,361	2,21,193	2,11,000	2,79,000	
For Mistresses—							
Training School attached to the Kurseong Boarding School			19,009	15,000	}	{ 16,000	

							Government of India.
schools in Eastern Bengal ...				.....	.....	3,976	This for dyeing and weaving school, Maldah Technical Schools and Artizan schools in the Eastern Bengal districts.
Government Art Gallery			10,846	8,800	9,000	8,800	
Engineering and Survey Schools			66,174	64,254	62,000	1,21,000	Budget includes a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for Survey Schools wanted by the Survey Department.
Technical and Industrial Schools ..			49,096	56,084	47,000	72,000	Budget includes provision for the construction of buildings of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, Rajshahi.
Commercial Schools			19,675	31,000	20,000	29,600	
Madrasas			74,168	54,000	73,000	61,400	Includes Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of Madrassahs in Eastern Bengal
Reformatory School			2,620	500	.....	2,500	
Other miscellaneous schools			722	5,800	1,000	5,800	
Agricultural classes and agricultural gardens			2,269	1,499	2,000	2,500	
Bonus			2,288	.....	.. ..	..	
Contribution for Mohsin Fund for Madrasas in Eastern Bengal			...	..	18,000	18,000	This is for contribution to the Mohsin Fund.
Deduct – Probable savings			.. ...	—19	.....	- 408	
Total ..	5,65,000	5,76,000	5,75,620	5,94,468	5,81,000	7,72,000	
Grants-in-aid	10,72,000	11,81,000	14,28,094	11,53,600	14,00,000	14,20,000	Revised includes amounts transferred from the non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,84,000 and from the recurring grant for secondary education and Rs. 40,000 for education of the domiciled community in Calcutta given from the Imperial Revenues.
Lump provision for improving popular education	... .	... .	.....	4,50,000	4,78,000	12,57,000	Budget includes Rs 9,25,000, the recurring grant, and Rs. 3,32,000, the balance of the Imperial grant for 1912-13.
Lump provision for secondary education ...	. ..	.	. ..	.	. .	1,96,000	Budget includes Rs 1,50,000 the recurring grant, and Rs. 46,000, the balance for 1912-13, to be regranted.
Lump provision for hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca . .	..	...	.. ...	. .	1,02,000	2,40,000	This is the balance of the Imperial grant of four lakhs.
Hostel buildings in Calcutta ...	..	...	...	..	1,50,000	8,50,000	
Scholarships	1,71,000	1,91,000	2,19,049	1,8 ,400	2,18,000	2,34,000	
Miscellaneous ..	1,15,000	1,18,000	2,17,307	1,46,920	1,41,000	1,65,000	Budget includes Rs 16,000 for maps.
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure	..	... .	.....	16,84,000	2,31,000	7,46,000	udget represents the balance of the Imperial grant.
Lump addition made by the Government of India	... ..	. .	.. ..	..	.. ...	41,00,000	
Refunds	4,000	3,000	2,454	2,700	2,000	2,500	
Lump deduction made by Government as probable savings . ..	.. ...	... .	...	..	.. .	1,38,66,000 3,78,500	
Total ..	51,40,000	53,34,000	61,21,873	78,46,000	76,69,000	1,34,88,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

24.— Medical —

Medical establishment—							
Superintendence			87,638	72,000	74,000	77,000	
District Medical establishment ...			4,16,581	4,33,000	4,40,000	4,42,000	

24 — *Medical*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Reserve Medical Officers and Subordinates			19,190	6,500	8,000	15,000	
Bonus			1,660	.....	... ..	...	
Total ..	5,02,000	4,95,000	5,25,129	5,11,500	5,22,000	5,34,000	The actuals of 1911-12 include supervision charges in Eastern Bengal.
Hospitals and Dispensaries—							
Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries—							
Medical College Hospital			3,34,259	3,42,000	3,46,000	3,29,000	Revised includes larger expenditure on stores.
General Hospital			2,44,773	2,47,000	2,51,000	2,50,000	
Campbell Hospital			1,24,401	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,35,000	Budget includes Rs. 5,280 for additional nurses.
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers ...			33,278	35,000	36,000	37,000	
Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries .			69,290	87,000	85,000	84,000	
Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries ...			2,34,456	1,22,600	1,80,000	1,18,000	
Medical charges in connection with the Inland Labour Transport Fund ...			1,733	2,200	1,000	1,500	
Bonus			5,223	. ..	.....	... .	
Total .	8,67,000	9,80,000	10,47,413	9,60,800	10,24,000	9,54,500	
Sanitation and Vaccination	3, 9,000	3,25,000	4,31,025	4,39,200	3.81,000	6,08,000	The actuals of 1911-12 include charges for the Sanitary Commissioner of Eastern Bengal. The decrease in the revised is for smaller purchase of quinine Budget includes Rs. 22,000 for three additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Rs. 26,000 for contribution to Municipalities for Health officers, Rs 50,000 for experiments on jungle clearing and Rs 5,000 for training of Sanitary Inspectors
Grants for medical purposes—							
Expenses during the prevalence of plague			13,323	4,350	15,000	4,350	
Contribution to Lady Minto's Nursing Association			3,554	3,000	... ..	.....	
Expenses during the prevalence of epidemics			3,352	10,600	4,000	4,000	

For rounding ...			...	.....		—350	
Total grants for medical purposes .	37,000	27,000	21,049	18,200	20,000	9,000	
Medical Schools and Colleges—							
Medical Colleges			2,49,881	2,90,000	2,89,000	3,93,000	Budget includes larger provision for teaching allowance, new appointments of Professors and for serological work.
Medical Schools			1,03,900	1,10,600	1,09,000	1,24,000	Budget includes provision for additional teachers and Demonstrators and for increase of salaries of teachers already employed owing to revision of pay of Assistant Surgeons.
Bonus			695	.	.. ..		
Total ...	3,75,000	3,68,000	3,54,476	4,00,600	3,98,000	4,50,000	
Lunatic Asylums	1,54,000	1,57,000	1,60,678	1,61,500	1,65,000	1,72,000	
Special Hospitals	11,000	10,000	10,040	10,000	10,000	11,000	
Chemical Examiner	48,000	52,000	50,185	54,000	55,000	67,000	Budget includes provision for the appointment of a probationary Chemical Examiner.
Refunds	7,000	13,000	14,748	14,300	13,000	14,500	
Lump grant for non-recurring expenditure on sanitation	.....	.	. ...	7,25,000	1,00,000	.	The decrease in the revised is for the transfer of the 6¼ lakhs to Civil works in charge of Civil officers and partly to the Public Works and other Departments.
Lump addition made by the Government of India	. .		..	..	.. ..	12,75,000	
Lump grant for School of Tropical Medicine	...	...		4,00,000	... ..	1,00,000	The budget grant of four lakhs has been transferred to the Public Works Department for land acquisition. The balance of the Imperial grant (one lakh) has been entered in the budget.
GRAND TOTAL .	28,10,000	24,37,000	26,14,743	36,95,000	26,88,000	41,91,000	

36.—*Political*—

Political Agents		10,000	14,648	14,000	12,000	14,000	The decrease in the revised is due to the absence of the Political Officer (Hill Tippera) on leave.
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...		1,000		10	..		
Durbar presents and allowances to Vakils, etc.	11,000	17,000	7,872	18,700	19,500	10,000	The decrease is due to smaller provision for Presidency payments on account of *Khillats*.
Miscellaneous	.....	3,000	102	1,290	1,500	1,500	
Total .	11,000	31,000	22,622	34,000	33,000	27,000	

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments —

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Veterinary and stallion charges	1,76,000	2,05,000	2,02,035	2,01,500	1,91,000	1,89,000	The decrease in the revised is for lapses in contingencies and to delay in provincialisation of District Board Veterinary Assistants.
Donations to Scientific Societies	12,000	14,000	14,950	11,600	12,000	11,600	
Agriculture	3,76,000	3,95,000	4,03,479	3,66,400	3,35,000	4,84,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is for non-utilization of the full provision for new farms. The increase in the budget is chiefly for extension of sericulture.
Provincial Museum	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	
Cinchona plantations	2,59,000	4,02,000	3,85,751	5,82,000	6,64,000	2,54,200	The increase in the revised is for larger purchase of cinchona bark.
Public exhibitions and fairs	.. ..	1,000	379	4,600	1,000	...	
Botanical and other public gardens ...	1,85,000	1,89,000	1,71,598	1,92,000	1,74,000	2,06,000	Budget includes provision of Rs. 10,000 for additional grant to Zoological garden.
Emigration	22,000	22,000	19,464	23,000	23,000	23,000	
Inspector of Factories	45,000	52,000	66,022	70,800	63,000	72,000	The decrease in the revised is for absence of officers on leave.
Census	2,000	2,000	1,634	1,600	2,000	2,000	
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs ...	28,000	1,000	3,135	18,000	4,000	14,000	
Registration of railway traffic	11,000	12,000	11,167	12,600	12,000	8,000	
Ditto of river-borne traffic ...	4,000	6,000	10,412	11,900	2,500	3,600	The budget for 1912-13 included certain special charges of the Eastern Bengal districts which were not required.

manuscripts	8,000	7,000	6,860	9,300	9,000	9,000	
Examinations	1,000	1,000	441	400	500	500	
Inspector of Mines	.....	.....	265	300	300	300	
Bacteriology	10,000	10,000	10,272	11,300	12,000	11,500	
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies ...	46,000	57,000	50,391	56,000	63,000	73,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the Eastern Bengal charges. Revised includes charges for repairs of the steam-launch. Budget includes additional establishment and the cost of the upkeep of the steam-launch recently placed at the disposal of the Registrar.
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	26,000	29,000	29,030	26,800	23,000	22,000	
Miscellaneous (Smoke Nuisance and Fishery charges)	18,000	33,000	37,331	60,100	46,000	1,23,000	The decrease in the revised is for smaller charges of the Fishery Department. Budget includes Rs 98,000 for Fishery (including Rs. 46,000 for the provision of a steam-launch), and Rs. 25,000 for Smoke Nuisance.
Imperial Institute	.....	.....	8	100	.....	.....	
Refunds	.....	2,000	108	700	700	900	
Lump provision for agriculture and allied objects	.....	.....	...	75,000	40,000	70,000	Rupees 30,000 was transferred to Forest and Rs. 40,000 will be spent in 1912-13 on land acquisition and other charges in connection with the Rangpur Dairy Farm. The balance Rs 30,000 has been provided for in the budget for 1913-14.
Ditto ditto	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000	This have been added by the Government of India.
Lump deduction as probable savings ...	.....	.....	.....	—50,000	.....	.....	
Total	12,62,000	14,61,000	14,80,938	17,13,000	17,07,000	17,15,000	

29.—Superannuation—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Covenanted Civil Service pension ...	.....	25,78,000	43,750	43,000	44,000	44,000	
Superannuation and Retired allowances ...	24,71,000		27,13,887	27,76,000	28,34,000	29,50,000	Provision has been made for the normal growth of expenditure.
Compassionate allowances	9,000	10,000	2,683	7,900	3,000	5,000	
Gratuities	6,000	26,000	16,380	9,500	13,000	14,000	Budget based on actuals.
Ports and Pilotage pensions	10,000	9,000	8,603	10,000	8,500	8,500	
Refunds	.....	..	334	600	500	500	
Total	24,96,000	26,22,000	27,86,637	28,46,000	29,03,000	30,22,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

30.—Stationery and Printing—

Forms Department at the Presidency ...	55,000	50,000	53, 91	54,000	53,000	59,000	Budget includes Rs 5,000 for revision of establishment.
Stationery purchased in the country ...	23,000	26,000	24,869	29,000	25,000	25,000	
Government Presses	7,34,000	6,44,000	6,74,169	8,26,000	6,94,000	6,24,000	
Printing at Private Presses	18,000	4,000	5,129	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	9,73,000	9,30,000	8,19,035	6,46,000	6,46,000	6,46,000	
Refunds	1,000	..	2,428	1,000	2,000	2,000	
Lump deduction	.....	.....	.. ..	—1,06,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	18,04,000	16,54,000	15,79,021	12,55,000	14,24,000	13,60,000	The increase in the revised is due to non-realisation of probable savings in budget for 1912-13 which was relied upon to provide for the Dacca Jail Press.

Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients of the Pasteur Institute ...	... ..	1,000	1,492	1,400	2,000	1,500	
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	7,000	4,000	3,774	3,900	6,000	3,500	
Reward for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to the Language Examination Committee	4,000	8,000	7,200	3,000	5,000	9,000	
Cost of books and publications	1,000	16,000	47,603	700	3,000	3,000	The actuals 1910-11 and 1911-12 included payment to the *Sulabh Samachar* and the revised represents payments to *Biswa Barta* of Dacca. Budget includes provision for the purchase of *Near East*.
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,31,000	1,57,000	1,83,618	1,59,800	1,60,000	1,60,000	
Charges on account of European vagrants ..	8,000	5,000	4,603	7,000	9,000	7,000	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	10,000	9,000	16,503	7,200	15,000	14,000	Budget based on actuals.
Petty establishments .. .	35,000	48,000	50,291	47,700	49,000	43,500	
Special Commissions of Enquiry ...	1,28,000	40,000	484	20,000	60,000	19,000	Revised includes Rs. 44,000 for Dacca University Committee, Rs. 16,000 on account of Public Service Commission. Budget includes Rs. 4,000 for Dacca University and Rs. 15,000 for other unforeseen charges.
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off ...	9,000	7,000	4	4,800	.....	1,000	
Rent, rates and taxes	38,000	38,000	54,106	53,400	54,000	54,000	
Contributions	2,37,000	2,33,000	1,75,287	2,31,900	24,000	4,000	The provision of Rs. 2,07,000 made in the budget for 1912-13 for equilibrium grants to District Boards for education in the Eastern Bengal Districts has been transferred to the head Education. The decrease in the budget is for exclusion of grants to Municipalities in Eastern Bengal from this head.
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	7,000	3,000	7,246	2,69,400	8,000	2,62,000	The decrease in the revised is for adjustment to the proper heads of account, the grants made by His Excellency out his petty grants allotment and reserve for unforeseen requirements. Budget includes 1 lakh for His Excellency's petty grants, Rs. 1,60,000 as general reserve for unforeseen requirements and Rs. 4,000 for King's portraits and Rs. 8,000 for other charges.
Miscellaneous refunds	1,000	8,000	8,261	4,100	8,000	8,500	
Extraordinary items	.....	...		300	...	.....	
Annual stipend to holders of literary titles ..	.. ...	...	...	.. ..	4,000	3,000	Represents pensions of Mohamohopadhyas and Shamsul Ulamas granted as a Royal boon at the Coronation Durbar of 1911.
Lump provision for grain compensation allowance for all departments	.....	...	.....	...	1,50,000	3,60,000	
For rounding				+100			
Total .	6,16,000	5,77,000	5,60,371	8,13,000	5,57,000	9,53,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

48.—Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—

Heads	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate	Budget estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Productive Works—							
Midnapore Canal ...			2,43,964	1,92,500	2,44,500	1,87,000	The increase in the revised is due to larger expenditure on silt clearance and repairs to lock gates in the Midnapore Canal.
Hijili Tidal Canals ...			33,122	33,500	31,500	53,000	
Total .	2,77,000	2,66,000	2,77,086	2,26,000	2,76,000	2,40,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial Share ...	2,77,000	2,66,000	1,38,543	1,13,000	1,38,000	1,20,000	

49.—Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—

Interest	3,39,000	3,39,000	3,41,301	3,39,000	3,52,000	3,52,000	
Provincial Share	3,39,000	3,39,000	1,70 650	1,69,000	1,76,000	1,76 000	

50.—Minor Works and Navigation—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.							
Embankments under the contract system—							
Establishments ...			2,375	1,512		2,000	
Contingencies			500	40			

Refunds			6	.....		...
Temporary establishment			.....	.....		.. ...
Travelling allowance			... .	.. ...		...
Grain compensation allowance ..			.. ...	.....		.. ..
Bonus			71	.....		. ...
Add—For rounding ...			.....	52		.. ..
Total in charge of the Civil Department	7,000	2,000	3,909	2,000	2,000	3,000
Provincial Share	7,000	2,000	1,954	1,000	1,000	1,500
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.						
CAPITAL.						
Works in Progress.						
Midnapore Canal			(−)3,942	2,400	1,200	2,400
Hijli to Tidal Canal			...			
Calcutta and Eastern Canals			(−)96,978*	260	—7,819	—77,600
Madaripur Bhil Scheme			4,69,082	72,450	2,30,013	2,25,400
Utterbagh lock			14,798	87,000	71,000	26,800
Total Capital ..			3,72,960	1,63,600	2,24,394	1,77,000
REVENUE.						
Orissa Coast Canal			19,016	20,400	22,000	26,000
Calcutta and Eastern Canals			3,01,057	4,81,800	3,86,380	5,88,000
Madaripur Bhil Scheme			7,210	28,700	80,014	63,000
Total Revenue ..			3,27,283	5,30,900	4,88,894	6,77,000
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ...			7,00,243	6,84,100	7,13,088	8,54,000

* Inclusive of Rs. 426 on account of survey of Tolly's nala and Rs 672 on account of the ship canal.

13.—*Minor Works and Navigation*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.							
Works in Progress.							
Nadia Rivers			80,226	1,18,000	1,42,172	1,23,500	
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals			4,680*	5,400	7,750	500	* Inclusive of Rs 258 on account of the Pesli Sluice.
Total Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept			84,906	1,23,400	1,50,922	1,24,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.							
Works in Progress.							
Eden Canal			28,341	36,000	33,952	38,000	
Improvement of navigable channels—Ganges river			22,513	35,000	33,000	35,000	
Dredging the Bhagirathi entrance ...			60,630	.....	17,262	7,000	
Ditto Gorai entrance							
Other works							
Dredging the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers							
Bandalling and putting on spurs on the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers ...				79,900	67,900	88,000	
Grant-in-aid for bandalling the Ganges near Rampur Boalia							
Improving the channel of the Kranafuli ...							
Repairs							
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ...			1,11,414	1,50,900	1,51,514	1,68,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...			8,96,563	9,58,400	10,14,624	11,46,000	

kept and for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
WORKS IN PROGRESS.						
Government embankments						
Midnapore Takavi embankments under contract			6,70,544	6,86,200	5,86,476	6,96,000
Rajapur and Howrah drainage						
Mogra Hât drainage project						
Total Agricultural ...	... ..	.....	6,70,544	6,86,200	5,86,476	6,96,000
Reserve	.....	.....	.....	21,400	.....	24,000
Total in charge of the Public Works Department	17,80,000	17,40,000	15,67,107	16,65,000	16,00,000	18,66,000
Provincial share	18,54,924	17,40,000	7,83,553	8,32,500	8,00,000	9,33,000

45.—*Civil Works*—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.							
Provision for Sub-Overseers in each Subdivision in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply .			.....	.. .	.....	38,000	
Ferry charges			2,486	6,094	6,660	6,827	
.. refunds			7,617	10,317	6,728	12,000	
Staging bungalows			4,223	7,764	6,200	6,996	
Encamping grounds			17	500	500	500	
Arboriculture			13,764	. ..	20,000	. ...	
Contributions in aid of Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities			8,28,989	7,84,264	13,41,716	14,95,920	This includes the grant for the improvement of Sanitation.
Other items					4,595	4,650	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust ..			11,64,461	12,12,267	11,50,000	11,50,000	
Contribution to District Funds and District Road Funds			10,06,283	8,11,494	8,58,661	3,07,934	Budget includes Rs. 50,000 for feeder roads, but excludes Rs. 5,84,000 by which amount the grants to District Boards will be reduced from 1913-14 owing to the localization of the Public Works Cess
Lump addition			. ...	3,50,703	. ..	.....	
Deduct—Probable savings ...			.....	+627	.. ..	—1,227	
Total in charge of the Civil Department ..	17,17,000	16,74,000	30,27,729	32,00,000	33,94,000	30,20,000	

45.—Civil Works— concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In charge of the Public Works Department.							
Original Works.							
Civil Buildings { In progress ... ... / Not commenced ...				15,13,800 / 17,73,927	40,60,000	11,88,000 / 27,34,100	
Communications. { In progress ... ... / Not commenced ..				99,500 / 42,000	1,47,000	68,000 / 3,15,000	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. { In progress ... ... / Not commenced ...				8,800 / 53,300	44,000	40,000 / 3,300	
Total ..				34,91,327	42,51,000	43,38,400	
Repairs.							
Civil Buildings				7,56,000	8,07,000	19,60,000	
Communications				7,67,000	8,23,000		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...				77,500	84,000		
Total ...				16,00,500	17,14,000	19,60,000	
Establishment				10,09,173	10,32,000	10,94,600	
Tools and Plant				70,000	52,000	37,000	
Stock and Suspense				29,000	51,000	.....	
Total in charge of Public Works Department	59,81,000	63,65,000	61,52,000	62,00,000	71,00,000	74,30,000	

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate or ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.—Land Revenue—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Charges of District Administration.	One additional appointment of District Magistrate.	..	18,000	18,000	.....	18,000	18,000	Owing to administrative needs fiv appointments for additional District Magis trates were created (Secretary of State' Despatch No. 154 Public., dated 4t November 1910) in Eastern Bengal an Assam. Of these, three were permanentl included in the cadre of the Indian Civ Service and two sanctioned up to 31st Decem ber 1912. On the re-constitution of th province, the three permanent additions appointments have been allotted to Bengal One of the two temporary appointments ha been given to Assam, and the other to Bengal This appointment will be continued.
Ditto ...	Increase of pay of Kanungoes.	.....	9,000	9,000	.....	9,000	9,000	The scheme is now under consideration, an final decision has not yet been arrived at A lump provision of Rs 6,000 for increas of pay and Rs. 3,000 for increase in th grant of travelling allowance has been made.
Total Land Revenue ...		.....	27,000	27,000	...	27,000	27,000	
7—Excise—								
District Executive establishment—Sudder establishment.	Re-organization of the Excise Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department.	.....	2,66,808	2,66,808	.....	50,000	50,000	A proposal has been submitted to the Govern ment of India for the re-organization of th Excise Department and its amalgama tion with the Salt Department. The cost o the proposed amalgamated establishment wi be Rs. 9,68,560 showing an increase o Rs. 2,66,808 over the present sanctioned scal A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been mad towards the introduction of the new scheme in the event of its being sanctioned durin the year.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.—Forests.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Conservancy and Works	Purchase of elephants ...	9,000	.....	9,000	9,000	.....	9,000	Provision has been made for the purchase of three elephants for the use of the Conservator of Forests while on tour in Jalpaiguri and other divisions.
	Construction of two rest-houses at Jalpaiguri and Dobacheri in Chittagong Division.	8,000	.....	8,000	8,000	...	8,000	These rest-houses are necessary for administrative purposes.
Total Forests ...	.....	17,000	.....	17,000	17,000	... ..	17,000	
12.—Registration—								
Superintendence ..	Revision of establishment of Inspector-General's office.	... ..	5,400	5,400	.....	5,400	5,400	This has already been sanctioned.
District charges. Sub-Registrars.	Revision of cadre of Sub-Registrars.	.....	12,300	12,300	.. ...	12,300	12,300	This is for re-grading of Sub-Registrars according to the sanctioned scale, in the proportion of 2 : 5, 5 : 6. The new scale would provide : Rs. 1st grade 37 ... 5,550; 2nd do. 82 ... 11,500; 3rd do. 92 ... 9,200; 4th do. 110 ... 8,250 — 34,500 per month or 4,14,000 a year against a budget grant of Rs. 4,01,700 in 1912-13. The excess expenditure is Rs. 12,300.
Ditto ...	Proposal for opening new Sub-Registry offices.	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000	The Inspector-General asked for Rs. 13,800, but Rs. 10,000 has been provided for.
Ditto ...	Revision of ministerial establishment.	.....	35,000	35,000	.. ...	35,000	35,000	The Inspector-General asked for Rs. 71,000, but Rs. 35,000 has been provided for in the budget for the revision of [illegible]

	Additional Sub-Registry offices and the appointment of paid probationers.							
Total Registration	.....	.....	98,700	98,700	...	82,700	82,700	
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.								
Civil and Sessions Courts	Re-grading of Munsifs	.....	50,000	50,000	... ..	50,000	50,000	The question is under consideration.
Courts of Small Causes ...	Additional Judge ...	15,000	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	15,000	A temporary Additional Judge has been sanctioned for the Calcutta Small Cause Court for six months. His salary at Rs. 1,000 and establishment at Rs. 250 per mensem have been provided for. As the appointment is a temporary one, the figures are shown as non-recurring Provision has been made for one year, as it might be necessary to extend the terms of the appointment.
Criminal Courts ...	Chaukidari Panchyat ...	... ..	40,500	40,500	.. ...	22,000	22,000	The details are as below:—
Total Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	... .	**15,000**	**90,500**	**1,05,500**	**15,000**	**72,000**	**87,000**	

		Estimated cost	Cost during 1913-14
		Rs.	Rs.
Temporary clerks	...	5,000	5,000
Clerks for Circle officers	...	4,800	4,800
Munshi Chaukidars		2,400	2,400
For 9 months. Additional Sub-Deputy Collectors—			
10 probationers.	... 4,500		
1 1st grade	2,250	33,300	15,000
3 2nd ,,	... 5,400		
6 3rd ,,	... 9,450		
6 4th ,,	... 8,100		
4 5th ,,	... 3,600		
Total	...	45,500	27,200

Usually provision of Rs. 5,000 is made, but on account of extension of the Chaukidari Circle system an increased provision of Rs. 22,000 is made in 1913-14. The ultimate increased cost will be Rs. 40,500.

provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.			ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1913-14.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19B.—Courts of Law—Jails	Charges for moving prisoners.	... ..	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	This is on account of subsistence all two extra days, *i.e.*, 5 annas a prisoners on release. The proposal submitted to the Government of approval.
20.—Police—								
Presidency Police—Calcutta Police ...	Re-grading of Sub-Inspectors.	.....	6,600	6,600	.....	6,600	6,600	To promote 4 Sub-Inspectors from 15 ,, 17 Sub-Inspectors from 14 ,, 19 Sub-Inspectors from 12 This is in accordance with the sche tioned by the Secretary of State, and given effect from next year.
Ditto ...	Approved service increments of constables.	... ..	33,936	33,936	.....	33,936	33,936	This is in accordance with the scheme sanctioned allowing the constables to rupee increment after 3, 10 and 17 of approved services. The additional 1913-14 is— Calcutta Police ... ... Dock and Bridge Police ... Police supplied to private individuals River Police

								its authorized strength. The present reser is very low— Rs. A. Pay ... 40,108 7 Clothing ... 3,376 0 Contingencies ... 4,010 0 House-rent .. 1,200 0 Total .. 48,694 7 *Deduct* as set-off the cost of the armed guard sanctioned for the Bank of Bengal and the Mint which will not be required for duty 19,075 15 29,618 8 or Rs. 29,600 0
Ditto	...	Purchase of a motor prison van.	8,000	1,052	9,052	8,000	1,052	9,052	The prison van drawn by horses does n provide for the full requirements, and it h been decided to purchase a motor prison va at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Rupees 780 is require for establishment and Rs. 266 for contir gencies.
District Police	...	Re-organization of subordinate police in Eastern Bengal	3,71,435	1,66,598	5,38,033	1,75,000	1,17,014	2,92,014	The whole scheme for the re-organization c the subordinate police in the Eastern Benga districts has been sanctioned by the Secretar of State, and effect is being given gradually.
Ditto	...	Revision of the superior police cadre.	...	69,825	69,825	...	5,700	5,700	The scheme is to appoint two District Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents and eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, so that a larger number of gazetted officers may be employed in heavier subdivisions. It is thought two Additional Superintendents are urgently required for Midnapore and the 24-Parganas. Provision has been made for two officers for three months of next year.
Ditto	...	Establishment Constables' Training School at Dacca, a combined school at Sarda and revision of other schools.	.....	36,587	36,587	... ..	34,142	34,142	This has already been sanctioned and given effect partly in 1912-13 The increase is only temporary for three years or so, *i.e.*, until Sarda school is completely ready, when the schools at Berhampore and Rampur Boalia will be closed.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19B.—Courts of Law—Jails	Charges for moving prisoners.	... ..	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	This is on account of subsistence allowance for two extra days, *i.e.*, 5 annas a day, to the prisoners on release. The proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for approval.
20.—Police—								
Presidency Police— Calcutta Police ...	Re-grading of Sub-Inspectors.	.....	6,600	6,600	.....	6,600	6,600	To promote 4 Sub-Inspectors from 150 to 175 ,, 17 Sub-Inspectors from 140 to 150 ,, 19 Sub-Inspectors from 125 to 140 This is in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will be given effect from next year.
Ditto ...	Approved service increments of constables.	... ..	33,936	33,936	.....	33,936	33,936	This is in accordance with the scheme already sanctioned allowing the constables to draw a rupee increment after 3, 10 and 17 years of approved services. The additional cost in 1913-14 is— Rs. Calcutta Police ... ... 30,744 Dock and Bridge Police ... 1,512 Police supplied to private individuals 864 River Police 816 33,936

								is very low— Rs. A. Pay ... 40,108 7 Clothing ... 3,376 0 Contingencies .. 4,010 0 House-rent .. 1,200 0 Total .. 48,694 7 *Deduct* as set-off the cost of the armed guard sanctioned for the Bank of Bengal and the Mint which will not be required for duty 19,075 15 29,618 8 or Rs. 29,600 0
Ditto	...	Purchase of a motor prison van.	8,000	1,052	9,052	8,000	1,052	9,052	The prison van drawn by horses does not provide for the full requirements, and it has been decided to purchase a motor prison van at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Rupees 786 is required for establishment and Rs. 266 for contingencies.
District Police	...	Re-organization of subordinate police in Eastern Bengal.	5,71,455	1,06,598	5,38,033	1,75,000	1,17,014	2,92,014	The whole scheme for the re-organization of the subordinate police in the Eastern Bengal districts has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and effect is being given gradually.
Ditto	...	Revision of the superior police cadre.	...	69,825	69,825	...	5,700	5,700	The scheme is to appoint two District Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents and eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, so that a larger number of gazetted officers may be employed in heavier subdivisions. It is thought two Additional Superintendents are urgently required for Midnapore and the 24-Parganas. Provision has been made for two officers for three months of next year.
Ditto	...	Establishment Constables' Training School at Dacca, a combined school at Sarda and revision of other schools.	.....	36,587	36,587	... ..	34,142	34,142	This has already been sanctioned and given effect partly in 1912-13. The increase is only temporary for three years or so, *i.e.*, until Sarda school is completely ready, when the schools at Berhampore and Rampur Boalia will be closed.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate or ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.—*Police*—continued.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District Police—*continued.*	Reorganization of Dacca Town Police.	1,000	10,065	11,065	1,000	9,000	10,000	This is over and above the sanctioned strength as passed in the Report of the Police Commission. It is proposed to employ additional force of eight Head constables and 70 constables.
Ditto ...	Approved service increment of constables.	.....	30,100	30,100	.. ...	28,000	28,000	This is in accordance with approved service rules passed by Government. This is necessary to remove the grievances of constables who are eligible for increments of pay.
Ditto ...	Temporary establishment for Training College of Sub-Inspectors.	.....	8,370	8,370	...	8,370	8,370	This is for temporary force, etc, for the Training College, Sarda. Rs. 3 Inspectors ... 5,400 1 Head constable (17-8) ... 210 12 Syces (10 each) ... 1,440 1 Pandit (50) ... .. 600 Purchase of grass ... 720 8,370
Ditto ...	Enlistment allowances to recruits.	...	10,504	10,504	...	10,504	10,504	The amount is based on the average number of recruits enlisted in the past three years, viz., 1,616 at Rs. 6-8 each. The allowance has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
Ditto	Purchase of elephants and horses.	9,500	.. ...	9,500	9,500	.....	9,500	Two elephants are required for the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, to replace one of the two which is dead and for the Inspector in charge Alipur Duars subdivisions, and horses for the Inspector and Sergeants of the Dacca reserve and towns. Without the elephants the inspection work cannot

Ditto	...	Purchase of ... publications.						Evidence ... 450 District and jurisdiction maps 1,120 Purchase of Bradshaws for 26 districts ... ... 130 Zaffar Umar's Police Manual 4,500 Newspapers ... ... 1,000 Captain Hirst's Hand-book of Surveying ... 1,950 9,189
Ditto	...	Grant to Athletic Club	.....	8,000	8,000	... ..	8,000	8,000 This is for travelling allowance of hockey teams and has been sanctioned by the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.
Ditto	.	Purchase of furniture ..	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	...	10,000 Most of the existing police stations in the Eastern Bengal districts are very badly furnished. The provision is intended for supplying furniture to old and new stations and to the police sergeants who are in need of them
Ditto	...	Strengthening of Police guards of sub-treasuries	2,760	22,756	25,516	2,760	15,394	18,154 The strength of police guards in sub-treasuries as sanctioned under the re-organization scheme is in most places considered to be inadequate. The men are relieved once a fortnight only in East Bengal districts and once in three weeks in West Bengal districts. There is, therefore, a risk of the men being overworked and not properly on the alert, as they do not get a sufficient number of nights in bed. It is proposed to bring the number of guards to a sufficient strength by appointing 54 head constables and 84 constables.
Ditto	...	Increase in the rate of pay of Armed Reserve.	....	62,520 + 4,689 (Pensionary charges.)	67,209		25,000	25,000 It is impossible to get suitable men at the present rate of pay of Rs 9, as it is less than what is earned by coolies, servants, etc. It is proposed to raise the pay of 2,605 constables by Rs. 2 per mensem.
Ditto	...	Construction of steamers and cutters	1,46,541	86,107	1,82,648	75,186	...	75,186 Steam-launches are wanted by the Superintendents of Police, Tippera, Bogra, Deputy Inspector-General of Dacca, and Assistant Superintendents of Patuakhali and Munshiganj. Without these proper police supervision cannot be expected in the river districts.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.—Police—concluded.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Other Police. Police—River	Re-organization of River Police, Dacca	6,28,015	1,61,825	7,89,870	3,00,000	1,49,555	4,49,555	The cost during the year 1912-13 is— Rs. Recurring ... ... 73,640 Non-recurring ... 6,000 Total ... 79,643 It has been decided to provide in the next year's budget Rs. 4,49,555.
Ditto ...	Station boat scheme ...	... ..	58,709	58,709	.....	45,000	45,000	Rs. Faridpur and Dacca (already sanctioned) ... ... 27,626 Tippera and Mymensingh (do.) 13,641 Addition for Faridpur, Dacca and Barisal ... 17,442 Total ... 58,709 It is proposed to allow Rs 45,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in 1912-13. These boats are most useful and the reduction of crime must be largely attributed to them.
Ditto ...	Re-organization of the Dacca and Hooghly Military Police.	11,253	8,429	19,682	11,253	8,429	19,682	This is for the re-organization of the Dacca Military Police battalion and for converting the Hooghly Military Company into a Jharua Company and amalgamating it with the Dacca battalion. The cost is for re-cruitment of sepoys, purchase of kit

	tion.						6,000 for Director of Public Instruction's office 3,000 for the office of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education. 480 for probationers to be made permanent. 9,480
Inspection	Re-grading of Sub-Inspectors.	... ..	12,000	12,000	... .	12,000	12,000	This is for re-grading the subordinate inspecting staff. The scheme is not yet ready.
Government Colleges, Professional.	An additional Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering College.	. ...	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	6,000	This is intended for the creation of an Indian Educational Service appointment for the Civil Engineering College in place of an appointment in the Provincial Educational Service which will be available on Mr. Brühl's retirement.
Government Schools, General— Secondary Schools for girls. Middle English Schools.	New preparatory class in the Dow Hill School.	.....	6,450	6,450	.....	6,450	6,450	This is a sort of preparatory class for small boys in the girls' school before they are transferred to boys' school The details are— Rs. Boarding charges ... ... 4,672 Servants ... .. 528 Prize and library allowance ... 50 Contingencies ... ... 300 Apparatus ... ... 300 Nurse-matron ... ... 600 Total ... 6,450
Government Schools, Special—Normal Schools	Re-organisation of 1st grade Training Schools	.....	6,800	6,800	.....	6,800	6,800	As the sanctioned budget for 1912-13 which included the amount in full was not issued till July when the training school session was far advanced the full amount has not been appropriated, but it is proposed to give effect to the scheme at once.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22.—*Education*—continued.								
Government Schools, Special—*continued.*	Reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal districts.	.....	29,000	29,000	.....	29,000	29,000	The non-recurring charges for equipment and building will be met from the Imperial grant. It is only for recurring charges that a provision is necessary. The scheme was approved by the Secretary of State and will be brought into operation as funds permit. It is proposed to start ten schools next year and the details of the charges are as below :— Rs. Staff ... ... 24,000 House-rent ... ... 1,000 Substitutes of teachers to be trained 4,000 29,000
Ditto	Provincialisation of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School.	28,400	14,775	38,175	10,600	.....	10,600	The Director of Public Instruction asks for the provision of Rs 11,600 (non-recurring Rs. 4,200 and recurring Rs. 7,400) for Victoria Technical Institute. Until the building is completed recurring charges will not be necessary. The proposal is to provide Rs 2,200 for non-recurring charges in 1913-14. The Director of Public Instruction asks for provision of Rs. 15,775 (non-recurring Rs. 8,400 and recurring Rs. 7,375) for Diamond Jubilee Industrial School. Until the building is completed recurring charges will not be necessary. The proposal is to provide Rs. 8,400 for non-recurring only in 1913-14.
Ditto	Improvement of	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	5,000	5,000	The scheme is under the consideration of

								has been made.
Miscellaneous ...	Supply of maps ...	16,000	.....	16,000	16,000	.....	16,000	This is for the supply of school maps. The Director of Surveys wants Rs. 6,000 each year for five years at present and the balance Rs. 10,000 is wanted by the Director of Public Instruction for the supply of maps to certain schools, etc.
Total Education ...	.....	1,14,400	1,25,211	2,39,611	66,600	84,730	1,51,330	
24.—Medical.								
Medical establishment, Superintendence.	Appointment of an Indian Medical Service Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.	.....	10,800	10,800	.....	9,600	9,600	
Medical Schools and Colleges	Professor of Physics and an Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta.	.....	15,300	15,300	...	8,400	8,400	Pay of Professor of Physics ... ... Rs. 420 Pay of Assistant Professors (180 + 100) ... 280 700 × 12 = 8,460
Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's Special Serological work.	32,000	.....	32,000	20,000	.....	20,000	Dr. Sutherland's salary (1,650 + 150) ... Rs. 1,950 Pay of Assistant Surgeon (150 + 50) ... 200 Servants ... ... 27 2,177 Rs. For seven months 15,189 Working expenses 1,876 17,065 Contingencies, etc. 2,935 20,000 The charge for five months will appear in 1912-13.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.—Medical—concluded.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Medical Schools and Colleges—*continued.*	Allowances to the Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital.	.....	7,200	7,200	.....	7,200	7,200	2 Resident Surgeons at 200 = Rs. 400 1 Resident Physician at 200 = 200 Total ... 600 × 12 = 7,200 This is required in consideration of the large amount of teaching work they have to do in connection with the college. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals wanted an allowance of Rs. 100 per month for the Apothecary, but this has not been approved.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	Appointment of additional nurses in the Campbell Hospital.	.....	5,280	5,280	.....	5,280	5,280	It is proposed to appoint six additional nurses on the following rates of pay and allowances :— Pay. Diet allowance. Lodging allowance. 1 Nurse for operation ... 60 + 15 + 20 1 Assistant to matron ... 50 + 15 + 20 1 Ditto ... 30 + 15 + 20 3 Nurses ... ... 90 + 45 + 60 230 + 90 + 120 = 440 × 12 = 5,280
Sanitation and vaccination	Three new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments.	.....	*25,000	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000	3 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners 22.000 Establishment ... ... 3,000 25,000 One of these officers will be from the Indian Medical Service.

								attached would bear the other half. This amount represents the Government share of the pay of these officers, which the Government of India have promised to contribute.
Ditto ...	Jungle clearing ...	50,000	..	50,000	50,000	.....	50,000	This amount has already been paid by the governing body of the Indian Research Fund for carrying out experiments in the decrease of malaria by jungle-clearing in notoriously malarious tracts.
Chemical Examiner ..	A Probationary Officer	..	9,000	9,000	...	7,200	7,200	This appointment has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
Total Medical ...	.....	82,000	98,680	1,80,680	70,000	88,780	1,58,780	
16.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—								
Agriculture ...	Other demonstrations and experiments.	25,000	...	25,000	25,000	...	25,000	The provision is intended for the following purposes:— Rs. Bonemeal demonstration ... 10,000; Purchase of seed potatoes for free distribution among cultivators ... 10,000; Crop-cutting experiments by district officers— Cost of experiments to be undertaken to test the efficiency of the measures recommended by Mr. Lefroy for combating the mango weevil 5,000; 25,000
Ditto ...	Rangpur Dairy Farm ...	.....	16,000	16,000	.....	16,000	16,000	A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 will be incurred in 1912-13.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—continued.								
Agriculture—*continued.* ...	Contribution to Tea Association.	4,000	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	4,000	This is required in connection with the experimental station at Toklai in Assam.
Ditto ...	Sericulture—opening and extension of central nurseries.	51,500	8,000	59,500	51,500	8,000	59,500	This is for the following nurseries— Rs. Extension of Mirganj nursery ... 9,400 Malda scheme ... ... 20,700 Bogra do ... ... 3,700 Extension of Chandpur nursery ... 9,000 Ditto of Kamarpur nursery ... 5,700 Other experiments 11,000 59,500
Miscellaneous ...	Steam launches for Fishery Department.	45,000	6,000	51,000	45,000	6,000	51,000	A launch is essential for the working of the Department.
Total Scientific and other Minor Departments.	...	1,25,500	30,000	1,55,500	1,25,500	30,000	1,55,500	
43.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works Department.	Dredging of the entrance of Gorai River.	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	This is strongly recommended by the Standing Committee for water-ways.
	Provincial share ...	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....	

pairies—								
Special grants at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners.	To meet minor local requirements without the delay incidental to a reference to headquarters.	23,500	.....	23,500	23,500	.....	23,500	The system has worked well and it is proposed to increase the allotment to one lakh against the present grant of Rs 76,500 in the budget.
Special grant at the disposal of District Magistrates.		52,000	.. .	52,000	52,000	.....	52,000	It is proposed to place similar allotments at the disposal of District Magistrates in order that minor defects brought to their notice may be promptly remedied
	Appointment of overseers of water-supply enquiry.	38,000	.. ...	38,000	38,000	... .	38,000	This is intended for the appointment of Sub-overseers in each subdivision in Bengal temporarily for one year to report on the real condition of rural water-supply.
Total Civil Works in charge of Civil officers.	.....	1,13,500	.....	1,13,500	1,13,500	...	1,13,500	
GRAND TOTAL ...	... ..	16,75,167	15,13,671	31,88,838	10,19,532	9,81,006	20,00,533	

[*Sir William Duke.*]

The HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

MY LORD,—I have now to present the Amended Draft Financial Statement. It is already in the hands of Hon'ble Members with my note of 26th February upon it and the additional note which was circulated yesterday in consequence of the orders of the Government of India upon the original draft. To-day I will explain the main features, while other Members will introduce the several Heads of which they are in charge. There will be no debate to-day, but Hon'ble Members will have three days in which to prepare any resolutions which they desire to have discussed. These will be considered on the 13th March. The third edition will then be submitted to the Government of India, and the final Budget will be submitted to the Council on some date after the 25th March, and after a further interval has been allowed for its consideration, the final debate will take place.

This is the first Budget which has been submitted to the Legislative Council of the New Province, and while I do not propose to go into details which have already been explained in the Draft Financial Statement and the Notes or to trench on ground which will be covered by other Members while explaining the Heads, I will give such explanations as seem necessary of the general lines on which the Budget has been framed. I fear that I shall have to do so at somewhat more than usual length since I shall have to refer not only to the actual Budget but to the fact that it is a stage in a new Provincial Settlement which has not hitherto come before any Legislative Council. Last year, there was no Legislative Council for this Province as now constituted, and the Government of India had therefore to frame an experimental Budget in consultation with the Local Government. It so happened that at the same time the Government of India had set itself to frame settlements of a *quasi*-permanent character for the several Indian Provinces. This course could not be applied to Bengal where so many factors were new and uncertain and an experimental settlement was therefore made for three years from 1912-15. The Provincial Budget on the Expenditure side consisted of the charges which were actually being incurred in the area which was to form the new Presidency so far as these could be located together with the further charges rendered necessary by the change in the constitution of the Government and the appointment of a Governor in Council. The Receipts consisted of the usual Heads of revenue allotted in sufficient proportion to meet the expenditure, and the policy of giving as much as possible from Heads of expanding revenue and as little as possible by fixed assignments which the Government of India had adopted in other Provincial Settlements was also followed in Bengal.

I may remind the Council that a considerable advance in this direction had commenced in 1911-12, when the provincial shares of excise and forest receipts were increased from half to three-fourths and from half to the whole respectively, while irrigation receipts were reduced from the whole to the half, the net result being that the provincial receipts from expanding revenue were upon the whole largely increased while the policy thus inaugurated was continued in our new settlement for 1912-13, a further step was taken by increasing the provincial share of excise from three-quarters to the whole.

It was an essential condition of such an experimental settlement where much was uncertain and many unforeseen causes of expenditure might arise that the new Presidency should start with a substantial balance. In this respect the Government of India were liberal. They provided us with a total opening balance of 150 lakhs to which they added the special grants from the Opium surplus of 1911-12 in aid of sanitation, agriculture, veterinary and forest objects, for a Quinine reserve and for a school of tropical medicine, aggregating in the total 16¼ lakhs. Our gross opening balance was therefore 166¼ lakhs. Out of this, 40 lakhs were earmarked for the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

	Lakhs.
For Police reorganization in East Bengal ...	20¾
„ Sanitation	14·86
„ Education	20·10
„ Agriculture	4
„ School of Tropical Medicine	5
„ Net minimum balance	20

[*Sir William Duke.*]

Thus leaving us with 11½ lakhs of free balance. The revenue of 1912-13 originally estimated at 566⅓ lakhs is now expected in the Revised Budget to rise to 606¾ lakhs. Of the increase of 40 lakhs, 31½ is due to special assignments made by the Government of India during the year of which no less than 31¼ are for educational purposes. Apart from these unexpected assignments much of which could not be spent within the year, the Budget—regarded as an experimental Budget—has worked out well. There has been an improvement in the main heads of revenue except Excise and Provincial Civil Works. As regards Excise, the settlements of country liquor especially did not produce as much as was expected, and there was a shortage of 3½ lakhs. The shortage in Civil Works is due to the fact that instalments amounting to 7·14 lakhs to be paid by the Port Commissioners as the price of the Sibpur College were not received, because the eventual destination of the College is still unsettled. But, upon the whole, the increase of ordinary revenue due to general expansion has come to about 5¼ lakhs. The expenditure which was estimated at 599·38 is expected to work out at 595·55 lakhs, and in the result we have arrived at a closing balance in the revised estimates of 176·98, lakhs, of which 60·7 will be free. It may interest the Council to know that the ordinary recurring charges of the Province are :—563½ against the ordinary revenue 574½. Eleven lakhs per annum is therefore all that we have with which to meet non-recurring expenditure, and I am afraid that without assistance from outside this would not go far.

Coming now to next year, we open with that closing balance. We expect from revenue, including the assignments previously fixed by the Government of India, 578·78 lakhs. The receipts are thus placed 12·93 higher than the original estimate for this year. But so far as our ordinary revenue is concerned as the resultant of minor increases and decreases—none of them of very great intrinsic importance—its total is practically the same as the revised estimate of the current year. The estimates include assignments of 18 lakhs from Imperial revenue, which are detailed on pages 4 and 5 of the Financial Statements. The following sums included in the total of 578·78 lakhs are either merely passed through the accounts and not really revenue of this Government, or are revenue of a special and temporary character — Rs. 1,50,000 annual grant by the Government of India to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Rs. 20,000 cost of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation on the Serological inquiry, and Rs. 2,32,000 cost of supply of forms and printing work done for the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

For 1913-14 we estimated an expenditure of 629·26 and a closing balance of 126·5 lakhs. The deficit is fully accounted for by expenditure from the non-recurring grants previously received from the Government of India. The free balance for which we budget is 51·28 lakhs. As has been explained in the note of 26th February, it has been our object to maintain our free balance fairly constant through the earlier part of the settlement in order to meet certain heavy items of expenditure. I may give rough figures for the principal of them : 20 lakhs for the Ranchi Asylum, 10 lakhs for a new press, and 10 lakhs for buildings in East Bengal, which are tolerably certain to fall upon us before the end of the settlement. In view of these facts and the unknown possibilities of the future, the reserve at our disposal will be none too high. At the end of 1913-14 we shall still retain in our balances some 55¼ lakhs earmarked for expenditure in future years. Twenty lakhs of it is destined for the Calcutta Improvement Trust and the rest for Police, Educational and Sanitary purposes.

This then was the position as we estimated it in the Draft Financial Statement circulated on the 26th February. Since then the Imperial Financial Statement has been presented at Delhi, and the position has been materially altered, as explained in the supplementary note. With your Excellency's permission, I would turn aside for a few moments to speak of matters of Imperial finance as they affect this Presidency. It will have been observed from the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that during the year the position of the Government of India has, owing to various causes of which the principal are general prosperity, extraordinarily active trade and the very high price received for opium, improved to the extent of about 7½ millions sterling. As the Government of India had estimated for a surplus of just under 1½ millions, their total available surplus works out to

nearly 9 millions. Of this, they have retained £3,362,000 for themselves and have distributed the rest, say, £5,600,000 to the Provinces. In this distribution Bengal has shared to the extent of upwards of £1,000,000. This has been mainly earmarked for various Heads which have been explained in the supplementary note circulated yesterday, and this Council will appreciate what solid proofs the Government of India have given of their determination to promote the policies of education and sanitation which they have lately published. Of the whole sum now granted to us, 43·13 lakhs is for recurring and 109½ lakhs for non-recurring expenditure. Out of the latter figure, however, 12 lakhs is left discretionary, and this has been explained as meaning that the money will be transferred from Imperial to Provincial balances in order that it may be allotted to important Provincial schemes for which we should otherwise have had to ask special assignments from the Government of India. Of course, we are not expected, and very little reflection will convince any one that it would not be possible for us to spend such sums immediately. Schemes are in most cases not matured, and if they were, the machinery does not exist by which so much money could be economically and profitably disbursed, except over a rather prolonged period. This the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been careful to point out. He has indicated that one principal source of this surplus, the opium revenue, is unlikely to produce any more in future, while the enormous expansion of railway revenue has been due to favourable seasons and remarkably active trade. When the opposite conditions recur as they are tolerably certain to do before very long expansion will necessarily receive a check. He, therefore, warns us that the money now received should be expended with due forethought in providing for the wants of several years. The actual increases which the Government of India have directed in our expenditure for 1912-13 are 10 lakhs on Sanitation; 14 on Medical, most of which will probably prove to be Sanitation, and 4 lakhs on Public Works which last item provides for expenditure from the 12 lakhs discretionary grant. The effect is to raise the provincial expenditure to 689·26 lakhs and the closing balance to Rs. 1,94,95,000. I think that this Council will be little disposed to look a gift horse in the mouth and that it will share with me the hope that, as the disposal of this great accession to our resources will be spread over a considerable period, we shall escape those of the evils usually attendant on a policy of doles which arise from ill-considered schemes and hasty, and therefore, extravagant expenditure. At the same time I may be permitted the pious hope that, as the Government of India become more assured as to the certainty of expansion in their revenue as they recognize for instance that the steady annual expenditure of 10 or 12 or more millions on railways, whatever the ups and downs from year to year must in the end produce a corresponding average increase in receipts, as they acquire more certainty. Of this they may be willing to assign us an increasing share of expanding revenue, for it is only so that we can develop a regular and progressive policy of provincial finances that the Local Government can feel that it really possesses and can exercise the responsibility for internal development which should rest upon it, and that this Council can exercise the influence on provincial finance which is contemplated by its constitution and which the Government desires to accord to it.

The Council will recall that we had already 18 lakhs of fixed assignments from the Government of India, and we shall now have 63·71 lakhs. This portion of our revenue contains no element of expansion, although the expenditure to which it is devoted must inevitably expand. Expansion must therefore be provided for by further assignments from the same source, and it is an element of weakness that over so considerable a field of expenditure prospects should be uncertain and the control over expansion not in our own hands. While making these observations which are, I hope, not without sufficient basis, it is right that I should refer to one very important portion of these boons which is, I think, free from drawbacks. The transfer to the District Boards of the whole of the Public Works Cess will be welcomed by everyone in this Council, and will, I am sure, be appreciated in quarters where interest in the financial policy of Government seldom penetrates. I believe that it is the case that the idea of this great measure of liberality, many will think of justice, to Local Bodies originated with

Sir Edward Baker and that it was due to his initiative that the 25 per cent. of the Public Works Cess was, in 1905, handed over as an augmentation grant to the District Boards. So far as I can understand, the Government of India has treated us with a degree of liberality which we could hardly have hoped for, for apparently there is no intention of deducting at present this 25 per cent. from the assignment now made. The amount will apparently be gradually reduced as the natural growth of the Public Works Cess overtakes the total which is now received, but for the present, that will amount to nearly a quarter more than the proceeds of the Cess. The deduction which will be made is that of the equilibrium grant which was originally given to District Boards to pay for services which by their nature were proper to Local Bodies but for which their income would not suffice. The net effect, however, will be that the District Boards will profit to the extent of about 25 lakhs annually. This great accession of means to District Boards ought to have a most beneficial effect on their activities. We do not yet know what conditions the Secretary of State may attach to this grant, but, whatever they be, I venture to say that it will be strange if it does not result in Local Self-Government becoming much more real, being extended downwards until it is in much closer contract with the people and finding itself in a position to deal with those questions of village sanitation and village water-supply which have so forced themselves upon our attention of late.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

1—Land-revenue.

Expenditure—

3. Land-revenue.
8. Provincial Rates.
18. General Administration.

He said :—

My Lord,—I have now the honour to introduce in Council the following headings of the budget :—on the Receipt side 1.—Land-revenue and on the Expenditure side, 3 Land Revenue, 8 Provincial Rates, and 18 General Administration. The very full notes given in the draft Financial Statement leave me very little to say upon these subjects. There is a slight improvement in the receipts under the head Land-revenue, due to the gradual growth of our revenues through resettlement in temporarily-settled areas. As to expenditure, under the same head, an explanation is given, on pages 14 and 15 of the Statement, of the slight increase in the charges of district administration compared with the revised estimate for the current year. This small increase is chiefly due to the expected working of a scheme for the regrading of Joint Magistrates which has recently been recommended to the Government of India. I may note that the main expenditure upon our settlement operations does not appear in this budget estimate, and the small entry made of Rs. 1,82,000 under Settlement includes only the expenditure on the resettlement of temporarily-settled estates. The main district settlement operations are financed by advances from the Government of India who bear eventually one-fourth of the cost, the remaining three-fourths being met by the landlords and tenants.

The figures under the heading Provincial Rates, both on the Receipts and Expenditure side, have been modified, since the budget estimate was first prepared, by the determination of the Government of India, recently announced, to make over the collection of the Public Works Department cess to district funds. The loss thus sustained by Provincial Revenues will be made good by a recurring assignment from the Government of India, and the expenditure hitherto debited to Provincial Funds in connection with Provincial Rates will now be borne by the Funds concerned.

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

I may add that it appears that detailed proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State on the subject of the purposes and conditions of this grant now to be made to District Funds. The Secretary of State's orders are still awaited as to the conditions under which the grant will be made.

Under the heading Expenditure—General Administration, the budget estimate for 1913-14 amounts to 23 lakhs as compared with 22 lakhs, the original estimate for 1912-13. The increase is due partly to additional expenditure consequent upon the constitution of a Presidency Government in Bengal and also in part to the necessity which has occurred for appointing several officers to conduct special inquiries in connection with various branches of the administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

IX—Forests.

Expenditure—

11. Forests.

Revenue—

XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Expenditure—

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

He said :—

My Lord,—I have the honour to introduce the budget heads relating to the Forest Department. It is, I think, not generally realised what a very valuable property the Presidency of Bengal has in its forests. The present Bengal forest circle contains 10,500 square miles of State forest, or 2,500 square miles more than the old province, and not only is our forest area larger, but it is also more valuable. We have lost the forests in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, which in spite of their natural beauty and their great potential value, are not at present very profitable concerns, and we have gained in their place the valuable forests at the foot of the Himalayas in the Jalpaiguri district and two important Forest Divisions in Chittagong. The last forest budget presented for the old province of Bengal was for the year 1911-12 when the net revenue was estimated at 5 lakhs. Actually, the net revenue obtained in that year from the forests in the existing Presidency amounted to nearly 8 lakhs. This year we expect to have the large and unprecedented net revenue of 9½ lakhs. This large profit is, however, due in part to somewhat exceptional circumstances which cannot be expected to recur. In the first place, the work in the Sundarbans last year was hampered very greatly by the inroads of tigers, which for some time made it impossible to get labour to work in the forests. Special measures have been taken for the destruction of tigers, and during the current season we are making up the arrears which accumulated last season. The other reason for the large profit this year is less satisfactory. For some years past special measures have been adopted for the extraction of dead *sâl* from the forests of the Buxa Division in the Jalpaiguri district. Specially low rates were given and special facilities offered to contractors. It has, however, been found that the extraction of dead *sâl* is proceeding at a pace far exceeding that which was contemplated when the working plan of the forest was framed. An enquiry into the matter is now going on, and it is impossible at present to say whether this mortality among the *sâl* trees is due to natural causes, or whether there has been some organised manufacture of dead *sâl* on the part of persons interested in obtaining the commodity at low rates. Meanwhile the extraction of dead *sâl* has been restricted and the royalty has been raised. For these reasons, we do not anticipate that the profits of the Forest Department will be so great next year as in the two preceding years, and our budget shows an estimated net revenue of a little over

7 lakhs. It will not, I think, be necessary for me on this occasion to go into the details of the budget. Our receipts are estimated at 14 lakhs as against 16½ lakhs in the current year, and the expenditure at Rs. 6,76,000 as against Rs. 6,88,000 in the current year. Of the expenditure Rs. 3,76,000 represents the normal provision for establishment charges, including some additional rangers whom we hope to appoint. The remaining Rs. 3,00,000 will be devoted to the extension, constitution, improvement and exploitation of our valuable forest properties.

I turn now to the consideration of the head "Scientific and other minor departments." The revised estimates for the current year under XXI show a decrease of Rs. 1,05,000 as compared with the sanctioned estimates for the year. This decrease is entirely due to a fall in the sales of quinine. The budget estimate for 1913-14 shows a further decrease of Rs. 58,000 under the same head. The decrease is due to lessened demands from the medical depôts for quinine in pice-packets. But it does not indicate any decrease in the actual consumption of quinine. In the eastern districts of the province and also in Jessore, Nadia and Murshidabad, pice-packets have been replaced by hydrochloride of quinine in treatments. Forty-thousand of these treatments were taken over from Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 1st April last, and 13,000 more were purchased from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. The sale proceeds have been credited to the Medical budget. In view of an anticipated rise in the price of quinine it was decided to increase the reserve of stock in the cinchona plantation, and a sum of 1½ lakhs, including a grant of 3 lakhs made by the Government of India has been spent on the purchase of bark and of manufactured quinine sulphate. The reserve stock of quinine at the quinine factory is now ample and it is proposed to produce sulphate of quinine in treatments during the year 1913-14.

Head 26 on the expenditure side of the budget contains a large number of items with which it is not necessary for me to deal in detail. The most important head is that of Agriculture. It will be seen that we have budgetted for an expenditure of Rs. 1,84,000, being an increase of a lakh and-a-half over the revised estimate for the current year. Of this increase nearly a-lakh will be devoted to Sericulture. I have sometimes seen it argued that silk weaving in this country is a moribund industry, and that it is a waste of money for Government to try to keep it on its legs. Now it cannot be denied that there has within the past 10 years been a great decline in the export of raw silk to foreign countries. In 1902-03 nearly 600,000 lbs. of raw silk was exported from Calcutta, but in 1911-12 the export had fallen below 200,000 lbs. But this decline in the export figures is due mainly to the fact that Europeans are withdrawing from the trade. There is still in this province a very large production of silk for consumption in the country. A careful census of the silk-producing areas in the Malda district was undertaken last year. It showed that the area under mulberry cultivation was over 17,000 acres, and assuming that 25 seers of raw silk are produced from every acre of mulberry, Malda produced last year 10,800 maunds of raw silk, the value of which was over 75 lakhs. A similar census is now being undertaken in Murshidabad, another very important silk-growing district, and so far as it has gone, it has been found that there has been a slight increase in the mulberry cultivation in recent years. It cannot be said therefore that the silk industry in this province is dead or that any efforts of Government to assist it to regain its former prosperity will be thrown away. The causes for the present depression in the industry are (1) the rise in the price of labour without a corresponding rise in the price of silk, (2) disease, and (3) Chinese and Japanese competition. The rise in the price of labour is responsible to a great extent for driving European enterprise out of the industry, but it does not affect the ordinary cultivator to anything like the same extent. His main trouble is the disease which has unfortunately attacked the cocoons within recent years and which it has not yet been found possible to eradicate. The supply of pure seed is of vital importance to the industry. Hitherto the measures taken have consisted mainly in the erection of model nurseries at which improved methods of production can be carried out and demonstrated to the village rearers. These model nurseries have, however, proved

insufficient to eradicate the disease. They supply a certain quantity of pure seed to the rearers, but the rearers do not understand the advantages of disinfection, and they allow the pure Government seed to become infected with diseased seed reared locally. Another scheme has now been put forward which has not yet been accepted by Government or fully worked out in all its details, but its main feature consists in the substitution of central for model nurseries. These central nurseries will be capable of supplying seed to all the rearers living in their neighbourhood, and if the rearers can be induced to use the Government seed exclusively, it is hoped that diseased cocoons will be wiped out of existence. The problem is largely one of finance and success depends on whether the rearers can afford to pay Government the price for the seed, which will be required to cover the expenses of rearing it under proper conditions and adequate precautions. We propose this year to make a start with the scheme on a small scale and to erect a nursery in Malda and another in Bogra, where the conditions are believed to be specially favourable, and to extend various model nurseries so as to enable them to fulfil the functions of central nurseries.

Another scheme of great importance, which the Agricultural Department proposes to undertake, is that of a dairy farm at Rangpur. It is proposed to acquire an area of 700 or 800 acres in the neighbourhood of Rangpur, and to stock it with cows selected for their breeding and milking capacities. If the scheme is a success, it is hoped that a considerable profit will be realised by the sale of the milk, while the manure will be used on the lands of the Rangpur farm. Experience alone can show whether the scheme will be so successful as its framers anticipate. But if it is a success, it will show that dairy farming can be run at a profit, it will increase the supply of good milk to the great benefit of the public health, it will give the dairy farmer a supply of manure with which to improve his ordinary crops, it will show him that it pays to feed his cattle well, and it may even open up a new industry in the country, for the want of good milk is notorious in many towns in the interior. It is proposed to devote Rs. 40,000 out of the grant made by the Government of India to the purchase and equipment of the farm, and a sum of Rs. 16,000 has been entered in the budget for recurring expenditure next year.

Under the head of other experiments I may notice the sum of Rs. 11,000 which was put into the budget by the Finance Committee for work in connection with the prevention of the *ufra* disease. This disease is doing a great deal of damage to the paddy crop in many parts of the province. The disease has for some time been under the investigation of the Economic Botanist, who has found that its cause is a worm which lives in the ground from harvest to seed time and multiplies exceedingly when the paddy-fields come under water. The only way of eradicating the disease is to destroy the worm in the ground before the crop is sown. There is no royal method of effecting this. Like most things connected with agriculture, it is a matter which man must tackle by his labour and the sweat of his brow. Apart from the treatment of fields with lime, which is too expensive for practical purposes, the only known way of destroying the *ufra* worm is by burning immediately after the harvest all stubble left in the ground and by ploughing the fields frequently before sowing the new crop. The efficacy of this measure has already been shown in a small way, but unfortunately the ploughing up of an isolated field here and there is insufficient to stay the spread of the disease, since the worm gets washed in from neighbouring fields when the lands come under water. If the worm is to be eradicated, it will be necessary to treat a large area, and the sum of Rs. 11,000, which the Finance Committee has provided, will enable demonstrations to be carried out on a large scale next cold weather. Mr. Hector, the Economic Boatnist, who has been studying the subject for some time, has already drawn up a scheme. It will, however, be understood that the eradication of the worm cannot be effected by Government agency. All we can do is to show the cultivator what he can do, and what he ought to do, if he wants to get rid of the pest.

The revised financial statement, which has been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members, shows that the Government of India have given us a

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

non-recurring grant of 1½ lakhs for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects but we only received information regarding this grant last Saturday, and have not yet had time to consider how it should be spent. There can be no doubt, however, that it can be put to profitable uses.

Turning now to the case of other departments, I may notice a small increase of Rs. 10,000 for Co-operative Societies, which is to be used partly in increasing the audit staff, which is required owing to the increase in the number of societies, and partly for the upkeep of a launch which has been provided for the use of the Registrar and his staff in their tours throughout the eastern portion of the province. Provision has also been made for Rs. 51,000 for a steam-launch for the Deputy Director of Fisheries. This officer, who joined last year, is engaged at present in investigations regarding both river and tank fish which are being carried on both in this province and in the province of Bihar and Orissa. For the study of the habits of river fish and the work in the Sundarbans, which is very important, a steam-launch is essential.

I do not think I need go into details regarding any other minor heads of this portion of the budget, although if any Hon'ble Member desires any further explanation, I shall be very glad to furnish it before the meeting next week.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

V—Excise.

Expenditure—

6. Stamps.
7. Excise.
10. Assessed Taxes.

He said :—

It falls to me to introduce the figures under Stamps, Assessed Taxes and Excise. Under the first two heads it is only the expenditure that is open to discussion. The figures under the head "Stamps" are to be found in pages 16-17 of the Financial Statement. It is estimated that the expenditure next year will be Rs. 7,25,000 against Rs. 6,87,000, the revised estimate for the current year. The difference is chiefly in regard to the increased provision made for discount on the larger sale of both general and Court-fee stamps, and to the increased cost of a larger supply of stamp paper from the Central Stores owing to the increase in the sale of stamps anticipated in 1913-14. Half of this expenditure is Provincial. The figures relating to expenditure under the head "Assessed Taxes" are concerned with the establishment employed to collect the income tax. They will be found in page 19 of the Financial Statement. The charges are estimated at Rs. 1,57,000 for next year which is the same as the budget in the current year. Half of this expenditure is Provincial. The figures do not call for any remarks. I now turn to the most important of the Departments I have to deal with, namely, Excise, the receipts of which are under the present settlement entirely Provincial. The actual receipts in 1911-12 were Rs. 1,33,88,200, and an increase of nearly 5 lakhs was estimated in the current year. This estimate being based on the average growth probably did not make sufficient allowance for the difference of growth between the present Province of Bihar and the eastern districts of this Presidency. In the Revised the estimate has been placed at 135 lakhs, and shows an increase of just under a lakh and half on last year's actuals, and for the coming year we anticipate an income of Rs. 1,38,55,000 allowing for a normal growth of Rs. 3,55,000. Turning to the details, the receipts from foreign liquor have increased by 1¼ lakhs over the estimate and by nearly half a lakh over last year's figure. When the duty on foreign liquor was raised to Rs. 9-6 a few years ago, it was expected that country liquor would displace foreign liquor to a larger extent

than has actually turned out to be the case. The current year's estimate was, therefore, put at nearly a lakh less than last year's actuals. For next year we are repeating the current year's revised estimate of 4 lakhs. As regards country liquor we estimated for a rise of nearly 3 lakhs in license fees and duty combined. The Revised shows a drop of 3½ lakhs on the estimate, and is nearly a lakh lower than last year's actuals. The normal rate of growth was placed too high in this year's estimate, and the license fees at the settlement did not bring in nearly as much as had been anticipated. From the 1st April next the duty on country spirit is to be increased by about 20 per cent., and the incidence of duty on the total receipts which is at present about half will thereby be considerably increased. We allow for a normal growth of about 3½ lakhs over this year's revised figures in the coming year. Opium licenses show an improvement of about three-quarters of a lakh. There has been a slight drop in the Revised on ganja licenses, and a very considerable fall in the amount of duty realised. The available figures for consumption show a slight decrease throughout the province, and this is probably due to the short crop last year and the consequent high prices. From the 1st April next the duty is to be raised by Rs. 1 a seer or about 33 per cent. This will probably check consumption and the estimate will fall in license fees in the coming year, and the receipts from duty will remain practically stationary. On the expenditure side the only item that requires notice is the provision of half a lakh for the reorganisation of the Department. This reorganisation is due mainly to the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise establishments, and has been under discussion for six years. Full proposals have now been submitted to the Government of India for the establishment of a close Excise Service with reasonable prospects and emoluments, and the eventual increase in cost will be about 2½ lakhs, and we hope to make a beginning this year at a cost of half a lakh.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda introduced the following head :—

Expenditure—

19A. Courts of Law.

He said :—

My Lord,—I beg to introduce the figures relating to Courts of Law. The points noticeable on the expenditure side are as follows:—

The total charges show a gradual decrease from Rs. 98,39,000 in the current year as originally estimated, to Rs. 98,05,000 in the revised estimate, and Rs. 96,10,000 in the estimate for 1913-14.

Some of the principal features of the estimate for 1913-14 are the following:—

The increase in the budget of 1913-14 over the revised estimate of the current year under the Original Side of the High Court is due to provision having been made for the post of Registrar in Insolvency. Provision was made for this appointment in the current year's budget, but the post not having been filled up, in the current year's revised estimate, provision for the post was excluded. The High Court having recently applied for sanction to the entertainment of this appointment for three years, the usual provision has been retained in the next year's budget.

The revised estimate for the current year under the head " Legal Remembrancer and High Court Pleaders " shows that a grant of Rs. 5,97,000 has been sanctioned. This is due to increased charges in connection with the Midnapore case. The decrease in the next year's budget is due to a smaller grant for fees to pleaders, as it is hoped that political cases will no longer occur. The increased estimate during 1913-14 under the head " Presidency Magistrates—Calcutta Police Court " includes a provision of Rs. 4,632 for additional ministerial establishment.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

Under the head "Civil and Sessions Court—Munsifs" and an additional provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the regrading of Munsifs, and of Rs. 32,000 for additional Munsifs. The regrading is intended to raise the average stipends of the Munsifs in the Bengal service to a level with that of Bihar and Orissa. This will to a certain extent remove the grievances of a very deserving body of public servants who have contributed so much to the efficiency of the Judicial administration in the Province. An increased provision has also been made under the head Process-serving establishment on account of charges for journeys of process-serving peons by rail or other public conveyances. The system of payment from the Provincial revenues of travelling expenses of peons serving revenue processes was adopted by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The High Court have recommended the scheme for the consideration of this Government, and as the proposal has many advantages, it has been considered desirable to accept it in respect of all processes—Civil, Criminal and Revenue—throughout this Presidency. The system is now being tried experimentally.

The total estimate under the head "Civil and Sessions Court" includes Rs. 23,000 for arrear pay of the ministerial establishment in the Eastern Bengal districts.

To relieve the congestion of cases in the Presidency Small Cause Court, the appointment of a temporary Additional Judge for that Court, and the entertainment of an establishment for him have been sanctioned. An extra provision for Rs. 15,000 has been made on this account in the next year's estimate.

As the amount of money available for new building schemes is very limited, it has been found possible to provide in the next year's estimate funds for six urgent works upon which it is proposed to expend a lakh of rupees during 1913-14, viz., the construction of a residence of the District Judge of Khulna, the construction of Civil Courts at Bankura, and the construction of two Munsifs at Magura and Asansol.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XVII—Police.

Expenditure—

20. Police.

Revenue—

XVIB—Jails.

Expenditure—

19B. Jails.

He said :—

Police Receipts—XVII.—The only point under this head which seems to require notice is that a larger sum than estimated was collected on account of the additional police in the central and eastern districts. This, however, was practically all due for police appointed in the previous year. These have since been withdrawn and the collection on account of them completed. The estimate for next year is much smaller, and I hope there will be no necessity to exceed it.

Expenditure 20.—The details of increases in the Presidency or Calcutta Police are given in page 17 of the Financial Statement. I shall only notice three main items.

Grant of approved service increment to constables (Rs. 33,936).—The grading of constables has been very defective. A fixed number of men was allotted to each grade of pay without regard to length of service. Increments will now be given in consideration of length of service.

The strengthening of the armed police by raising an additional company. This was provided for last year, but not carried out. The sum is Rs. 48,845.

Provision for bringing up the reserve to the full sanctioned strength in order to provide for sickness and leave. Rs. 29,600.

Much of the discontent which prevails in the lower grades of the Calcutta Police, and is evidenced by frequent resignations is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining leave when it is due and the short periods for which it can be given. It is hoped that with the reserve at its proper strength this condition will be remedied.

District Police.—Before commenting on the principal items of expenditure, I will give some general explanations regarding the finance of the police force in Bengal. In the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Secretary of State had sanctioned a thorough re-organization of the police and a lump grant of Rs. 22,52,000 had been given in 1910-11 for the re-organization of subordinate and river police in East Bengal. This grant was intended for non-recurring expenditure only, but it will be appreciated that with such an amount of non-recurring expenditure a very considerable expansion of recurring expenditure was also contemplated. It takes time, however, to increase a permanent force like the police, and when the territorial re-arrangements took place but little way had been made in either direction. Out of the non-recurring grant, the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government had spent about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1911-12. We have spent about half a lakh in the present year and budget to spend Rs. 4,75,000 next year. On the other hand, the standard for recurring police charges taken in the Provincial settlement was 91 lakhs, a good deal above the actual charges at the time, and as a matter of fact, still well ahead of the recurring charges which we have budgetted for 1913-14. It will be understood then that the non-recurring charges so far as they relate to Eastern Bengal come almost entirely out of the lump grant made for the purpose; only those for West Bengal falling on the ordinary Provincial balance, while the items of increase in recurring charges are still within the settlement standard. With this general explanation, I will refer to some of the principal items of new expenditure.

Temporary force for the Criminal Investigation Department (Rs. 71,277).—This is the Intelligence Branch of the department which was formerly much larger but has recently been provisionally sanctioned for three years at the figure mentioned.

Re-organizaton of subordinate police in East Bengal (Rs. 2,92,014).—Rupees 1,75,000 of this is non-recurring and comes out of the lump grant. Rupees 1,17,014 is recurring and has been allowed for in the settlement.

Increase of armed reserve (Rs. 24,797).—This has been sanctioned by the Government of India as the armed force in the districts mentioned at page 17 was inadequate to requirements.

Revision of the superior police cadre (Rs. 5,700).—In East Bengal, five additional Superintendents of Police had been appointed to specially heavy districts, and application has been made to the Secretary of State to make the posts permanent. The 24-Parganas and Midnapore are at least as heavy as any of the East Bengal districts in question. Provision is therefore made to appoint Additional Superintendents to them. The charge is for a part of the year, and will work up eventually to Rs. 34,000.

Constables Training Schools at Dacca and Sarda (Rs. 34,142).—This is mainly due to provincial re-organization. The Bengal constables used for the most part to be trained at Nathnagar which is now in Bihar. With the territorial re-arrangements the whole business had to be re-organized, and a new school is being opened at Sarda in combination with the college for officers and cadets at that place.

Police guards for sub-treasuries (Rs. 18,154).—These were considered to be too small for efficient protection, and in many places they will be increased to a limit of double sentries being posted.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

Re-organization of the Dacca Town Police (Rs. 10,000).—The arrangements in the Dacca City are antiquated and ineffective, as is shown by the fact that serious crimes, including murders, have been committed with impunity in crowded parts of the town. It is proposed to establish new police centres and re-organize the beats. The scheme is at present before the Government.

Approved service increments (Rs. 28,000).—Here, as in the case of the Calcutta Police, these increments have been given upon an unsatisfactory system. It may be said that to postpone these increments too long is to make them not worth working for. The revised rules should do something to improve the position of the ordinary constable.

Increased pay of armed reserves (Rs. 25,000).—At present, the armed reserves draw the same pay as the ordinary constable, *i.e.*, Rs. 8 rising to Rs. 11. This in itself is much too low for the present conditions, while the duties of the armed police are hard and monotonous, and service in it especially unpopular. It is, therefore, proposed to raise their pay to a scale of Rs. 12 rising to Rs. 15, but the figures are still under consideration.

Enlistment allowances to recruits (Rs. 10,504).—This has been lately approved by Government. It was found that the expenses incurred by men at the time of enlistment and the length of time before they obtain pay form a deterrent to recruiting, and small allowances have been sanctioned in order to enable a man to have something in his pocket or to provide for those whom he has to support at the commencement.

Re-organization of the Dacca and Hooghly Military Police (Rs. 19,682).—The territorial redistribution has left us with about two-thirds of a battalion at Dacca and a single company at Hooghly. It is proposed to form the whole into one corps.

There are three items referring to boats and rivers which I will explain together to avoid confusion—

	Rs.
Lump provision for construction of steamers and cutters	75,186
Re-organization of the river police in Eastern Bengal districts	1,49,555
Station boat scheme	45,000

The second item of Rs. 1,49,555 concerns the police of the river district alone. It consists of 3 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1,49,555 recurring. The former head is for the general equipment of the river police and consists largely of floating police station launches and boats, while the recurring portion is for the establishment which is gradually being recruited and trained, operations which considering that men of special class are required for river work necessarily take some time. The other two items are concerned with the ordinary district police, and have as their object the provision of facilities to police officers in districts where waterways are numerous to move about rapidly and to act promptly on the water.

The first item of Rs. 75,185 is towards the provision of launches and boats for the Deputy Inspector-General of the Eastern Range and certain Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in that range. The total expenditure to be worked up to in future is Rs. 1,55,056. The last item of Rs. 45,000 is for the retention and development of the station boat scheme under which boats are attached to riparian police stations for the maintenance of patrols and to enable the officers to get rapidly about their jurisdictions. The expense which is at present Rs. 27,626 is to be brought up to Rs. 45,000.

Jails—

Receipts XVII B.

Expenditure 19 B.

As regards receipts no remark is necessary, except that large orders for the Delhi Durbar swelled the receipts for 1911-12, and they have now again become normal.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

On the expenditure side there are few changes.

Under medical officers an increased allowance has been given to sub-assistant surgeons in West Bengal to put both halves of the province on an equal footing. Similarly, provision has been made to equalise the pay of clerks in sub-jails on both sides. Proposals have also been made, and are still before the Government of India to revise the grading of jailors and sub-jailors. These items, however, only account for Rs. 11,000 in all. The Eastern Bengal Jails when taken over were found to be very deficient in stock and supplies of prisoners' clothing and a considerably increased provision has been made for these under Miscellaneous, Services and Supplies.

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XIX—Education

Expenditure—

22. Education.

He said :—

I HAVE the honour to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement which are concerned with Education, XIX—Revenue and 22—Expenditure.

One of the most interesting features of the present Educational budget is that it co-ordinates the wants of two parts of the Province, which have only recently been recombined under one administration, and which during the previous short period of separation had developed a considerable measure of divergence in their educational systems. It does not of course follow that because, with one or two exceptions which appear in the detailed budget statement, the financial requirements of the two parts of the Province in the various branches of educational work have been brought under the same budget heads the actual educational system and methods of educational administration in East and West Bengal have been again unified. Such unification is replete with difficulty and is necessarily a matter of time. The whole question is at present under consideration, and, wherever co-ordination is possible and desirable, measures to secure it will be taken at an early date.

Apart from co-ordination, the most noteworthy element in the financial statement for education is formed by the allotments made from the Imperial grants for education. These allotments, it will be noticed, fall under different heads according as they are recurring or non-recurring and also as they represent new grants made this year or grants in previous years, the whole of which it has not yet been possible to spend, and which have therefore had to be reallotted in part for the year 1913-14, in accordance with the principle laid down that the money thus placed at the disposal of the Local Government is earmarked for education and cannot be permitted to lapse.

With the limited time at my disposal it will, I am afraid, be impossible to do little more to-day than give a brief account of the objects to which these additional funds are being and will be devoted ; but as it is always the new schemes of expenditure in the budget which attract attention and require explanation, and as by far the greater number of these schemes will be financed from the Government of India grants, the limitation which I suggest to my remarks will be seen to be perfectly natural. Moreover, as the apportionment, more especially of the recurring grants, will indicate the objects of educational expenditure which the Local Government regard as the most appropriate, the proposed distribution of these grants will throw light on the educational policy pursued in this Province and incidentally on some of the differences that have arisen in the educational aims of East and West Bengal.

[*Mr. Kuchler.*]

It will be convenient to take first the necessary grant for truly popular education originally fixed at Rs. 9,10,000, but subsequently increased by Rs. 65,000 and which commenced with the financial year 1912-13.

As the grant was announced too late to make it possible to frame a complete scheme for recurring expenditure for the present year, it was decided to spend the money thus made available for that period on objects of a non-recurring nature. The heads for which the Government of India had earmarked this grant and the approximate amounts they assigned to these heads were—

	Rs.
Primary education	5,77,000
Female ditto	1,07,000
Hostels	1,32,000
Technical education	34,000
European ditto	50,000

Later on, as has already been indicated, an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 was given specially for the education of poor European children in Calcutta and Rs. 25,000 as a general increase. The distribution of the grant, which was actually sanctioned by the Local Government, is as follows. Taking first the Rs. 5,77,000 for primary education, a sum of two lakhs was set apart for the erection of board school-houses in East Bengal. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with the help of former recurring Imperial grants, initiated a scheme for the institution of board schools throughout the province, it being contemplated, according to the final form of the scheme, to establish a lower primary school in each panchayati union which did not already possess an aided upper primary school. The scheme had already developed to such an extent that there were at the beginning of 1912-13 about 1,300 board schools in the eastern divisions of the province. When the Imperial grant was announced it was decided to accelerate the rate of progress, and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was therefore set aside for the construction of schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 600—650 per school in addition to those already allowed for in the regular programme. In West Bengal no primary schools have as yet been placed under District Board management. But the question of creating a certain number of board schools has also arisen there, though in a different way. In 1906 it was decided to devote the whole of the Imperial grant for that year to the construction of improved buildings for upper and lower primary schools in places where the people of the locality were willing to assist by a proportionate contribution towards the cost. In accordance with this scheme a number of school-houses were erected in different parts of the province but unfortunately no definite provision was made for their ownership or for their maintenance in a proper state of repair. On account of the difficulties which thus arose, it was suggested some years ago that the District Board should take over these buildings and that they should also bring the corresponding schools under their direct management. This very reasonable suggestion came to nothing owing to want of funds, but in view of such funds being available from the present Imperial grant the proposal has now been revived, and it is intended that the school buildings in question, except where they are in the possession of properly constituted managing bodies, be handed over to the approximate District Boards and that the schools be converted into board schools. In order to give effect to this proposal it was necessary to put the existing buildings in thorough repair, and for this purpose Rs. 28,700 have been assigned from the Imperial grant. The schools in question number 187 in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and further board schools will from time to time be established, their distribution being arranged on a natural geographical basis.

For the construction of additional training schools during the present year Rs. 1,00,000 was assigned to East Bengal and Rs. 65,000 for the two western divisions. The method of training elementary school teachers is not the same in the two parts of the province. In West Bengal, under a scheme

drawn up in 1906, a comparatively large number of small training schools, each accommodating 16 pupils with a two years' course, have been established, and for these schools buildings have been and are still being provided at an approximate cost of Rs. 6,000. In East Bengal, on the other hand, a scheme was recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, according to which schools of a larger type providing for 40 pupils with a one or two years' course according to circumstances were to be created, larger school-houses, which were estimated to cost from Rs. 10,000 to 15,000, being of course necessary. The expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 was intended to accelerate the construction of the latter class of schools, but it is probable that a considerable portion of this amount will remain unspent at the end of the present year.

Another interesting item of the expenditure sanctioned under this head for the present year is that of Rs. 90,000 for the erection of a cheaper type of school buildings in small villages. It has repeatedly been represented that, if the co-operation of the villagers themselves be secured, a building of a type which would be quite satisfactory for the purposes of a small village school could be erected at a much smaller cost than if the work were, as is usually the case, carried out by a contractor. It has been estimated that lower primary school-houses could in this way be provided at a cost of Rs. 250, of which the villagers themselves would provide Rs. 50 partly, perhaps in money, but mostly in labour and material. The scheme is of course largely experimental, but it has already met with very promising success, and although the whole of the allotment will not be spent this year, a large number of villagers have already expressed their willingness to co-operative and a number of school-houses are now being constructed on this system.

Of the balance of the grant for this year Rs. 1,25,000 has been or is being spent on the equipment of the more efficient of the existing primary schools, the schools selected in East Bengal being those under the direct management of the boards. The equipment and furniture of existing primary school is, as is well known, of the most rudimentary description, and the money now allotted will be most usefully expended. A similar allotment of one lakh was made last year from the Imperial grant for West Bengal.

The remaining items of the primary educational grant are unimportant and need not be detailed here.

The second head to which an allotment was made from this grant was that of female education, the amount set aside for this purpose being approximately fixed at Rs. 1,07,000. Pending preparation of schemes of recurring expenditure, it was decided to spend the money this year on capital works. Rupees 60,000 were set aside for the erection of a new block of class rooms for the Bethune College, the total cost being estimated at Rs. 72,000: the additional accommodation to be thus provided is most urgently wanted. The balance of Rs. 47,000 was to be utilized for the construction of buildings in connexion with girls' schools in East Bengal. Owing to various causes it has not been possible to make much progress as yet in the work of construction, but the money will not lapse and the various buildings will be completed in the course of the year 1913-14.

The third allotment from the Imperial grant was a sum of Rs. 1,32,000 for hostels, and here, too, it was decided to spend the whole of the first year's grant on capital works. Private institutions have, however, experienced considerable difficulty in maturing schemes for hostel construction, and, though the allotment will of course be fully and readily utilized, a considerable portion of it will have to be carried over to next year.

A sum of Rs. 34,000 was provisionally allotted by the Government of India to the head of technical education for the improvement of workshops and equipment, and there has been no difficulty in distributing this amount. Rupees 10,756 were assigned to Civil Engineering College, Rs. 10,376 for the Dacca School of Engineering, Rs. 2,000 for Mining instruction in the coal fields, and the balance divided between the smaller technical schools in the Province. The whole amount will probably be spent before the end of the present financial year.

[*Mr. Kuchler.*]

Finally, half a lakh was earmarked for European schools, and, of this grant, Rs. 19,500 were set aside for the construction of a new block of buildings for the Dow Hill School, the remainder being distributed in the shape of smaller grants chiefly for furniture and equipment among a large number of European schools in the Province.

Two additional grants as already indicated were made later in the year by the Government of India, one of Rs. 25,000 for general purposes and one of Rs. 40,000 for the education of poor European children in Calcutta. The former sum has been distributed for capital expenditure this year among a few Indian and European schools in the Province which were able to present fully-matured schemes admitting of immediate expenditure; the latter, which has been transferred to the ordinary grant-in-aid allotment and is not, therefore included in the lump provision of Rs. 9,25,000, was divided among the orphanages and free schools in Calcutta in connection with building projects to be carried into execution before the end of the financial year.

A summary of the expenditure of the whole grant will be found on page 22 of the financial statement, and it will be seen from it that a sum of Rs. 3,32,000, which will remain unspent on the 31st of March, is carried forward for expenditure next year.

I pass now to the more interesting question of the utilization of the Imperial grant for schemes of permanent improvement in connexion with education. I had hoped at one time that it would have been possible definitely to allot the Imperial grant in accordance with sanctioned schemes to the appropriate heads of expenditure in the budget and thus to avoid the necessity of presenting it in the amorphous condition of a lump provision. Unfortunately there has been so much delay in obtaining the necessary figures especially in the matter of primary education that, although my proposals for the utilization of the grant are now complete, they have only in one case, viz., that of female education, been submitted to Government. As things are, I must content myself with giving a brief explanation of the recommendations I am making or have made to Government with regard to the objects on which the grant might usefully be expended.

Primary education has naturally been given the major portion of the grant, but though Rs. 5,77,000 may at first sight appear to be a fairly large sum, it will be readily recognized by all who are familiar with the magnitude of the problem that it will go only a very small way to ameliorate the condition of primary education in Bengal. The allotment will suffice, however, to improve to a certain extent the condition of our primary school teachers, and even the most ardent advocates of expansion have now come round to the view that this is in Bengal at least the most urgent need. It is proposed therefore to put funds at the disposal of the District Boards, which will enable them to make a small general increase, amounting on an an average to one rupee a month, in the stipends now paid to *gurus* and an additional increase of two rupees in the case of those *gurus* who have passed through a training school. It cannot be said that these proposals, which will raise the total emoluments of an untrained *guru* to Rs. 8 and of trained *gurus* to Rs. 10 approximately, are extravagant; in fact they only constitute the initial step towards the ultimate improvement in the pay and prospects of primary school teachers indicated in the resolution recently issued by the Government of India; yet, modest though they are, they will absorb in the first year no less than Rs. 4,17,648, while in five years the cost of this one reform will rise to Rs. 5,04,384.

As I am proposing to add Rs. 23,000 for primary education out of the additional grant of Rs. 25,000 already referred to, the total amount available under this head will be Rs. 6,00,000, showing a balance after providing for increased stipends which will decrease from Rs. 1,52,352 in the first year to Rs. 95,616 in the fifth. This balance will be utilized as follows: It has already been stated that in East Bengal buildings for additional board schools are being constructed from this year's Imperial grant and that a certain number of schools in West Bengal are being made over to District Boards. The cost of the maintenance of these schools will amount to

Rs. 96,782 and will have to be met from the Imperial grant. It has to be borne in mind that the institution of board schools is itself a factor in the improvement of the position of primary school teachers, as the pay in these schools is considerably better than that which a *guru* in a stipendiary school will draw from all sources even with the improved scale of stipends now proposed. In East Bengal board schools, where the teacher is allowed to retain the school fees, his present emoluments average slightly over Rs. 13, and in West Bengal it is proposed to introduce a similar scale of remuneration. The board schools in East Bengal work up to the lower primary standard only, but it will be necessary, in accordance with the policy enunciated in the Government of India Resolution, to raise them ultimately to the upper primary standard. New schools opened under the present scheme may, however, when it is found convenient, start in the first place on a lower primary basis. In addition to the objects here enumerated, a portion of the grant will have to be reserved for the education of factory children, to which the Government of India attach special importance, and for this purpose an annual sum Rs. 20,000 will probably be required at the beginning. There is a sufficient residue, as will be seen from the figures, to admit of this expenditure in the first three years, but later on there will be a deficit which will have to be made good from other sources. Finally, the small balance which appears in the estimates of the first three years will be devoted to capital expenditure in the way of buildings and equipment, etc., as occasion arises.

In addition to the above, it had been hoped to provide even from the present grant for the establishment of schools in backward areas and among backward classes, as well as for a slight general expansion of aided schools. The figures now show that this is impracticable, but the further liberal grants that have been lately announced will make it possible not only to include these additional items in the programme of reform, but to frame our proposals generally on a more generous scale, and it will also enable us to make an advance in other directions as well in which an improvement of the conditions of primary education is called for. Fortunately, in view of the possibility of further assistance being forthcoming, the scheme for the improvement of the position of teachers has been framed in such a way as to allow of a gradual increase of rates of pay, and materials have, moreover, been collected for the preparation of detailed schemes dealing with the other heads of reform already referred to; so that the announcement of fresh grants does not necessitate a scrapping of all that has already been done and the preparation of new projects *ab initio*.

The allotment of Rs. 1,07,000 for female education it is proposed to spend in the following way: The present staff of Assistant Inspectresses is insufficient for the steadily increasing volume of work in connexion with the education of girls, and the appointment of three additional Inspectresses is urgently required. One of these will be specially engaged in work in Calcutta, a second will take up zenana work and Muhammadan female education in the mufussal, and the third will divide with the present Assistant Inspectress for the Dacca Division the heavy duties now falling entirely upon the latter. The total charges on account of this increase in the inspecting agency will amount to Rs. 18,621.

The second project, which it is proposed to finance from this allotment, is the extension of the scope of the Calcutta Women's Training College. At present this institution only provides for the training of elementary teachers, and it is now proposed to add a secondary training department. The need for such a department has long been felt in Calcutta, but its establishment has hitherto been held up for want of funds. The annual cost will be Rs. 18,585.

A small sum of Rs. 2,060 will also be spent on the improvement of the Training School at Dacca.

A larger number of scholarships for girls is a crying want, especially in West Bengal in view of the rapid increase in the number of girls reading in our schools and colleges, and it is intended to set aside Rs. 10,092 to provide for this necessity.

[*Mr. Kuehler.*]

The balance of Rs. 57,572 will, if my recommendations are accepted, be transferred to the grant-in-aid allotment and will, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, be disbursed chiefly to elementary and training schools.

With regard to the third allotment, viz., that of Rs. 1,32,000 for hostels, the Government of India has stated that they are deeply impressed with the importance of making proper provision for superintendence in hostels. This view is undoubtedly shared by all who are interested in student life, and the improvement of superintendence should therefore be the first object to which the funds now available should be devoted. A considerable measure of reform in this direction had already been initiated by the Government of Bengal a few years ago when a scheme was sanctioned for providing adequate remuneration and accommodation for superintendents of hostels attached to Government schools and colleges. It has thus been made possible to appoint superintendents of better standing than those to whom the duties of supervision were previously entrusted, and if the application of the scheme, as is now proposed, be extended to the whole Province and be made to include institutions under private management, a considerable step will have been taken in the matter of the establishment of a sound system of superintendence in school and college hostels. A detailed estimate has been prepared of the cost to Government of carrying this scheme into effect on the supposition that private institutions will contribute the small proportion of one quarter of the pay of the superintendents, and it is found that an expenditure of Rs. 72,092 a year will be required at the outset. There will therefore be an annual balance of Rs. 60,000, but this sum will diminish gradually as the scheme expands. In the meantime the funds thus made available will be utilized in giving non-recurring grants for the construction, repair or equipment of hostel buildings.

The allotment of Rs. 34,000 for technical and industrial education presents no difficulty. As indicated by the Government of India, the money will be spent partly on the improvement from year to year of the workshops of the various technical and industrial institutions throughout the Province, partly on schemes for industrial education which involve recurring expenditure. A list of the institutions, which it is intended to benefit from the allotment for 1913-14 and of their requirements, is under preparation and will shortly be ready.

Finally, there is the grant for European schools. This was originally fixed at Rs. 50,000, but a further sum of Rs. 40,000 was added by the Government of India later on, and, although the latter has been transferred to the grant-in-aid allotment, its distribution may fittingly be referred to here. With regard to the former grant of Rs. 50,000, it was stated that some portion of it should be spent on increasing the number of free pupils or reducing fees in elementary classes, while the subsequent allotment of Rs. 40,000 was for the extension of education among the poorer classes of this domiciled community in the City of Calcutta. Taking the latter first, it has been decided, after consultation with the representatives of the institutions concerned, to recommend to Government that, as far as the available funds permit, they should be applied to substitute for the present grants-in-aid, grants which would cover the whole cost of the staff of teachers of free schools and orphanages in Calcutta, and that, in calculating the amount thus due to the schools, an allowance should be made for unpaid religious workers to the approximate amount of Rs. 100 a month for each male and Rs. 60 a month for each female teacher. The idea underlying this proposal is that, if the institutions be freed from the financial responsibility for their teaching staffs, they will be able to devote the funds thus set free to the expansion of their work in connexion with the education of destitute children.

A tabular statement has been prepared of the orphanages and free schools in Calcutta and of the cost of their staffs, including allowance for such members thereof as are unpaid, and it appears that a sum of Rs. 40,000 will very approximately suffice to increase the present grants to such an amount as will cover the total expenditure on teachers' salaries calculated on the above basis.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

With regard to the other allotment of Rs. 50,000. we are left a freer hand, and it is permissible to admit European schools of all kinds to the benefits of this grant. As at present proposed, Rs. 10,000 will be reserved to meet in part the extra expenditure which will be incurred in extending the scope of the training department at Dow Hill School, and the balance will be distributed among certain European schools in the Province in the form of supplementary grants chiefly with the object of increasing the number of free or partially free scholars in the lower classes. The final apportionment of the grant will be made very shortly.

So far for the 9 lakhs grant. Quite independently a further recurring grant was made by the Government of India of Rs. 1,50,000 for the improvement of secondary aided schools. As in the case of the other recurring grants, it was decided to utilize the funds available this year for non-recurring expenditure, and a large number of schools both in East and West Bengal have received or will receive substantial grants-in-aid for building projects. Some of the East Bengal schemes, however, are not sufficiently matured to allow of the grants being made this year and, as will be seen from the financial statement, a sum of Rs. 46,000 has been carried over for expenditure in 1913-14.

As regards the distribution of the grant in that year and in future years, the conditions laid down by the Government of India are that the grant should specifically be given for the improvement and not the multiplication of privately managed secondary schools. The instructions given therefore to Inspectors were that the money allotted to the various divisions should be utilized for the improvement of the staffs of selected schools, and that, as far as possible, the scale of salaries for high schools proposed in the scheme for the improvement of secondary education which was formulated in the year 1908 should be adopted. It had also been proposed to devote a portion of the grant to the institution of a provident fund for teachers in such schools. The information, however, received from the Divisional Inspectors shows that the demands in the matter of higher salaries even of those schools merely which are willing to contribute themselves for this purpose are so numerous and well founded that it will probably be better to drop the question of a provident fund for the present. The Inspectors' lists are now nearly complete, and, after they have been scrutinized, the final distribution of the grants will be made.

With the Imperial non-recurring grants for education, I may perhaps deal more briefly. As the Council is aware, large grants of this nature were made to the old provinces of West Bengal and of East Bengal and Assam at the beginning of the financial year 1911-12, it being intended that the expenditure of these grants should be distributed over a period of two years. When the territorial changes took place in the beginning of 1912 it was found that, of the unspent balance of the grants made to the two former provinces, the new Presidency was entitled to a sum of Rs. 16,84,000. It has not been possible to spend the whole of this amount in the present year largely owing to the difficulties experienced by the private colleges in Calcutta which were beneficiaries under the scheme for new hostels, in the matter of the acquisition of suitable sites, and, as will be seen from the financial statement, a sum of Rs. 7,45,000 has been transferred to the budget of 1913-14. As the difficulties referred to have now been removed, there is every reason to anticipate that the whole of the projects, for which funds were originally assigned, will be completed before the end of the next financial year.

Of the new non-recurring grants announced at the beginning of the present year, the most important is the ten lakhs grant for hostels in Calcutta and a new building for the University Institute. After setting aside Rs. 2,00,000, provisionally for the latter, Rs. 2,37,000 have been reserved for Government institutions as represented by the Presidency College Bethune College and the Baker Madrassa Hostel. Rupees 45,000 have been assigned to the Moslem Institute, and the following private institutions and bodies have received grants according to their varying needs,

in some cases supplementary to the allotments made from the Imperial grant of the preceding year: the City, Ripon and Bangabasi Colleges, the Metropolitan Institution, the London Missionary Institution, the Scottish Churches, St. Xavier's, and Diocesan Colleges, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Church Missionary Society. The final distribution was made with the approval of the Calcutta University. As will be seen from the financial statement, the bulk of the grant will be disbursed next year.

In addition to the hostel grant for Calcutta, a grant of four lakhs was made by the Imperial Government at the beginning of this year for hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca. The grant was sanctioned in two instalments of Rs. 2,00,000 for 1912-13 and Rs. 2,00,000 for 1913-14. The assignment of the former amount was made during the course of the current year, Rs. 1,45,167 being allotted to Government institutions, Rs. 41,702 to private institutions, and Rs. 13,181 held in reserve. As in the other cases, a considerable proportion of the grant has been held back for disbursement next year.

It is unnecessary to say much about the normal heads of expenditure in the budget. The new items for the most part speak for themselves and do not require explanation. I would, however, call attention specially to the fact that, deducting the provision from Imperial revenues, the budget estimate of expenditure on education from purely provincial revenues for 1913-14 shows a large increase amounting to Rs. 7,00,000 approximately on that for the current year if we leave out of account the allowance which has been made for savings which will arise chiefly in connection with the Imperial grant. The increase appears not only in the list of new schemes on pages 7, 9, 10, 83, 84 and 85 of the financial statement, but also in the form of a considerable expansion under some of the ordinary heads of expenditure, especially that for grants-in-aid.

The new schemes which involve an expenditure of more than Rs. 5,000 are contained in the schedule at the end of the financial statement, and their nature is briefly explained in the accompanying marginal notes. I shall be glad to give any further information that may be required by Hon'ble Member before the next meeting of the Council.

The expenditure on Government educational buildings is shown as usual in the Public Works Budget. The only point to which I need call attention is that the allotment from provincial revenues remains of normal amount, notwithstanding the large sums which have been transferred from the Imperial grants to the Public Works Department for building purposes.

Finally, there comes the head of revenue, though, strictly speaking, this should have been dealt with at the beginning instead of at the end of my remarks. Education is, however, not a paying department, and the revenue side is of little interest compared with that of expenditure. It will suffice to express satisfaction once more that the fees in our schools and colleges are doing their best to emulate in a modest way the increase shown in the expenditure side of the budget.

One word, in conclusion, with regard to the fresh grants from the Imperial Government which have recently been announced. It is impossible at this stage to say in what particular way those grants may be utilized; but whatever be the objects to which they are devoted, it is perfectly obvious that they will greatly facilitate the advance of education in a great many directions. I must add my thanks to those of others to the Government of India for providing this most munificent contribution towards the advance and spread of education.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XX—Medical.

Expenditure—

24. Medical.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

He said :—

On the receipt side the revised estimate has been taken at Rs. 4,30,000, and it shows an improvement of Rs. 69,000. This is chiefly due to the special contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association for carrying out experiments in jungle clearing in suitable localities and also to larger receipts from college fees owing to the opening of a sixth-year course in the Medical College. The budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 3,76,000, and generally follows the revised estimate for the current year, excluding special receipts.

Turning to the expenditure side, the revised estimate stands at Rs. 22,07,000 (excluding sanitation) and is 3¼ lakhs less than the budget, chiefly due to the transfers of Rs. 4,00,000 for the acquisition of land for the construction of the school of tropical medicine and of Rs. 3,000 for contribution to the Lady Minto Nursing Association from this head to 45—Civil Works and 32—Miscellaneous respectively. On the other hand larger grants have been made to hospitals and dispensaries.

As for next year, the budget has been placed at Rs. 24,18,000, excluding expenditure on sanitation. It includes Rs. 1,00,000 for the school of tropical medicine, which will also be transferred to the Public Works Department after the 1st April next, for the completion of land acquisition proceedings and for the cost of the collection of materials for the construction of buildings. The Government of India made a contribution of Rs. 5,00,000 in 1911-12 for this purpose.

Provision has been made for an Indian Medical Service officer as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in place of a ministerial officer on lower pay. The post has not yet been sanctioned, but on the analogy of similar appointments in Bombay and Madras an application has been made to the Government of India. Provision has been made for a Professor of Physics and an Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry and local allowances for two Professors and three Assistant Professors of the Medical College in consideration of the larger amount of teaching work they have to do in connection with the college in addition to hospital duty for the new University Regulations. It is probably known to the Hon'ble Members that Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland is now enquiring into the serological test in the Medical College, for which Rs. 15,000 has been provided for in the revised estimate for the current year and Rs. 20,000 in the budget. The Government of India agreed to bear this charge, and provisions of Rs. 15,000 in the revised estimate and Rs. 20,000 in the budget have been made for assignment from the Imperial Revenues under Land Revenue adjustments. We have also provided for additional teachers and demonstrators in the Medical School and for the appointment of a probationer Chemical Examiner in the Medical College. The nursing staff of the Campbell Hospital being inadequate and overworked, provision has been made for the appointment of six additional nurses at a cost of Rs. 5,280. Several other small provisions have been made which are noted at pages 7 and 10 of the Financial Statement.

The new buildings to be undertaken in the Medical Department (although they appear in the Public Works Department budget) are detailed in page 26 of the Financial Statement. We are going to acquire land for the construction of residence of the Civil Surgeon, Jalpaiguri, and providing for the construction and improvement of residences for the Civil Surgeons of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Khulna, Suri and Dinajpur. At the Campbell Medical School the dissecting room and lecture hall will be completed, while a new diphtheria ward will be built at the Medical College Hospital.

The Government of India have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of one lakh for medical, but the orders detailing the purpose to which it is to be devoted have not yet been received.

The Government of India have raised the expenditure side by 12½ lakhs. Of this, 11¾ lakhs is for expenditure from the lump grant of 20 lakhs for urban sanitation and one lakh is a non-recurring grant for medical relief.

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

X—Registration.

Expenditure—

12. Registration.

24. Sanitation.

He said :—

My Lord,—I beg to introduce the budget estimates relating to the Registration branch. The receipts under the head of Registration are estimated at Rs. 19,00,000 for 1913-14 against Rs. 16,77,000 for 1912-13. The actual collections in the first nine months of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 12,47,000. For the remaining three months of the year the receipts have been taken at Rs. 6,03,000, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 18,50,000 by the Inspector-General of Registration. Allowing for an increase of Rs. 50,000, the estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 19,00,000. The increased estimate is due to a large extent to the anticipated expansion in registration work which will result from the opening of new offices and from the carrying out of survey and settlement operations in some of the districts in the Province.

The expenditure for 1913-14 has been estimated at Rs. 11,16,000 against Rs. 10,55,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 10,67,406, the actuals of 1911-12. The estimate includes (1) Rs. 5,400 for the revision of the office establishment of the Inspector-General of Registration, (2) Rs. 2,400 for increase of the pay of the ministerial officers in the office of the Registrar of Calcutta, (3) Rs. 12,300 on account of the regrading of Sub-Registrars necessitated by the amalgamation of the two parts of the Province, (4) Rs. 10,000 for the opening of new sub-registry offices to afford increased facilities for registration, and (5) Rs. 57,000 for the revision of the salary of the ministerial establishment in the offices of the District Sub-Registrars. The scheme for improving the pay of the ministerial staff has been pending for some time, and it is satisfactory to note that it has been found possible to include provision for this scheme in the estimate for the next year.

A sum of Rs. 26,000 has also been provided for the construction and extension of sub-registry offices where no rented houses are available, and for the safe custody of records.

Expenditure—

24. Sanitation.

I have to explain the budget estimates of the Sanitation branch. In the budget for the current year 7¼ lakhs *plus* 5 lakhs or a total of 12¼ lakhs were provided for expenditure on works of sanitary improvements and Rs. 1,39,200 for expenditure on establishment and contingencies, etc., of the Sanitation and Vaccination Departments under the Sanitary Commissioner. The expenditure which has already been sanctioned or will probably be sanctioned from the grant for works of sanitary improvements is shown in paragraph 59, page 30 of the Financial Statement under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers. The expenditure is chiefly for grants to District Boards and Municipalities which are shown in the Civil Works budget. Out of this amount, the grants for the prevention of malaria, etc., are debitable to the Medical (Sanitation) budget, and are roughly estimated at about one lakh. The whole grant will not probably be utilised before the 31st March, and the saving will be regranted in 1914-15 for similar expenditure. In the current year the Indian Research Fund Association gave a special contribution of Rs. 50,000 for carrying out experiments in jungle clearing in suitable localities under conditions which will ensure the correction of accurate data. The sum was not spent in the current year as it took time to prepare definite

schemes after consulting the local officers. This has been provided for in the budget for next year.

In the budget estimates for the current year a provision of Rs. 1,20,100 was made for the purchase of hydrochloride of quinine from England, and for the cost of its distribution and sale in the Eastern Bengal districts in accordance with the practice followed there, but only a small quantity has been bought and charged into the accounts up to date, as a large quantity was left as a legacy to this province by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. This explains the cause of the saving in the Departmental grant and the total revised estimate has been reduced from Rs. 1,39,200 to Rs. 3,81,000.

It will appear from paragraph 59 of the Financial Statement that in the budget for next year we have provided for expenditure of Rs. 11,61,000 on works of sanitary improvements. This sum is made up of an annual grant of 1½ lakhs for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14, no portion of which is expected to be spent in the current year, and the unutilised balance of the Imperial non-recurring grant made in 1910-11 to both old Bengal and Eastern Bengal districts. The Government of India have just sanctioned an additional non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs and a recurring grant of 5 lakhs for sanitation and the major portion of the increase of about 13 lakhs under Medical expenditure alluded to in the memorandum circulated yesterday is accounted for by this. It may be hoped that with this large amount now available, we will be able to make good progress with drainage schemes and also push on the question of water-supply. It is well known to the members of this Council that in October last year a meeting was held in Darjeeling to consider the question of water-supply in rural areas, and in the budget a lump sum of Rs. 38,000 has been provided to meet the pay of sub-overseers, who may be employed in subdivisions in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply. It is anticipated that when these reports are received, Government and the local bodies will be in a better position to judge of the needs of each subdivision.

Hon'ble Members will have seen from the speech of the Finance Member in the Imperial Council and also from the speech of Sir William Duke in this Council that the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, have decided to set free for the use of local bodies the whole of what is known as the Public Works Cess. They have indicated that in their opinion a substantial portion of this sum should be set apart for the improvement of the rural water-supply, for ante-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague-infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns. But the actual conditions on which the grant is to be handed over to the local bodies have not yet been definitely stated. It is not unlikely however that it will be left to the discretion of the Local Government to determine the actual conditions of the grant. I need hardly assure the Council that this Government is fully alive to the importance of rural water-supply and of all effective anti-malarial measures. These two matters will be specially borne in mind in the event of our being called upon to lay down the condition on which we shall hand over this magnificient gift of the Government of India to the District Boards. The Boards have been receiving 25 per cent. of the net receipts from Public Works Cess in the shape of augmentation grants since 1905. In addition to this they will now receive the full amount of the Public Works Cess. What are known as equilibrium grants, will however be withdrawn. It will be observed that the assignment to the Local Government to make up for the loss of Public Works Cess is based on the average receipt of the cess for the last three years. Consequently when the actual receipts increase the average, a corresponding deduction will be made from the augmentation grants in order to make up the loss to the Provincial revenues; should the receipts be below the average, which is not likely, a corresponding addition will be made to it. The net gain to the District Boards therefore will be the average receipts of the Public Works Cess, viz., Rs. 29,42,000 *minus* the equilibrium grants Rs. 4,49,000 or, roughly speaking, about Rs. 25,00,000 in all. This is a large accession to the income of local bodies which, we trust, will be appreciated by

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Sir William Duke.*]

the country at large, and will materially contribute to the improvement of their health and comfort. The local bodies will, it is hoped, also show their appreciation by a greater attention to their duties and by a judicious expenditure of the funds placed at their disposal.

As for departmental expenditure we have provided Rs. 1,14,200 for the purchase of hydrochloride of quinine and its distribution. Provision has also been made to help Municipalities with half the pay of six 1st and 17 2nd class Health Officers who may be employed, as well as for three additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners for Dacca, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circles with the cost of their establishment and contingencies. Government is opening a training class for the 2nd class Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors. Government contemplates to assist the Municipalities, if their resources are insufficient, to meet the cost of Sanitary Inspectors. Provision has also been made for the introduction of antiseptic system of vaccination in the Eastern Bengal districts.

It may be mentioned here that we are going to raise the lump grants annually placed at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners to one lakh next year and to provide the District Magistrates with small grants of about Rs. 2,000 each on the average in order that minor defects and local requirements which are brought to their notice may be remedied promptly without a reference to head-quarters.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XXIII—Stationery and Printing.

Expenditure—

30. Stationery and Printing.

He said :—

As regards the estimates of the Stationery and Printing Departments' the revised estimate of receipts show a small decrease of Rs 3,000, which is due to smaller sale-proceeds of official publications. The budget for next year (Rs. 1,30,000) is only Rs. 2,000 less than the revised estimate for the current year, and is due to smaller receipts from the sale of Indian Law Reports as the back numbers are out of print.

The figures of the expenditure side are shown in page 68 of the Financial Statement. The revised estimate amounts to Rs. 14,21,000, and shows an increase of Rs. 1,69,000, chiefly due to the fact that while framing the budget for the current year no provision was made for expenditure on the Dacca Jail Press, which has been retained to print forms. Provision was made subsequently, and the amount deducted for probable savings reduced correspondingly. The budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 13,60,000. The only important difference is under the head of Government Presses, the estimate under which head has been framed with reference to actual requirements. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the revision of the establishment of the Forms Department.

It is hoped that the forms block in the new Alipore Jail will be completed next year, and a provision of Rs. 3,22,600 has been made for this in the Public Works Department budget.

As explained in the Council in March 1910 the Secretariat Press is hopelessly congested and work is carried on there under conditions of extreme difficulty. The paid section of the Presidency Jail Press, which it had been intended to amalgamate with the Secretariat Press when that jail was vacated, could not for the most part be received into Writers' Buildings, and it is almost certain that at no very distant date the province will have to face the expenditure of constructing a new Press building elsewhere.

[*Mr. Lyon.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.

Expenditure—

42. Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses).

Revenue—

XXX—Minor Works and Navigation.

Expenditure—

43. Minor Works and Navigation.

He said :—

I now have the honour, My Lord, to introduce for the consideration of Council the Public Works headings of the budget entitled Irrigation Major Works—XXIX, Receipts, and 42 Expenditure and Minor Works and Navigation—XXX, Receipts, and 43 Expenditure.

It will be realised that a great deal of work under the heading of Irrigation proper has passed from under the Government of Bengal to the new Government of Bihar and Orissa. The main Sone and Orissa Canal systems, and the Irrigation channels connected with the Tribeni system in North Bihar are all now under the new Government and we are left with only two major works, the Midnapore and Hijili tidal canals. On the other hand, while we have lost much work in the way of irrigation we have taken over a great deal from the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the nature of embankments and drainage schemes besides the management of a large proportion of the various waterways leading to Eastern and Northern Bengal.

Under the budget estimate for 1913-14 it will be seen that the provincial share of receipts on account of major works is estimated at Rs. 1,10,000, while the provincial share of expenditure is 1,20,000. It is hoped that during the next few years there will be a steady increase in the receipts from the Midnapore canals, owing to the raising of the rates levied for irrigation on long-term leases from Re. 1-8 per acre to Rs. 2 per acre, as those leases fall in.

Turning next to Minor Works and Navigation, there is a slight increase of Rs. 5,000 estimated under the heading of Receipts, which is due to an expected improvement in the tolls to be levied for navigation on the Calcutta Canals and the Madaripur Bhil route, which has recently been completed. A new canal, about 10 miles in length, has been opened in extension of the existing Calcutta Canals, called the Krishtapur Canal, between Ultadinghi and Bamanghata.

Under the Expenditure head there is a considerable increase over the revised estimate for 1912-13, and the total expenditure estimated in the coming year is Rs. 18,66,000. This increase is due chiefly to (1) a provision of Rs. 50,000, out of an estimated total cost of one lakh, which is being granted by Government to clear the bed of the Saraswati river in connection with the Rajapur Drainage Works in the district of Howrah. These drainage works were originally constructed under the Bengal Drainage Act, and were paid for by the persons interested, but it has been decided that the cost of this necessary improvement should be borne by Government ; (2) to a special provision of Rs. 2,65,000 under the heading Maintenance and Repairs, for the work to be carried out by the dredger *Foyers* in improving the waterways between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal. This is one of the first instalments of the very considerable expenditure which we hope to be in a position to incur for the general improvement of the waterways in Eastern Bengal during the next few years. I need scarcely add that I believe that all such expenditure will prove productive in the long run.

The expenditure estimated also includes Rs. 1,96,000 in connection with the completion of the Madaripur Bhil scheme, including the dredging of the

lower Kumar river, and also a sum of Rs. 21,800 on account of a lock in connection with the Mogra Hât Drainage Scheme. The expenditure on this lock will be recouped by a toll on the boats passing through it. The drainage scheme itself provides for the drainage of an area of 290 square miles in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, and is now being carried out under the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act of 1895, at an estimated cost of 21 lakhs, towards which the Government of Bengal has contributed 5 lakhs and makes no charge for the Public Works establishment employed in carrying it out. Government has also undertaken to bear all maintenance charges, recouping itself from such income as may be derivable from the scheme.

There is also expenditure on training works for the benefit of navigation on the Ganges, Buriganga and Dhaleswari rivers.

These are all the figures connected with the present estimate of expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation that it is necessary to dilate upon at the present time, but I should like to say before sitting down that the classification of these works connected with the navigation of our waterways as Minor Works does not represent the view which the Government of Bengal takes of its responsibilities towards the Presidency of Bengal in the matter of the treatment of the deltaic rivers, whether as regards drainage or as regards navigation. We are well aware of the potentialities of these rivers for both these purposes, and we are most anxious to work out and forward any schemes that may be found feasible for the improvement of the waterways connected with them. We must of course consider how far we are entitled to spend our tax-payers' money upon such schemes, and in many cases it will be necessary to insist upon reducing a scheme to a business proposition before we can undertake to deal with it. But at the same time we appreciate the importance of taking a long view in such matters, and of facing such expenditure as may be required in cases in which the ultimate benefit to be secured, although it may appear somewhat remote, cannot be gainsaid. The question of the improvement of these waterways, so far as expenditure is concerned, resolves itself mainly into a question of dredgers, and we are now in the midst of a careful investigation into the merits of various classes of dredgers and we are preparing an estimate as to the dredging plant which is absolutely necessary if we are to make an impression upon the silt which is constantly blocking some of our more important channels, or the heavy clay banks which have to be cut through before new ones can be constructed. In these matters we are glad to have the benefit of the valuable advice which is given us by the newly constituted Waterways Committee, and we shall not fail to keep carefully in touch with the interests that are chiefly concerned with these waterways when preparing our schemes and allotting our expenditure. This Council is aware that at the instance of that Committee, Mr. Oswald Lees is now carrying out an elaborate investigation into the feasibility of opening a steamer canal between Calcutta and the inner boat route through the Sunderbans. The importance of this canal is self-evident to any one who studies the maps of the Sunderbans routes, but it still remains to be seen whether it can be constructed at such a cost as will make it possible to obtain any reasonable return for the money spent, and this matter is one of the chief branches of Mr. Lees' present investigation. A special meeting of the Waterways Committee is to be held within the next few days to consider the question of the alignment now proposed by Mr. Less for this canal, and the whole scheme will receive the full and sympathetic consideration of the Government when it is finally submitted for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XXXI—Civil Works.

Expenditure—

45. Civil Works.

[*Mr. Finnimore.*]

He said :—

My Lord, I have the honor to introduce for the consideration of the Council the head in the financial statement for *Civil Works*—XXXI Receipts and 45 Expenditure.

This is divided into two parts—

(1) That relating to Civil Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.

(2) That administered by the Civil Department.

I will first deal with those under the Public Works Department.

In the revised figures shown on page 74 of the financial statement for the current year under the head of Revenue, there is a decrease of Rs. 7,14,000 in our anticipated receipts. This decrease has been explained by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke in presenting the Financial Statement.

On the expenditure side, the large increase of Rs. 9,00,000 is accounted for by additional grants received after our budget for the current year was framed. The principal works for which these grants were made are—

	Rs.
(1) Acquisition of land for the extension of the Presidency College	4,30,425
(2) Acquisition of land for the School of Tropical Medicine and Biological Laboratory in the Medical College	4,00,000
(3) Completing the Physical Laboratory, Presidency College	50,000
(4) Acquisition of land for the Presidency College Hostel	49,000

The increase of Rs. 51,000 in repairs to Civil Buildings is due to cost of upkeep of Government Houses at Calcutta and Barrackpur not included in the budget.

The increase of Rs. 56,000 in repairs to communications is due to extra grant given to the maidan roads found necessary owing to the increased traffic.

The increase of Rs. 22,827 in establishment was made to meet the pay of the Superintendent of the Governor's Estates and his establishment.

The increase of Rs. 22,000 in stock is due to surplus materials for works in Dacca being taken on to stock. These will be utilized shortly on other works.

For the year 1913-14, the amount budgetted for receipts is Rs. 3,69,000 against our revised estimate for the current year of Rs. 4,09,000. The decrease is due to the abnormal receipts last year of Rs. 40,000 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Garden Reach old Thana building, a new building having been constructed there.

The grant for expenditure during the coming year is Rs. 74,30,000 against Rs. 71,00,000, the revised estimate for the current year. From this we have first to meet our recurrent expenditure on Establishment, Tools and Plant and Repairs and make adequate provision for carrying on original works in progress.

For establishment, we have provided Rs. 10,94,600 against Rs. 10,32,000. This difference is due to the fact that we anticipate that the Imperial contribution of 23 per cent. on works executed for the Government of India will be less by Rs. 63,000 than it is in the current year.

For Tools and Plant, Rs. 37,000 is provided against Rs. 52,000 in the current year.

[*Mr. Finnimore.*]

For repairs, the amount budgetted is Rs. 19,60,000 against Rs. 17,14,000 in the current year.

The increase is due to provision for upkeep of Government buildings and lands at Dacca amounting to Rs. 33,000.

To an extra provision of Rs. 86,400 for improvements to the roads on the Calcutta Maidan. To Rs. 38,000 provided for rent for the Dilkusha property at Dacca which is occupied by Government House there, and the balance, Rs. 88,600, is owing to the fact that quadrennial repairs are due to a very large number of large buildings during the current year.

To provide adequately for the carrying on next year of works now in progress, a provision of Rs. 12,86,000 is made.

This leaves a sum of Rs. 30,52,400 available for works not yet commenced.

This has been distributed between—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Minor works costing less than	5,000	3,39,000

This has been placed at the disposal of Commissioners of Divisions and Heads of Departments.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Commissioners ...	... 71,500	
Excise ..	... 6,500	
Jails ...	... 55,000	
Police (Mufassil)	... 40,000	
Do. (Calcutta)	... 15,000	
Education ...	... 75,000	
Medical ...	... 50,000	
Registration	... 20,000	
Agriculture ...	... 6,000	
(2) Major works ...	...	25,00,000
(3) Reserves ...	...	2,13,400

The necessity for the new Major Works under the heads "Police", "Jails," "Sanitation," "Excise," "Medical," "Education," "Registration," "Judicial" and "Revenue" has been explained by the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Departments concerned. The remaining items are—

(1) One lakh for the Tista Valley Road.

(2) Two lakhs for the Duars Roads.

(3) Rupees 2,13,000 for Government House at Darjeeling.

(4) Rupees 3,12,000 for Body Guard lines, Alipore.

(5) Two lakhs for railway saloons for His Excellency the Governor.

The lakh provided for the Tista Valley Road is to provide for widening and realigning the section of the road from the 26th to the 30th mile.

During heavy floods in 1900-02, the old low level road from the 12th mile to 26th mile was practically destroyed, and it was decided to reconstruct it at a higher level. This has been done. The portion from the 26th mile to the Tista Bridge was not so urgent, as this was above high flood-level. It is now necessary to take this up also, as the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway are extending their line up the valley, and it is very desirable that the construction of this portion should be taken up at the same time as the construction of their line, as they have undertaken to contribute towards the cost of

the reconstruction for the portion of the road they will utilize. Moreover, the present road is very narrow and badly graded, and it is very necessary to reconstruct it on the same lines as the portion between the 12th and the 26th miles, this being the main line of communication between Bengal and Sikkim and Tibet. The provision of two lakhs for the Duars roads is to meet a long-felt want for the improvement of the roads in that district.

The provision for the Government House, Darjeeling, provides funds to complete the work now in progress—while the provision for the Body Guard lines at Alipore covers the cost of completing the work during 1913-14.

The Rs. 25,00,000 includes Rs. 4,00,000, part of Rs. 12,00,000 discretionary grant given by the Government of India and which is at present unallotted and it is not necessary that it be spent on Civil Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.

A reserve of Rs. 13,000 is provided for electrical accessories in public buildings in Calcutta, Rs. 1,10,900 under Civil Buildings and Rs. 15,000 under Communications, including Rs. 3,000 for Arboriculture. Other reserves are—

	Rs.
(1) Residences for Local Government	25,000
(2) Witness sheds	6,000
(3) Munsifs' Courts	3,600
(4) Munsifs' residences	15,600
(5) Mufassil officers' residences	15,000
(6) Replacing inflammable buildings	6,000
(7) Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	3,300

Funds will be allotted from these reserves as necessity arises for the works specified under each head by the Local Government.

The Public Works Department have nothing to do with the administration of Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department, and these have already been noticed by the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda in dealing with sanitation. The estimate of receipts needs no explanation. The budgetted expenditure is Rs. 36,04,000, but, under the orders of the Government of India, this has been reduced by Rs. 5,84,000—the amount of the equilibrium and other grants resumed from District Boards in consequence of the decision to grant them the amount of the Public Works cess. The principal items are—

	Rs.
Calcutta Improvement Trust	11,50,000
Grants at the disposal of Commissioners and District Magistrates	1,52,000
Sanitation grant	11,61,000

and grants to District Boards and Municipalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XVIII—Ports and Pilotage.

Expenditure—

21. Ports and Pilotage.

He said :—

MY LORD,—I have nothing to add to the explanation which has been given in the Amended Draft Financial Statement of the figures under the head of Ports and Pilotage.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke introduced the following heads :—

Revenue—

XII—Interest.

Expenditure—

1. Refunds and Drawbacks.

Revenue—

XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Expenditure—

29. Superannuation.

Revenue—

XXV—Miscellaneous.

Expenditure—

32. Miscellaneous.

Revenue—

XII—Interest.

He said :—

The Interest Budget represents for the most part the loan transactions of the Local Government. We borrow money from the Imperial Government at 3½ per cent. calculated on the mean outstanding balance and lend it under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts loans to Co-operative Credit Societies, to drainage and embankment advances, to land-holders, etc., and to local bodies such as Municipalities and District Boards (excluding Presidency Corporations). The receipts comprise the interest we realize and the expenditure is the interest we pay to the Imperial Government. The gradual decrease under receipts from 1911-12 is due to the repayment of advances being greater than the payment to agriculturists and land-holders.

Revenue—

XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.

Expenditure—

1. Refunds and drawbacks.

26. Superannuation allowances and pensions.

These heads do not call for particular remarks. In the Superannuation budget the receipts are chiefly contributions for pensions and gratuities of officers lent to foreign services and for the management of private estates and deductions for Pilotage Pension Fund and the expenditure is the pensions and gratuities actually paid. The charges under this head tend to rise year after year owing to increase in the number of claims to pensions and provision is made with reference to the average increase in the past.

Refunds and drawbacks occur in different departments and we budget on the basis of the average actuals of the past three years, excluding special payments.

Revenue—

XXV—Miscellaneous.

Expenditure—

32. Miscellaneous.

The Miscellaneous Budget comprises of several small items. The detailed figures are shown in page 41 of the Financial Statement. On the

receipt side the revised estimate is Rs. 6,36,000 against Rs. 4,87,000 in the budget. The increase is chiefly under "Unclaimed Deposits," the estimate under which has been raised from Rs. 3,82,800 to Rs. 5,00,000 with reference to the actual collections of the first nine months of the year. The collections from Court of Wards of arrear fees for Government audit have raised the estimate under this sub-head by nearly Rs. 12,000. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 5,91,000, and includes Rs. 4,80,000 under "Unclaimed Deposits" which is a very uncertain and fluctuating head. The sale-proceeds of Durbar presents will in future be smaller as it has been decided to make no presents to title-holders below the rank of Maharajas and Rajas.

On the expenditure side the revised estimate shows a nominal saving of Rs. 2,56,000, which is mainly due to (*a*) the transfer of Rs. 2,07,000 to Education, as the equilibrium grant to District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts was provided for by the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam under this head and not under the appropriate head, (*b*) to the adjustment under the appropriate heads of expenditure sanctioned by His Excellency from the provision for petty grants, and (*c*) to the re-appropriation of the reserve provision of 1½ lakhs in order to meet expenditure under other heads. On the other hand a lump provision of 1½ lakhs has been made to meet the cost of grain compensation allowances to the menials of all provincial departments which has recently been sanctioned with effect from the month of October 1912. The revised also includes Rs. 44,000 for charges of the Dacca University Commission and Rs. 16,000 for the salary of two officers placed on special duty in connection with the Public Service Commission.

The budget for 1913-14 amounts to Rs. 9,53,000, and shows an increase of Rs. 1,40,000 over the budget and Rs. 3,96,000 over the revised estimate for 1912-13. The budget includes Rs. 3,60,000 for payment of grain compensation allowance to the menial servants of all departments against 1½ lakhs in the revised. It also includes the usual provisions of one lakh, being the amount placed at the disposal of the head of the province for petty grants and 1½ lakhs as a general reserve for unforeseen requirements. Provision of Rs. 3,000 has also been made for the payment of pensions to literary title-holders, Rs. 4,000 for the cost of portraits of His Majesty the King-Emperor to be supplied to the several Government offices and Rs. 6,600 for the Lady Minto Nursing Association.

The Council was then adjourned to Thursday, the 13th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th March, 1913.

B. S. Press—22-2-1913—3697J—500—B. N. K. & others.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892, and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Thursday, the 13th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB Syed SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR, Kt.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

Oath of allegiance.

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Mr. Kerr.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Sir Frederick Loch Halliday and the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur made the prescribed oath of their allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Sibpur Engineering College.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar asked :—

I.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the agreement for the sale of the premises of the Sibpur Engineering College to the Port Commissioners has been completed ?

(*b*) Has the Government come to any decision with regard to the future location of the Sibpur Engineering College ?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that there exists a considerable body of opinion adverse to the removal of the Engineering College to a place situated far from Calcutta ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

I.—(*a*) "The agreement for the sale of the Sibpur Engineering College and site to the Port Commissioners has not yet been finally completed. The matter is still the subject of correspondence between this Government and the Government of India

(*b*) Government has not yet come to any decision with regard to the arrangements to be made on the transfer of the Sibpur Engineering College to the Port Commissioners. The Dacca University Committee have proposed that provision should be made in connection with the new University for the instruction in Civil Engineering now given at Sibpur, and a scheme is being worked out for the creation of a fully-equipped Technological Institute in Calcutta which will make provision, among other things, for instruction in all the other subjects included in the curriculum of the Sibpur College.

(*c*) Government is aware that a considerable body of opinion desires that provision should be made for the teaching of Civil Engineering in Calcutta or its neighbourhood on the abandonment of the Sibpur College. Public opinion has already been invited upon the proposals made by the Dacca University Committee, and the scheme for the Technological College referred to above will also be published for public consideration before any final decision is come to upon it."

Appointments held by Graduates of the Sibpur Engineering College.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar asked :—

II.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 per mensem and upwards held by graduates of the Sibpur Engineering College ?

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

II.—"A statement giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. II ASKED BY THE HON'BLE DR. NILRATAN SARKAR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH, 1913.

Appointments in the Engineer Establishment carrying salaries of Rs. 200 per mensem and upwards, held by graduates of the Sibpur Engineering College.

			Pay Rs.	
1.	A. P. Sarkar, B.C.E.	Superintending Engineer ...	1,750	
2.	B. M. Mitra, B.E.,	Executive Engineer ...	1,250	
3.	G. J. St. C. Sedgley, L.E.,	Ditto ...	1,200	
4.	M. S. Sengupta, B.E.,	Ditto ...	1,100	
5.	Paresh Ch. Chatarji, B.E.,	Ditto ...	800	
6.	Amar Nath Das, B.E.,	Ditto ...	1,000	
7.	Bhola Nath Banarji, B.E.,	Ditto ...	750	
8.	Gyanesh Ch. Bhattacharji, B.E.,	Asstt. Engineer	400	
9.	Shailendra Nath Banarji, B.E.,	Ditto ...	400	
10.	H. C. Vieyra, B.E.,	Ditto ...	375	
11.	P. H. Barboza, B.E.,	Ditto ...	325	
12.	Binay Ranjan Haldar, B.E.,	Ditto ...	250-25-475	
13.	Sarada Charan Mitra, B.E.,	Ditto ...	250-25-475	
14.	Adya Nath Basu, B.E.,	Ditto ...	250-25-475	
15.	A. J. King, B.E.,	Ditto ...	250-25-475	
16	Jotindra Nath Mallik, B.E.,	Ditto (supernumerary).	500 rising to Rs. 600,	District Engineer, Burdwan.

Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment carrying salaries of Rs. 200 per mensem and upwards, held by graduates of the Sibpur Engineering College.

			Pay Rs.	
1.	P. K. Biswas, L.C.E.,	Sub-Engineer, 1st grade	400	
2.	B. B. Mukharji, L.C.E.,	Ditto 2nd „	300	
3.	Ananga Mohan Pal, L.E.,	Ditto ...	300	
4.	T. N. Mazumdar, L.E.,	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade	250	
5.	Satya Ranjan Khastgir, L.E.,	Ditto ...	250	
6.	Sharat Chandra Sur, L.E.,	Ditto ...	250	
7.	Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, B.E.,	Ditto ...	250	
8.	A. T. Guha, B.E.,	Ditjo ...	250	
9.	Nanda Lal De, L.E.,	Ditto ...	250	
10.	N. N. Datta, B.E.,	Supervisor, 1st grade ...	Not shown in the Civil List.	
11.	Nilmani Dey, B.E.,	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
12.	Prithwiraj Mukharji, B.E.,	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
13.	Kedar Nath Mazumdar, L.E.,	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
14.	Chittasukh Sanyal, B.E.,	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
15.	Krishnadhan Banarji, L.E.,	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade (supernumerary).	300,	Sanitary Board, Bengal.
16.	Pyari Charan Gupta, L.E.,	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade (supernumerary).	300-20-400	District Engineer, Tippera.

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS OF EASTERN BENGAL TRANSFERRED TO CALCUTTA.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

III.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any relief has been granted to the ministerial officers of Eastern Bengal transferred to Calcutta, on account of the hardship they have had to undergo—

(*a*) in connection with house building at Dacca or Shillong, and

(*b*) on account of their being obliged to pay higher house-rent at Calcutta?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

III.—(*a*) "It was never intended that the location of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam at Shillong should be anything but temporary, and any clerks who may have built houses at that station did so at their own risk. As regards Dacca, all those clerks who had incurred expenses in building or collecting materials for building and were transferred from Dacca in consequence of the rearrangement of the Province have been reimbursed their expenses.

(*b*) Clerks transferred to Calcutta have been brought upon the sanctioned establishment of the Calcutta offices, and the pay of this establishment is fixed with due regard to the expenses of living in Calcutta. No question of any relief, therefore, arises."

PRESIDENCY ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT WHOSE PAY IS RS. 500 OR LESS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

IV.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the gradual and steady rise in the price of food-grains and the fact that living in Calcutta has become more and more expensive, it is in contemplation to grant some sort of Presidency allowance to all officers of Government whose monthly emoluments are Rs. 500 and below?

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

IV.—"No."

CONTINUANCE OF ORDERS, APPOINTMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE LATE GOVERNMENTS OF BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

V.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether all appointments made, orders passed and notifications issued by the late Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam still hold good in those cases where they have not yet been explicity replaced, modified or cancelled by the present Government of Bengal?

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

V.—"The answer is in the affirmative."

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION IMPROVEMENTS IN DACCA.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VI.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the improvements in drainage and sanitation in Dacca, which were contemplated by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, are going to be carried out, and whether Government is going to advance funds for the purpose?

[*Mr. Stephenson; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Kerr.*]

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

VI.—"It is understood that the sewerage scheme originally prepared for Dacca has been found to be in certain respects unsuitable and it is now being revised and modified by the Sanitary Engineer.

As no final scheme has been submitted to Government, the question of finance has not yet come under consideration."

VILLAGE DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to introduce a village drainage scheme gradually throughout the Bengal Presidency?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

VII.—"There is no scheme for village drainage throughout the Bengal Presidency at present before Government."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the officers of the Agricultural Department hold any demonstrations in remote rural areas to explain the methods of modern agriculture to the agriculturists?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VIII.—"A large amount of demonstration work is carried out by the Agricultural Department, with a view to bringing to the knowledge of the cultivators improvements in agricultural methods, the value of which has been tested by experimental work on the agricultural farms. The demonstrations are carried out either by ordinary cultivators under the supervision and with the assistance of officers of the Department, or by fieldmen demonstrators. In the former case, the seed or manure or other appliances required, are supplied by the Department, and applied by the cultivator in accordance with the instructions received. In the latter case, a fieldman demonstrator, after a training at one of the agricultural farms, is placed in charge of the cultivation of specific plots in different places, with the object of demonstrating to the other cultivators in the neighbourhood definite improvements which have been explained to him at the farm. Eight such fieldmen demonstrators were employed last year, and it is proposed this year to increase the number to 30."

BREEDING BULLS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

IX.—Will the Government be pleased to specify the names of places where breeding bulls are maintained by the Agricultural Department?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

IX.—"A copy of Table VIII of the Annual Report of the Bengal Veterinary College for the year 1911-12, which gives the information desired by the Hon'ble Member, is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr to Question No IX asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1913.

TABLE VIII.

Return of Stud-bulls for the year 1911-12.

Province.	Property of Government					Property of Local Bodies				
	Number on 1st April.	Obtained during the year		Casualties during the year	Balance remaining on 31st March	Number on 1st April	Obtained during the year		Casualties during the year	Balance remaining on 31st March
		Number	Average price paid				Number	Average price paid		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.					Rs		
Darjeeling ...	7	1	78	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3 *
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	80	1	5
Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Bakarganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	3	9 †*
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3 ‡
Tippera ...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	20	...	3
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2 §
Dinajpur ...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	80	2	7
Bogra ...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2
Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	10	1	...	1	10	48	10	...	9	49

* 2 Jail bulls, 1 D. B. bull
† 6 D. B. bulls, 3 Jail bulls
‡ Jail bulls
§ Ditto

Number of Police Officers in the Bengal Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked.—

X.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of—

(*i*) head constables,
(*ii*) sub-inspectors, and
(*iii*) inspectors of Police.

in the Bengal Presidency?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the numbers of Hindus and Muhammadans separately employed under (*i*) (*ii*) and (*iii*)?

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore ; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

X.—"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. X ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH, 1913.

Statement of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police and Head Constables in the Bengal Presidency.

	Inspectors.			Sub-Inspectors.			Head Constables.		
	Total strength.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Total strength.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Total strength.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.
Bengal Police	232	159	15	1,648 [c]	1,179 [c]	454 [c]	2,075	1,527	413
Calcutta Police	27	10	3	85	41	11	455	290	162
Total in the Bengal Presidency.	259	169	18	1,733	1,220	465	2,530	1,817	575

[c] Including supernumerary Sub Inspectors.

N.B.—The difference between the total strength and the total of Hindu and Muhammadan officers represents the number of vacancies plus the number of officers of other religions.

DACOITIES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XI.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many cases of dacoities have been reported in Eastern Bengal from the year 1906, and how many of them were detected and how many resulted in the conviction of the offenders ?

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XI.—"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XI ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH, 1913.

Statement of dacoities reported from Eastern Bengal districts from 1906 to 1913, and number of cases ending in conviction.

Serial No.	Districts	1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
		Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction	Number of dacoities reported	Number of cases ending in conviction
1	Bakarganj...	24	8	25	3	22	3	17	...	19	4	17	1	21	4	7	
2	Bogra ...	12	1	2	1	5		18	1	13	2	3	3	5	..	1	
3	Chittagong ...	6	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	8	...	1	...	3	0	...	
4	Dacca ...	19	1	13	1	18	2	11	1	10	2	15	1	22	1	1	
5	Dinajpur ...	9	8	7	1	13	2	17	8	24	2	18	1	7	1	1	
6	Faridpur ...	6	1	13	...	17	2	22	1	19	2	21	2	10	1	2	
7	Jalpaiguri...	10	...	11	...	10	...	18	2	11	1	11	...	7	...	1	
8	Malda ...	4	1	5	...	5	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	
9	Mymensingh	16	5	25	6	42	1	11	2	11	1	30	3	11	3	3	
10	Noakhali ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
11	Pabna ...	15	3	13	...	14	2	6	1	7	1	9	...	9	1	4	
12	Rajshahi ...	15	2	8	4	3	2	14	2	23	7	23	1	5	...	4	
13	Rangpur ...	9	1	5	...	9	...	15	1	19	2	11	2	15	...	...	
14	Tippera ...	9	...	5	1	6	...	7	1	13	1	23	4	12	...	3	
	Total ...	159	26	131	19	166	26	160	18	179	24	181	19	130	11	35	

Total number of cases reported from 1906 to 1913 ... 1,135

Ditto ditto ending in conviction ... ... 145 } This figure includes cases declared false or non-cognizable or finally disposed of under other sections

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem; Mr. Stephenson; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LOCAL BOARDS AND VILLAGE UNIONS IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

XII.—Does the Government propose to increase the number of local boards and village unions in any division of the Presidency ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

XII.—" Under section 6 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), a Local Board may be established in any subdivision. There are Local Boards in all the subdivisions of the Province except in the Jalbagh subdivision of the district of Murshidabad, the Sadar subdivisions of the districts of Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri and the Sadar and Cox's Bazar subdivisions of the Chittagong district.

The question of the establishment of Local Boards in the Chittagong district is under the consideration of Government.

As regards Village Unions, Government is prepared to sanction their establishment in any area where the elements necessary to their success can be found."

ELECTORAL ROLL FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

XIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state how and through what agency the electoral roll for the local boards is formed ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

XIII.—" Under rule 22 of the Election Rules framed under section 138 (*a*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the District Magistrate is the authority who prepares the register of persons qualified to vote in Local Board elections. The register is prepared from assessment lists, from inquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose and in such other manner as may appear expedient. The register is corrected and added to from time to time as the Magistrate of the district may direct."

NUMBER OF SERIOUS POLICE CASES IN CALCUTTA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

XIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of serious police cases sent up by different thanas in Calcutta during the last five years under the Indian Penal Code ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XIV.—" A statement of Police cases is laid on the table. Cases of obstruction of thoroughfares, etc., under section 283 of the Indian Penal Code are excluded from the figures."

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XIV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH, 1913.

Statement of Penal Code cases sent up for trial by different th nas in Calcutta, during the last five years, compiled from the Register of Statistics kept at each police-station.

Name of Police-station.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.
Shampukur	84	68	90	88	86
Kumartolli	79	55	78	103	78
Burtolla	103	89	89	96	83
Sukeas' Street	86	63	64	80	78
Jorabagan	193	156	182	173	222
Jorasanko	131	131	139	149	151
Burra Bazar	236	235	280	417	477
Colloolollah	180	201	200	185	259
Muchipara	112	104	134	158	194
Bow Bazar	107	98	107	105	99
Puddopukur	57	53	48	59	84
Waterloo Street	108	91	110	97	127
Fenwick Bazar	176	166	188	186	180
Taltola	85	92	79	85	88
Elliot Road	52	23	40	47	17
Park Street	28	30	32	31	32
Victoria Terrace	10	11	16	12	15
Hastings	21	12	31	12	43
1st Division, Port Police ...	7	17	64	107	122
2nd ditto ...	70	68	92	96	114
3rd ditto ...	152	102	88	106	83
Total ...	2,077	1,865	2,151	2,392	2,632

CONTINUOUS SERVICE FOR EMPLOYÈS UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR :—

XV.—(*a*) Is the Government aware of the following conditions of service of the employés of the Court of Wards :—

(*i*) that as soon as an estate is released, the employès are liable to be thrown out of employment without pension and in many cases without being able to obtain re-employment ;

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

(*ii*) that in not a few cases some of the employés have spent the best years of their lives in service under the Court of Wards and at the time of the release of the estate are not in a position to start afresh in life?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether a continuous service can be organised for employés under the Court of Wards?

(*c*) Will the Government consider the feasibility of employing the discharged employés, under the Court of Wards, in Government Khas Mahals and settlement of estates?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

XV.—(*a*) "Service under the Court of Wards is necessarily temporary, since employés are appointed to individual estates, and the period for which an estate remains under management depends on causes beyond the control of the Court of Wards. It is not, however, the case that no provision is made for employés discharged on the release of an estate. There is a Provident Fund to which employés are required to subscribe at the rate of 6¼ per cent. of their salaries. The Court of Wards makes a contribution from the funds of the estate not exceeding half the amount so subscribed, and the whole amount with interest is paid to the employé on his discharge. In deserving cases, a bonus of 5 per cent. of the amount standing at the credit of the employé may be added. The rules regarding the management of these Provident Funds will be found on page 216 of the Bengal Wards Manual, 1909.

Section 16 of the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (Bengal Act IX of 1879), authorises the Court of Wards to charge against estates under the Court the expenses incurred on the establishments employed for the management of such estates, inclusive of salaries and gratuities. It has been held that the term 'gratuities' includes pensions, but as there is no means of enforcing the continued payment of pensions after the release of an estate from the Court of Wards, it is usual to give lump-sum gratuities to officers of the Court of Wards on their discharge or retirement. In some cases, however, where it is probable that the estate will remain under the Court throughout the lifetime of the recipient, annual or monthly pensions have been sanctioned, provision being made for converting them to a gratuity in the event of the estate passing out of the hands of the Court of Wards before the recipient's death. Pensions and gratuities, when given, are fixed in accordance with the rules in the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) As the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards fluctuates greatly from time to time, and as it is usually impossible to tell how long any individual estate will remain under management, it would not be possible to organise a continuous service for employés under the Court of Wards.

(*c*) Every effort is made to provide re-employment for employés of the Court of Wards, who are discharged on the release of estates, and who are fit for further work. In the case of subordinates, lists of discharged employés are circulated to Collectors, who are required to consider their claims in filling up vacancies in the local offices. The names of officers of higher status, who desire, and are fit for, re-employment, are entered in the register of candidates kept by the Board, which endeavours, as far as possible, to find them suitable posts in other estates under the management of the Court of Wards, or in Government Estates. It would not be possible to employ discharged employés of the Court of Wards in the Settlement Department except in subordinate capacities, as only Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors are now appointed Assistant Settlement Officers."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Kerr; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

CREATION OF A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, KHAS MAHALS SETTLEMENT WORKS, ETC.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XVI.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of creating a special service like the Registration, Police, etc., for the management of estates, Khas Mahals, Settlement works and works of similar nature in which trained, able, experienced and successful officers will have an opportunity to rise to the highest rung of the ladder?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

XVI.—"It would not be feasible to create a special service for the heterogeneous purposes mentioned in the question. As stated in the reply to Question No. XV (*b*), the number of estates under management fluctuates so greatly from time to time as to preclude the possibility of forming any regular service of estate managers, while it is desirable and convenient for many reasons that the higher posts in the Settlement Department should be held by revenue officers in the regular line, to whom settlement work affords an invaluable training."

THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, in the absence of the HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ, asked :—

XVII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of those officers of the Provincial Civil Service whose services have been lent elsewhere, *e.g.*, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Native States, etc., and whether these officers, during such deputation, are treated as being in foreign service?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that some of these officers are not likely to revert at all, and others not within some years at any rate?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the officers referred to in Questions (*a*) and (*b*) above have been *seconded* in their own grades by gradual promotion from lower grades?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XVII.—(*a*) "Babu Charu Chandra Chatarji and Babu Debendra Prasad Ray are employed as Secretary and Assessor, respectively, to the Calcutta Municipality. The services of Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta have been lent to the Hill Tippera State. These three officers are treated as on Foreign Service of the first kind as defined in article 750 of the Civil Service Regulations. Babu Dasarathi Chatarji and Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghatak are employed as Assistant Manager, Tagore Raj Mortgaged Estates, and Municipal Magistrate respectively. The former is on Foreign Service of the second kind; the latter on Foreign Service of the third kind. The services of Mr. David MacDonald have been lent to the Government of India, but he is not on Foreign Service within the meaning of the article above referred to

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) There is provision in the *cadre* of the Provincial Civil Service for the appointment of officers to work under Municipalities, Native States, Private Estates, etc., and, that being so, officers employed on such work cannot be seconded. The first five officers named have therefore not been seconded. Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, has been seconded in his grade, because there is no provision in the *cadre* for such an appointment as he holds."

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem: Mr Kerr: Mr. Finnimore.*]

TEACHING OF ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked —

XVIII.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in public schools is very defective for want of efficient and qualified teachers?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of providing qualified teachers in Government and aided schools for the teaching of these languages?

(*c*) Will the Government also be pleased to consider the desirability of assisting private institutions with funds in order to enable them to maintain qualified teachers for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied:—

XVIII.—(*a*) "Government is not aware that the teaching of Arabic Persian and Urdu in public schools under Government management is defective for want of efficient and qualified teachers. Detailed information regarding the qualifications of teachers in these languages in public schools not under the direct control of Government is not immediately available, but Government has not received any complaints that such schools suffer from inefficient instruction.

(*b*) Although the Higher Madrassa, or an equivalent qualification, together with an adequate knowledge of English, is not an indispensable condition of appointment of teachers in these languages, generally speaking, only teachers so qualified are as a matter of fact selected for Government schools. There is no reason to believe that these qualifications are inadequate.

With regard to aided schools, the grant-in-aid rules direct that provision to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction must be made for instruction in any subjects which may be required by the local conditions of the place in which the school is situated. Unless qualified teachers are appointed in the languages named where there is a local demand for such teaching, the school would not receive a grant-in-aid from the Education Department.

(*c*) If private institutions desire assistance from Government to enable them to appoint qualified teachers in Arabic Persian and Urdu, they can obtain such assistance by means of grants-in-aid, provided they comply with the rules of the Education Department referred to in answer to the second part of this question."

FENCING ON THE HOOGHLY-KATWA BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked —

XIX.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Hooghly-Katwa Branch of the East Indian Railway Company is not provided with fencing, with the result that accidents to cattle are frequent?

(*b*) Does the Government propose to direct the Railway to provide fencing for this line?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied:—

XIX.—(*a*) "The attention of the Government of Bengal has not been drawn previously to this matter.

(*b*) The Government of Bengal does not propose to issue any orders on the subject. It has been ascertained that the authorities of the East Indian Railway are considering the question of fencing this line should traffic increase over it, but no proposal for this work has yet been formulated."

STATION PLATFORMS ON THE HOOGHLY-KATWA BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked —

XX.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that there are no platforms for stations on this line, causing great inconvenience to passengers, especially women and old men?

[*Mr. Finnimore; Maulvi Abul Kasem; Mr. Newbould; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

(*b*) Does the Government propose to direct that suitable platforms be provided for stations?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

XX.—(*a*) & (*b*) "The Railway Board report that, in accordance with the usual practice on new lines other than main lines, raised platforms have not been provided on the Hooghly-Katwa line. It is understood that the traffic at present dealt with on this line is insufficient as yet to justify the construction of such platforms."

EXHUMATION OF A DEAD BODY AT BURDWAN.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

XXI.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in "The *Bengalee*" newspaper, dated the 24th May, 1912, headed "A Dead Body Exhumed at Burdwan"?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that the exhumation of the dead body of a Muhammadan lady has wounded and hurt the feelings of the Muhammadan community and their religious sentiments?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that the order for the exhumation of the dead body of the Muhammadan lady was obtained by the police officer from the Magistrate from whom the fact that a police inquiry had previously been held was concealed?

(*d*) Does the Government propose to order an inquiry into the matter?

The HON'BLE MR. NEWBOULD replied :—

XXI.—(*a*) The attention of Government was drawn to the article mentioned at the time it appeared.

(*b*) The body was exhumed at the request of the lady's husband, who suspected foul play. The District Magistrate who passed the order was reluctant to do anything that might possibly wound the feelings of the relations of the deceased or of the Muhammadan community, but thought it absolutely necessary that the cause of death should be inquired into. The Government consider that under the circumstances the Magistrate could adopt no other course.

(*c*) The Magistrate at the time when he ordered the exhumation was aware of the previous police inquiry which had been held by a head constable.

(*d*) An inquiry was held as soon as the attention of Government was drawn to the article. It is not proposed to hold any further inquiry.

NUMBER OF MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XXII.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of ministerial appointments held by—

(*i*) Hindus,
(*ii*) Muhammadans, and
(*iii*) others,

(*a*) in the Secretariat,
(*b*) in the attached offices of the heads of departments,
(*c*) in offices of Divisional Commissioners, and
(*d*) in offices of Magistrates and Collectors?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XXII.—The returns which Government receive in regard to this matter are not due until after the 1st April in each year. Complete and up-to-date figures cannot therefore be furnished until their receipt after the 1st April next. A statement giving such information as is now available is laid on the table.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XXII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH 1913.

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans employed in ministerial appointments on the 1st April 1912.

ivision and District	Name of Office	Number of Muhammadans holding ministerial appointments	Number of Ministerial Officers other than Muhammadans	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
wan Division	Office of Commissioner	1	29	
wan District ...	Office of Magistrate and Collector.	9	95	
hum do. ...	Ditto ...	8	64	
ura do. ...	Ditto ...	1	48	
apur do. ...	Ditto ...	12	99	
ghly do. ...	Ditto ...	8	72	
rah do. ...	Ditto ...	3	62	
ahi Division	Office of Commissioner	2	24	
ahi District	Office of Magistrate and Collector.	28	106	
jpur do. ...	Ditto ...	20	90	
iguri do. ...	Office of Deputy Commissioner.	10	77	
pur do. ...	Office of Magistrate and Collector.	40	99	
do. ...	Ditto ...	40	79	
a do. ...	Ditto ...	29	99	
do. ...	Ditto ...	17	59	No statistics received from Darjeeling.
Division ...	Office of Commissioner	5	22	
District ...	Office of Magistrate and Collector.	21	111	
ensingh do. ...	Ditto ...	12	130	
pur do. ...	Ditto ...	5	112	
rganj do. ...	Ditto ...	27	111	
agong Division	Office of Commissioner	3	19	
agong District	Office of Magistrate and Collector.	56	132	The office of Superintendent, Chittagong Hill Tracts, where no appointments are held by Muhammadans has not been included.
ra do. ...	Ditto ...	25	76	
hali do. ...	Ditto ...	16	67	

VACANCIES IN THE SECRETARIAT BETWEEN THE 1ST APRIL, 1912 AND 28TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked:—

XXIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many vacancies have occurred between the 1st April, 1912, and 28th February, 1913, in the ministerial service (both higher and lower grades) of the Secretariat and attached offices located in Writers' Buildings at Calcutta, and how many of such vacancies have been filled up by Muhammadans?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied:—

XXIII.—For the reasons given in the answer to the previous question, Government have at present no information relating to the period subsequent to the 1st April, 1912. It will be available before the next Sessions of the Council.

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION AS TO VACANCIES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked:—

XXIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether information as to the occurrence of vacancies in Government offices is published so as to attract the attention of the public, and whether Muhammadan Associations are notified of such vacancies as used to be done by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied:—

XXIV.—The orders of the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam regarding the notification of vacancies in Government offices have not been made applicable to the districts in Western Bengal. The co-ordination of the rules and orders in force in the two parts of the Presidency is now under the consideration of Government.

EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked:—

XXV.—Will the Government be pleased to state what amount is proposed to be spent on the construction of roads in the three divisions of Eastern Bengal and in the two divisions of Western Bengal during 1913-14, and what amounts were spent in 1911-12 and 1912-13 for that purpose?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied:—

XXV.—The expenditure by the Public Works Department on roads is—

	Proposed during 1913-14	Expected expenditure during 1912-13	Actual expenditure during 1911-12
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In the Burdwan Division	Nil	13,915	39,504
,, Presidency ,, ...	30,000	27,000	31,271
,, Dacca ,, ...	Nil	17,133	1,02,456
,, Chittagong ,, ...	1,02,600	47,705	10,012
,, Rajshahi ,, ...	3,16,800	82,163	1,02,117
Total ...	4,49,400	1,87,916	2,85,360

[*Mr. Finnimore; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

TOTAL MILEAGE OF RAILWAY IN EASTERN AND WESTERN BENGALS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XXVI.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total mileage of railways in Eastern and Western Bengals?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

XXVI.—The mileage of railways in Western Bengal on 31st March, 1912, was 1,425.

The mileage of railways in Eastern Bengal on the same date was 1,151.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE CASES INSTITUTED IN THE CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

XXVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of private cases instituted in the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate's Court on the complaint of private parties during the last five years which came up for trial after issue of process?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XXVII.—The figures are furnished in a statement (A) which has been laid on the table.

Statement (A) referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore to Question No. XXVII asked by the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1913.

The number of private cases instituted in the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate's Court on the complaint of private parties during the last five years (1908 to 1912) which came up for trial after issue of process :—

Year.	Number of cases.
1908	2,240
1909	2,999
1910	2,876
1911	3,012
1912	2,340

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

XXVIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*i*) how many Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates sat on working days during the last five years, day by day;

(*ii*) how many and what class of cases were disposed of by them during the period;

(*iii*) what proportions of serious cases were disposed of by them during the period;

(*iv*) how many Honorary Magistrates were available for service during the period (the figures being given year by year) and how many were called?

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is a fact tha several Honorary Magistrates, whose services were available, were not calle within the last year?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why the were not so called?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

XXVIII.—(*a*) (*i*) A statement (B) giving the information for the las three years is laid on the table. Information regarding the previous tw years is not available.

(*a*) (*ii*) The total number of cases disposed of by the Honorary Magis trates during the period (1908 to 1912) year by year is given below :—

1908	...	...	...	2,115
1909	...	...	...	4,009
1910	...	...	...	2,220
1911	...	...	...	3,113
1912	...	...	...	7,166

These include all classes of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excep Sessions cases) and cases under Local Acts.

(*a*) (*iii*) A statement (C) giving the required information is laid on th table.

(*a*) (*iv*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Civil Lists for the las five years. No statistics are kept to show how many Honorary Magistrate were actually available for service during the period. The Chief Presidency Magistrate reports that all Honorary Magistrates upon whose attendanc reliance could be placed were called on to sit.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Chief Presidency Magistrate reports that it is not a fac that several Honorary Magistrates whose services were available were no called within the last year.

Statement (B) referred to in the Answers by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson Moore to Question No. XXVIII asked by the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasa Sarbadhikari at the Council meeting of the 13th March, 1913.

Days of the month	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended	Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended.
1910.			1910.		
January.			February.		
4	2	3	1	3	3
5	1	3	2	3	3
6	2	4	3	2	2
7	1	1	4	2	4
8	1	1	5	2	2
10	3	3	7	4	7
11	1	1	8	2	3
12	2	2	9	1	1
13	1	1	10	3	3
14	1	1	11	1	1
15	2	2	12	2	2
17	3	5	16	3	3
18	1	1	17	5	6
19	2	4	18	3	3
20	2	2	19	2	2
21	1	1	21	2	2
25	1	3	22	1	1
26	2	2	23	2	2
27	3	4	24	2	2
28	1	1	25	1	1
29	5	5	26	5	6
31	2	2	28	1	1

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1910.		
March.		
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	3	3
5	1	1
7	1	1
8	3	3
9	2	2
10	2	2
11	3	3
12	1	1
14	1	1
15	2	3
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	2	2
19	3	3
21	3	3
22	1	1
23	1	3
26	3	3
29	3	3
30	1	2
31	1	1
April.		
1	2	2
2	3	3
4	3	4
5	1	1
6	2	2
7	3	4
8	4	4
9	2	2
11	3	5
12	3	4
14	3	3
15	2	2
16	2	2
18	3	4
19	3	4
20	1	1
21	2	3
22	1	1
23	3	4
25	2	3
26	2	2
27	2	2
28	2	3
29	2	3
30	3	3
May.		
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1
6	2	2
9	1	1
10	3	4
11	2	3
12	2	2
13	3	3
14	1	1
16	2	3
17	2	2
18	2	2
21	2	2
23	1	2
24	3	3
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	3	3
28	3	4
31	1	1
June.		
1	3	4
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	2	2
6	5	5
7	1	1
8	3	4
9	2	2
10	3	3
11	3	4
13	3	3
14	2	2
15	4	5
16	2	2
18	2	2
20	3	4
21	4	5
22	2	2
23	2	3
25	1	1
27	4	4
28	2	2
29	1	1
30	2	2
July.		
1	1	1
2	3	3
4	4	5
5	1	1
6	3	5
7	1	1
8	2	3
9	3	5
11	2	2
12	2	3
13	1	1
14	2	2
15	3	3
16	2	2
18	2	2
19	3	4
20	2	3
21	2	3
22	3	3
23	3	6
25	2	3

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1910.		
May—*concld.*		
13	3	3
14	1	1
16	2	3
17	2	3
18	2	2
21	2	2
23	1	2
24	3	3
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	3	3
28	3	4
31	1	1
June.		
1	3	4
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	2	2
6	5	5
7	1	1
8	3	4
9	2	2
10	3	3
11	3	4
13	3	3
14	2	2
15	4	5
16	2	2
18	2	2
20	3	4
21	4	5
22	2	2
23	2	3
25	1	1
27	4	4
28	2	2
29	1	1
30	2	2
July.		
1	1	1
2	3	3
4	4	5
5	1	1
6	3	5
7	1	1
8	2	3
9	3	5
11	2	2
12	2	3
13	1	1
14	2	2
15	3	3
16	2	2
18	2	2
19	3	4
20	2	3
21	2	3
22	3	3
23	3	6
25	2	3

Days of the month	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended.
1910.		
July—*concld.*		
26	5	6
27	2	3
28	5	5
29	3	3
30	2	3
August.		
1	3	4
2	3	3
3	5	7
4	1	1
5	2	3
6	3	4
8	2	2
9	3	4
10	3	3
11	1	1
12	3	4
13	1	1
15	1	5
16	4	4
17	3	4
18	3	3
19	3	4
20	1	1
22	4	4
23	2	2
24	3	3
25	5	6
26	1	1
29	3	3
30	4	4
31	5	5
September.		
1	2	2
2	3	5
3	1	1
5	3	3
6	5	6
7	3	3
8	1	1
9	3	3
10	3	3
12	3	3
13	1	1
14	2	2
15	1	1
17	2	2
20	2	2
21	1	1
22	1	1
24	2	2
26	3	3
28	3	3
29	1	1
30	2	2

Days of the month	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1910.		
October.		
1	1	1
3	1	1
4	2	2
5	1	1
7	2	2
10	2	2
14	2	2
18	2	2
21	1	1
22	2	2
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
31	1	1
November.		
3	1	1
4	2	2
5	2	2
7	1	1
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	2	2
14	2	2
15	1	1
16	1	1
17	2	2
18	1	1
19	1	1
21	1	1
22	1	1
24	1	1
25	1	1
26	2	2
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	1	1
December		
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
6	1	1
8	1	1
9	1	1
10	1	1
14	1	1
15	2	2
16	1	1
17	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
23	1	1
27	2	2
30	2	2

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month	Number of Benches	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1911.		
January.		
3	1	1
4	1	1
6	2	2
9	1	1
10	1	1
13	1	1
17	1	1
19		
21	1	1
23	2	2
24	1	1
25	1	1
27	2	2
28	2	2
31	1	1
February.		
1	1	1
2	3	3
3	1	1
6	1	1
7	2	2
9	2	2
10	1	1
11	2	2
13	1	1
14	1	1
16	1	1
17	2	2
21	1	1
23	2	2
24	1	1
25	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
March.		
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	1	1
4	1	1
6	1	1
7	2	2
8	1	1
9	2	2
13	1	1
16	2	2
17	2	2
18	1	1
20	2	2
21	1	1
23	1	1
24	1	2
25	2	2
27	1	1
29	1	1
30	1	1
31.	1	1

Days of the month	Number of Benches	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1911.		
April.		
3	1	1
4	3	3
5	2	2
6	1	1
7	2	2
8	2	2
10	1	1
11	2	2
12	2	2
13	2	2
14	2	2
15	2	2
17	2	2
18	2	2
19	2	2
20	2	2
21	1	1
22	2	2
24	2	2
25	2	2
26	2	2
27	2	2
28	2	2
May.		
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	1	1
4	3	3
5	2	2
8	2	2
9	2	2
10	2	2
11	1	1
12	3	3
13	2	2
15	1	1
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	2	2
19	1	1
20	1	1
22	2	2
24	2	2
25	2	2
26	1	1
27	1	1
29	2	2
30	2	2
31	1	1
June.		
1	1	1
2	1	1
5	2	2
6	3	3
8	2	2
9	2	2
12	2	2
13	2	4
14	2	2
15	2	2
16	3	3

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended.
1911.		
June—*concld.*		
17	2	3
19	1	1
20	2	2
21	2	2
23	3	3
24	3	3
26	2	2
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	3	3
July.		
1	2	3
3	1	1
4	2	2
5	1	1
6	2	2
7	3	3
8	2	2
10	2	2
11	3	3
12	1	1
13	3	3
14	3	4
15	2	2
17	3	3
19	1	1
20	3	3
21	4	5
22	1	1
24	2	2
25	3	3
26	2	2
27	4	4
28	1	1
29	3	3
31	1	1
August.		
1	3	3
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	3	7
5	2	2
7	2	2
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	3	3
12	4	5
13	1	1
15	1	1
16	3	3
18	1	1
19	2	2
21	2	2
22	3	3
23	2	2
24	3	3
25	1	2
26	2	2
28	1	1

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended.
1911.		
August—*concld.*		
29	1	1
30	1	1
September.		
2	2	3
4	1	1
5	3	3
6	2	2
8	2	2
9	1	1
11	2	2
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	1	1
15	2	3
16	2	3
18	1	1
19	2	2
20	1	1
21	1	1
23	1	1
28	3	3
October.		
3	3	3
6	2	2
8	1	1
10	2	2
12	1	1
14	2	3
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
23	1	1
24	1	2
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	2	2
30	2	2
November.		
2	1	1
3	2	2
4	2	3
7	2	2
8	1	1
9	3	3
10	3	4
11	2	3
13	1	1
14	1	1
15	2	2
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	1	1
20	2	2
22	1	1
23	2	2
24	1	1

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1911.		
November—*concld.*		
25	2	2
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	1	1
30	2	2
December.		
5	3	3
6	1	1
8	2	2
11	2	2
13	1	1
14	2	2
15	1	1
16	1	1
20	1	1
21	2	2
22	1	1
28	2	2
29	2	2
1912.		
January.		
9	3	3
10	1	1
11	2	2
12	1	1
13	1	1
15	1	1
16	2	2
18	2	2
19	1	1
20	1	1
22	1	1
23	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
29	2	2
30	1	1
31	2	2
February.		
1	1	1
2	3	3
5	1	1
6	1	1
9	1	3
10	2	2
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	1	3
19	1	1
20	1	2
21	1	3
22	1	1
24	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	2	2

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1912.		
March.		
1	1	1
5	1	3
6	2	2
7	1	1
9	1	1
11	1	2
14	1	1
15	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
21	2	2
25	1	1
26	2	2
28	2	2
30	3	3
April.		
2	1	1
4	2	2
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
12	1	1
15	1	1
16	2	2
18	2	3
22	3	3
23	1	1
24	1	1
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
30	1	1
May.		
1	1	1
2	2	2
6	1	1
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
13	2	2
14	1	1
15	2	2
17	1	1
18	1	1
20	1	1
21	1	1
22	1	1
23	1	1
25	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
30	2	3
June.		
1	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month.	Number of Benches	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1912.		
June—*concld.*		
6	1	1
7	1	1
8	1	2
10	1	1
11	2	2
12	2	2
13	1	1
15	1	1
17	2	2
18	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
21	1	1
22	2	3
24	2	2
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	2	3
July.		
1	2	2
2	1	1
3	1	2
4	1	1
5	2	2
6	1	2
8	1	1
9	1	1
10	2	2
11	1	2
12	1	1
13	1	1
15	1	1
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	2	3
19	1	1
20	1	1
22	1	1
25	2	2
26	2	3
27	3	4
30	3	3
August.		
1	2	2
3	1	1
5	1	1
6	1	1
7	1	1
8	1	1
10	1	1
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	2	2
15	2	3
19	2	2
20	3	4
21	1	3
22	2	2

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended.
1912.		
August—*concld.*		
23	1	1
24	2	3
26	2	2
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	2	3
September.		
2	2	2
3	1	1
5	1	1
6	2	2
7	2	3
9	2	2
10	2	1
11	2	2
12	3	3
14	2	2
16	2	2
17	1	1
18	2	3
19	3	4
20	5	7
21	1	1
24	1	1
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
29	2	2
30	2	2
October.		
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	4	8
5	2	3
7	1	1
8	1	1
9	1	1
11	3	4
12	2	2
14	1	1
16	2	2
21	2	3
24	3	4
29	2	2
30	1	3
November.		
1	1	1
2	2	4
4	1	1
5	3	3
6	1	1
7	2	3
11	2	4
12	1	1
13	1	2
14	2	2
15	2	2

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Days of the month.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates attended
1912.		
November—*concld.*		
16	1	1
21	1	1
23	2	2
25	2	2
26	2	2
27	3	4
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	2	2
December.		
2	1	1
3	2	3
4	1	1
5	2	3
6	1	2
7	1	1
9	1	1
11	1	1
12	3	4
13	2	2
14	1	2
16	3	4
17	2	2
18	2	3
21	3	4
23	1	1
27	2	2
30	2	2

STATEMENT (C) REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XXVIII THE HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 13TH MARCH, 1913.

STATEMENT C.

Proportion of Serious Cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates duri the last five years.

YEAR.	Class of Magistrates	Cases disposed of	Cases under Local Acts, including section 283, Indian Penal Code.	Cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding section 283.	Proportion between (*a*) and (*b*) in column 5.	Percen cases Hon Magi
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1908 ...	Stipendiary Magistrates ...	27,059	23,276	3,783(*b*)	1 : 5·39	
	Single-sitting Honorary Magistrates	1,915	1,378	527 (*a*)		
	Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	200	36	164 (*a*)		
	Total ...	29,174	24,690	4,484		
1909 ...	Stipendiary Magistrates ...	40,241	36,130	4,111 (*b*)	1 : 2·83	
	Single-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	3,921	2,543	1,378 (*a*)		
	Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	88	15	73 (*a*)		
	Total ...	44,250	38,688	5,562		
1910 ...	Stipendiary Magistrates ...	41,259	37,487	3,772 (*b*)	1 6·84	1
	Single-sitting Honorary Magistrates	2,131	1,656	475 (*a*)		
	Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	89	13	76 (*a*)		
	Total ...	43,479	39,156	4,323		
1911 ...	Stipendiary Magistrates ...	50,680	46,023	4,657 (*b*)	1 : 7·96	1
	Single-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	3,073	2,518	555 (*a*)		
	Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	40	10	30 (*a*)		
	Total ...	53,793	48,551	5,242		
1912 ...	Stipendiary Magistrates ...	78,870	73,938	4,932 (*b*)	1 : 11·41	8
	Single-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	7,096	6,725	371 (*a*)		
	Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrates.	70	9	61 (*a*)		
	Total ...	86,036	80,672	5,364		

The Calcutta Burial Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1913; The Calcutta Municipal (Loans) Bill, 1913.

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Lyon.*]

GENERAL AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1899.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXIX.—(*a*) Does the Government intend to introduce a Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, as a whole? If so, when?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that Mr. C. F. Payne has for many months past been engaged in drafting such a Bill as is mentioned in Question (*a*)? If so, how long has he been so engaged?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

XXIX.—(*a*) The question of amending the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, is under the consideration of Government. Government expects to be in a position shortly to consult the principal public bodies concerned as to the main principles involved in the amendment, but after their views have been received it will take some time to put the final proposals of Government in the shape of a Bill and to get the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to its introduction. The matter, therefore, has not advanced sufficiently far for Government to say when the Bill will be introduced in Council.

(*b*) Mr. Payne has been on special duty in connection with the question since 15th October last.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE CALCUTTA BURIAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 14 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889, be taken into consideration.

He said :—

"MY LORD,—No opposition has been evinced to this Bill, and the Select Committee have presented an unanimous report. The only changes which they have introduced into the Bill have been some small ones which are intended to carry out more fully and clearly the intentions of the promoters of the Bill. In these circumstances, I do not wish to detain the Council any longer, and I beg to move that the report be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (LOANS) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti moved that, in view of the fact that a Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, as a whole, is expected to be introduced in this Council at an early date, the consideration of the Bill to amend the provisions of that Act relating to loans be postponed *sine die*, and that the provisions of the latter Bill be embodied in the former Bill.

He said :—

"The object of the Bill is to amend a portion of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, *viz.*, Chapter X, relating to the constitution of the Sinking Fund for the repayment of Calcutta Municipal loans. In moving for leave to introduce this Bill on the 5th March last, the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill stated that all parties concerned were agreed that legislation was necessary to provide against what he called the defective constitution of the Sinking Fund. It may be conceded at once that the Corporation agreed that steps should be taken to make good the shortage that had already accrued in the Sinking Fund as well as to prevent its

accrual in future. If the Draft Bill stopped there, the occasion for thi Resolution might have been obviated. The Draft Bill, however, proposes t introduce certain modifications which are novel in character and which run counter to the declared intentions of the Government. I refer to the attemp to make 'the term of the loan and the period of indebtedness to' coincide. This coincidence of the two periods had been avoided by the Legislature in 1881, 1889 and 1899, and there is high authority in favour of the soundness of this course. In the financial circles of Europe and America periods o repayment are not fixed arbitrarily, but on the equated life of the work Looking nearer home, we find that the objections to such coincidence were fully explained by the Corporation to the Government in 1910 and that such objections were considered to be well founded by the Government o Sir Edward Baker, as would appear from the letter (Municipal No. 1213 M. dated 16th August 1910), which was sent by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta. After that expression of opinion the Corporation could not have reasonably conceived that the feature which had been condemned in 1910 would be attempted to be introduced in the latter end of 1912. But nevertheless that is what has taken place when the Draft Bill was sent to the Corporation towards the end of last year: the Corporation found that this objectionable feature, *viz.*, to make the period of repayment of a loan coincide with the period of repayment of the debentures of that loan, was sought to be introduced. The Corporation thereupon and on the 19th February last expressed an opinion that 'the time at their disposal for the careful consideration of the Bill was too limited' and they therefore desired 'that legislation for the present should be confined to the prevention of the accrual in future of shortages in the Sinking Fund and to making compulsory the contributions by the Corporation towards the deficit which has already accrued," and they proposed that 'the other amendments to Chapter X should be taken up when the Act as a whole comes under the review of the Legislative Council.' The reply of the Government to this modest request of the Corporation was characteristic. Of course it was 'unable to accept this proposal.' And why? 'Because the matter had been under discussion with the Corporation for three years.' But, as I have already tried to show, this statement is not accurate. So far as I have been able to gather, the most important provision as to the coincidence of the periods had never been under discussion—since the 16th August, 1910, until the draft Bill was circulated to the Corporation towards the end of the year 1912. Another reason for the rejection of the proposal of the Corporation was that any such change in the character of the Bill could not be made without reference to the Government of India and the Secretary of State: and as any such 'reference would prevent the introduction of the Bill during the cold weather session of legislation,' it could not be allowed to stand over.

"My Lord, this is an argument and an attitude that does not commend itself to the public. Is that the way to meet a representation from a public body like the Corporation of Calcutta?

"Is this the way to put into the Statute-book of the land a provision of law which is urged by competent authorities to be not only inequitable but also to be financially unsound? Is it any answer to this request for time, on the part of the Corporations to hint that the Government of India may be unwilling to sanction any further loan until the Act has been amended as proposed? That would be reducing the activites of this Council to a farce. For if the Government of India do not see its way to leave a matter of this kind to the judgment of this Council and to give effect to such judgment in the way suggested by this Council, then what is the use of our meeting and discussing the provisions of a Bill and what is the use of any Select Committee? The Government of India has to say that it will not sanction anything except a particular course, and this Council will be forced to give effect to it. If that is the intendment of the letter No. 518 M., dated 25th February, 1913, from the Government of Bengal to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, then I for one strongly protest against it as it tends to interfere with the legislative independence of this Council within its own scope. I resent any attempt to coerce this Council as it were to take a particular course, because any other

[*Mr. Chakravarti; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

course, however just and however reasonable, may not, it is assumed, commend itself to the Government of India. The last reason in its own support is that the full consideration of this "*a very important* chapter on finance" might be neglected by the public if taken up at the time when the Calcutta Municipal Act as a whole comes under review. But what opportunity has so far been afforded the public to consider "this very important chapter on finance"? The Bill was published in the Calcutta Gazette only on the 26th February last. That does not show any very great regard for public opinion.

"Be that as it may, it is a matter of common knowledge that it is in the contemplation of the Government to introduce into this Council before long a Bill dealing with the Calcutta Corporation as a whole and that Mr. C. F. Payne has been entrusted to prepare a draft Bill for the purpose which, even if not quite ready yet, must surely be nearing its completion. We find that Mr. Payne has been occupied with it since October last, and we understand he is going home on furlough shortly. One does not see why the draft Bill, which is on the anvil and in charge of Mr. Payne, should not deal with the amendments now proposed. What possible objection can there be to this? None has been suggested. On the other hand, we find from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, to which I have already referred, that the defects in the present Municipal Act regarding the Sinking Fund were realized in 1910 when the attention of the Government was called to them. The very fact that two years have been allowed to elapse since then without any steps having been taken goes to show that there cannot be any great urgency about the matter, and I am quite sure the Government would never have permitted this delay had there been any public danger. Nor has this delay caused either any tangible public loss or inconvenience.

"Apart from the fact that there is no public danger or public inconvenience if the Resolution is adopted, apart further from the fact that the Government by its own conduct and delay in the matter has shown that there is no urgency about it, one can suggest several apparent advantages in favour of the course suggested in the Resolution.

"In the first place, for obvious reasons, piece-meal legislation is always objectionable. I need hardly dilate on them. I am sure this Council will not encourage it while legislation regarding the Calcutta Corporation is impending.

"Secondly, the question of fixing the period of loans is after all a somewhat technical question and ought to be fully and properly considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson has himself admitted that there may be differences of opinion about it. It is proposed that future loans may be incurred on works other than works of a permanent nature; next, there is the question of the appreciation of land values as time goes on. Then there is the question of the rate of interest payable on these loans in the future. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Corporation in the past had to pay a very much larger rate of interest on its loans than it is doing now. One may presume that as the town becomes more developed and the country is opened up the rate of interest will further go down. There are other questions of a similar technical character which have to be considered in fixing the period of loans.

"Lastly, it is always desirable in all public questions to consult public opinion and in respect of technical questions also expert opinion. It does not appear that in this case the Government has consulted either. While the Resolution, if carried, will enable the Government to do this, it will undoubtedly not cause any inconvenience and will not prejudicially affect either the interest of the Government or of the Corporation or of the public. Moreover, it will enable this Council and the public to view the provisions of the proposed Act as a whole and thus reduce the possibility of having inconsistent or contradictory provisions about the same matter. I therefore move the Resolution standing in my name."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur moved that, with a view to ascertaining the correct *data* on which the contribution from the revenues

of the Corporation of Calcutta to the Sinking Fund of its loans should b fixed, the Government should appoint a Committee of experts to inquire int and report upon—

(*a*) the life of all the works of the Corporation financed out of the loa funds since 1881 (the year in which the contribution of th Corporation to the Sinking Fund was fixed at 1 *per cent.* by th Legislature), and

(*b*) the life of all such other works as are in contemplation to b financed out of the loan funds in future ;

and that, until the report of such Committee is published and considered, th Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating t loans be not referred to a Select Committee.

He said :—

"My LORD,—The Calcutta Municipal Act will come up for amendment next year and piece-meal amendment of it by taking up a single chapter out of the many evokes criticism. Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Act is perhaps the only chapter which does not require extensive amendment. This chapter, which relates to loans, has got one solitary defect.

"The existing law provides that as soon as the debentures of any loan fall due on a certain date, the Corporation shall draw the accumulations in the common Sinking Fund to repay the debenture-holders, as far as the amount of accumulations is sufficient, and the balance is to be paid by raising fresh loans in the market. On the latter sum 1 *per cent.* contribution is continued, whereas no interest can be paid into the Sinking Fund for the former. The money withdrawn from the unmatured Sinking Fund should be deemed as money borrowed from it, and 4 *per cent.* must be paid as interest for its steady growth. But the difficulty has arisen from the defect which I shall explain in a few words : In section 135 (3) it is stated that if any part of the Sinking Fund is applied in paying off any part of a loan before the prescribed period, the interest which would otherwise have been payable on such part of the loan shall be paid into the Sinking Fund. Now there has been a *loan* and *debenture of a loan*. If it had been clearly expressed in the Act that if any part of the Sinking Fund is applied for repayment of debentures of a loan at the end of the period of their currency, but before the period of maturity of a loan, *i.e.*, 47 years, interest shall be paid into the Sinking Fund on money withdrawn for payment to debenture-holders ; the intention of the Legislature would have been clear and the chapter free from defect. The intention of the Legislature in section 135 (3) was to provide for the continuance of 1 *per cent.* contribution to the Sinking Fund as well as additional payment of interest on the money withdrawn from the unmatured Sinking Fund for repayment of debentures. But that intention has been obscured by the defective wording of that section. Annual payment of 1 *per cent.* contribution from the revenues of the Corporation to the Sinking Fund by regular investment of its accumulation will grow to a sufficient sum to pay up that loan at the end of 47 years. Although the statutory period of a loan is 47 years, the Corporation have issued debentures of loans for a period considerably less, namely, 30, 20 and 15 years only with a view to leave themselves unfettered to reduce the rate of interest from time to time. In this way they succeeded during the last 40 years in reducing the rate of interest of their debentures from 6 to 5 to 4 *per cent.* and even to 3½ *per cent.*

"My Lord, notwithstanding this disability to which I have referred, the Corporation is, however, making a voluntary contribution to the full amount of interest on the money withdrawn from the Sinking Fund to make up the deficit. They have paid up to date nearly 5½ lakhs of rupees on this account, and will continue to do so till the Sinking Fund matures to the full amount of the loan. There is, therefore, no urgent necessity of hasty legislation. The solvency and constitution of the Sinking Fund will be placed on a sound footing if the intention of the Legislature were clearly expressed by a proper wording of the section. Although this fact is admitted, yet the Bill goes

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

considerably beyond the necessity of the case. Several new provisions have been inserted. The most important of them relates to the withdrawal of the statutory provision of 1 *per cent.*, and leaving the rate and contribution to the Sinking Fund to be determined by the Government. The Government may fix it at 2 *per cent.* or at any other rate, and there will be no statutory check on its discretion. It is clear from the Bill that the Government will ordinarily make a loan run for 30 years—a period which has been taken to coincide with the currency of debentures—and this will necessarily raise the rate of contribution to over 2 *per cent.*

"Before the year 1881 the Sinking Fund contribution was 2 *per cent.* But after careful consideration and due deliberation the Government of India, on the representation of the Corporation backed by the recommendation of the Local Government, consented to the reduction of 2 *per cent.* to 1 *per cent.* When the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act came up in 1881, the Hon'ble Member (Kristodas Pal) in introducing the Bill thus observed:—

'The next important point was to reduce the contribution to the Sinking Fund from 2 to 1 *per cent.* on loans raised from the public. The principle involved in this contribution was that the present generation was practically made to bear the whole cost of the improvements; it was proposed that the cost of improvements of a permanent character should be equally divided between the present generation and posterity, and with that view it was proposed to reduce the contribution to the Sinking Fund.' At the first reading of the Bill he dwelt on this subject in the following terms:—'Power was given by another section to the Commissioners to set apart annually, in respect of future loans for the drainage and water-supply of the town, 1 *per cent.* on the total amount of the loans as a Sinking Fund for the repayment of the loans. He had explained to the Council that, under the existing law, the Commissioners were required to assign 2 *per cent.* as contribution to the Sinking Fund, but that contribution necessitated increased taxation, and unnecessarily threw a heavy burden on the present generation of rate-payers. The Commissioners therefore represented to the Government that it would be both reasonable and equitable that the liability should be divided between the present generation and posterity, and that the contribution to the Sinking Fund should therefore be reduced from 2 to 1 *per cent.* The Government of Bengal had acceded to that representation of the Municipal Commissioners, and supported it in a letter to the Government of India on the subject. I will quote here the letter of the Local Government to the Government of India on the subject:—

'The Corporation are now considering a scheme for largely increasing the supply of the water and extending it to the suburbs. The work in contemplation will be of such a nature as to last long beyond the present generation. The drainage works, too, are essentially of a permanent nature, and their benefits will extend to posterity. Municipal taxation in Calcutta is very high, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that any increase in the rates would seriously interfere with the progress of the town. In the suburbs taxation is also high, and it is represented that, if the rate to be levied is to include provision for a 2 *per cent.* Sinking Fund contribution, the scheme will probably have to be abandoned. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make provision in the amending Act for a Sinking Fund contribution of 1 *per cent.* only on all public loans raised for water-supply on the understanding that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta determine to lay a new 62-inch main conduit from Pultah, and he would make a similar provision in regard to loans for drainage works. He trusts the Government of India will signify their approval of this measure.'

"The attitude of the Local Government in the past with reference to this Sinking Fund question was one of sympathy with the Corporation, as will appear from the observations of Sir Alexander (then Hon'ble Mr.) Mackenzie's speech in 1881 which I quote:—'It would be remembered that the Calcutta Municipality had made repeated efforts to get some reduction of the burden

imposed on the present generation of tax-payers on account of the drainage and water-supply of the town, and the Government of Bengal had consistently supported the Municipality in those endeavours.'

"From the extracts I had read, it is clear that the Government was convinced that works executed out of loan funds not only benefited the present generation, but also the future generations of rate-payers, and therefore fixed the Sinking Fund contribution at 1 *per cent.* in order that rate-payers of 47 years shall successively contribute their respective quota to make up the total cost of the works. In 1888, when the Act was further amended, Sir Henry Harrison, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, emphasized this principle by giving it a wider application by fixing 1 *per cent.* as contribution to the Sinking Fund for all loans. It is true there was no discussion on this point at the time, but as the proposal emanated from the Government and as everybody agreed there was no discussion.

"My Lord, what has transpired since to necessitate a legislation which is subversive of the principles accepted both by the Government and the representative of the people as sound? I have already shown that only one section requires to be amended to enable the Corporation to make up the deficit in the fund. There is no occasion for a measure to do away with the statutory provision of the contribution of 1 *per cent.* to the Sinking Fund. My Lord, it was the watchful expert financial adviser of the Corporation, its able and experienced Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambara Mukherjee, C.I.E., who was the first to draw attention to the deficit and to suggest how to make it up. The Corporation is making up the deficit by regular payments. They have acted throughout in this matter honestly and frankly. The Government of Sir Edward Baker recognized this fact. In the letter of the Government of Bengal, dated the 16th August, 1910, over the signature of the Hon'ble Member who is now in charge of the Bill, His Honour clearly stated that 'there are objections to raising the Sinking Fund contribution' and that '*all that is really necessary is to ensure that the payment of the Sinking Fund shall continue whatever the currency of the loan (debentures of loan) may be; until the improved sum in the Sinking Fund is equal to the amount of the loan.*' I fail to understand, My Lord, why, instead of curing a single defect in the chapter on loans of the Municipal Act, the entire chapter which received special consideration at the hands of such eminent financiers as Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Bengal and of Sir John Strachey of the Government of India is going to be recast in a way that will reverse the sound constitution of the Sinking Fund as approved by them. As Mr. Payne, the Acting Chairman, observed in his note on this question, 'the present provision of 1 *per cent.* Sinking Fund was decided upon after much argument, and it does not appear to be advisable to go back upon it.' Mr. Gauntlett held similar views. He said that 'the burden of the loan is regulated mainly by the Sinking Fund, and it would be a most serious reversal of the Government policy for the last 30 years if the order were now passed that the payments to the Sinking Fund are to be made at a rate which will extinguish the loan in 30 years.'

"My Lord, I venture to hope my motion will commend itself to your Excellency's Council. I submit, My Lord, that it is reasonable to ask, as prayed by the Corporation, that there should be an inquiry as to the durability or life of various kinds of work of a permanent nature which have been executed from loans funds since 1881, when the 1 *per cent.* contribution was fixed as a guiding principle in cases of contribution to the Sinking Fund. This will also show whether the Government or the Legislature in the past has erred or arrived at a correct basis. This will also satisfy the Corporation and the rate-payers at large, and above all this will proclaim the justice and fair-mindedness of the Government. I am sure that the Government has an open mind in this matter, and it is farthest from its intention to arbitrarily abolish 1 *per cent.* and substitute 2 *per cent.* I am sure if the Government found that rate-payers of 50 years enjoyed benefits accruing from the loan works, they would divide the burden not only among rate-payers of 30 years, but also among rate-payers of the remaining 20 years. It is

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Stephenson.*]

essentially necessary, therefore, that a thorough inquiry should be made by a Committee as to the life of works executed out of loan funds. Following the reasonable basis adopted by experts in England, the equated life of the works done out of loan funds ought to regulate the period of repayment of loan.

"My Lord, what is a matter of greater surprise is that the Bill not only abolishes 1 *per cent.* Sinking Fund in respect of future loans, but gives it a retrospective effect to the recent loans raised under the present Act. In clause 139 of the Bill it is provided that in respect of every loan taken by the Corporation after 31st March, 1912, and before the commencement of the Calcutta Municipal Loans Act of 1913, the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund shall be a sum which accumulated at compound interest shall be sufficient to pay off the loan in 30 years. My Lord, 34 lakhs have been borrowed under the present Act on a 30 years debenture since March, 1912. The Corporation are paying Rs. 34,000, being 1 *per cent.* contribution to the Sinking Fund, as provided in the present Act. But as soon as the Bill is passed into law a little over 2 *per cent.*, amounting to Rs. 71,182, will have to be contributed with retrospective effect annually from the revenues to the Sinking Fund. Thus the difference of Rs. 37,182 is the additional sum required to be paid from the revenues, which, if left free, would admit an additional borrowing of Rs. 7,43,000 for the permanent improvement of the town. If the period of loan, as is contemplated, is reduced from 17 to 30 years for all loans not only, as I have explained, in this case, but also in all other cases a much larger contribution will have to be made from the revenues and the permanent improvement of the town will be seriously retarded. The items comprised in 34 lakhs loan, to which I have referred, are mostly water-supply drainage works and acquisition of land. The Government in 1881 considered that as these works would last long beyond the present generation, the contribution in respect of loan for these works should be reduced from 2 to 1 *per cent.* But to-day to our misfortune that wise and far-sighted policy is to be reversed, and the contribution is raised from 1 to over 2 *per cent.* And this happens at a time when 2 *per cent.* of the revenues of the Corporation is annually diverted to the Calcutta Improvement Trust which to-day amounts to nearly 8 lakhs.

"My Lord, unhappily for the rate-payers of Calcutta, there had been a controversy with the Trustees of the Sinking Fund regarding the appropriation of the accumulations of the Sinking Fund for repayment of debentures on due date. I need not dwell on that controversy. Suffice it to say that our hon'ble and learned colleague, Mr. Sinha, advised that the Corporation was entitled to repay the debenture-holders from the accumulations in the Sinking Fund, and that view was upheld by the Hon'ble High Court. An impression may go abroad that this piece of legislation has something to do with that controversy which it is the interest of Government to avoid.

"My Lord, the Bill has not sufficiently been published for criticism and examination by the public. No public body has been consulted, nor the Corporation had sufficient time to consider it in all its details. The people fervently hope your Lordship will stay the further progress of the Bill, and will direct full and ample publicity be given to it, and invite public opinion on the same.

"My Lord, knowing well the sympathy and love of justice which have already marked the short period of your Lordship's administration in Bengal and which have created a profound faith and confidence in the wisdom and benevolence of Government, I feel emboldened to appeal to Your Excellency to postpone the Bill with a view to making a thorough inquiry into the matter and also to consult public opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson moved that the Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating to loans be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, the Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukherji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Apear, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock, and the mover, with

[*Mr. Stephenson: Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Apcar; The President.*]

instructions to complete their report in time for presentation to the Council on the 26th March, 1913.

He said—

"Your Excellency,—I beg to move that the Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating to loans, be referred to a Select Committee and, in doing so, I would ask your Excellency's permission to add two names to the printed list of the members of the Select Committee in the List of Business. At the time this was drawn up it was not anticipated that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha would be able to give us his valuable assistance. He has since consented to do so. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald will, it is anticipated, take my place in a short time. In these circumstances, I desire to add these two names."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord,—May I rise to a point of order? Is the hon'ble gentleman in order in moving this motion at this stage?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord,—I desire to speak on the motion of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Chakravarti. I hope that I shall have an opportunity of doing so."

THE PRESIDENT said :—

"On the point of order, I have a little difficulty in answering, for I do not know what procedure you have been accustomed to follow in the past. I was asked to adopt what seems to me a curious line. I was told that it would be convenient to Hon'ble Members and would lead to a saving of time. I was asked to allow all the three motions to be moved at once and discussed together so that every Member might have an opportunity of speaking on the whole subject from every point of view. I did not know that Hon'ble Mr. Apcar desired to speak on the motions separately. Perhaps it would be convenient that Mr. Stephenson should not move his Resolution until after Mr. Apcar has spoken. Presumably at the end of the discussion Mr. Chakrabarti will reply and then Rai Radha Charan Pal and then Mr. Stephenson."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord,—With all due deference, may I submit that if my learned and hon'ble friend's motion is carried, there will be no necessity in the present day to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, and that is the reason why I desire to speak now. I think it will be an advantage and will lead to a saving of time,—unless the matter is settled and there is no hope of my hon'ble and learned friend's motion being carried—if it be decided as a preliminary question whether the matter should be postponed or whether a reference to the Select Committee should be made."

THE PRESIDENT said :—

"I think I understand the matter now. I was asked to adopt a procedure which was proposed for the convenience of the hon'ble mover of the second resolution. But, in strict order, I consider Mr. Apcar is perfectly right. We shall take the resolution separately."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"May I speak now?"

THE PRESIDENT—

"Yes."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord,—I welcome my hon'ble and learned friend's resolution, and I congratulate him on his initiative in bringing it forward. It should not be regarded as a dilatory motion. There are the strongest grounds for its acceptance, and I submit that it deserves to succeed on its own merits. The Corporation failed in their application for a postponement: for what good

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

reasons I confess I have been unable to appreciate. But now that my hon'ble and learned friend's motion is independently made in open Council, I earnestly appeal to your Lordship to accede to it.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has introduced it as a simple and innocent measure, to which there can be no ground for opposition. My Lord, the Bill, it is true, as framed, would appear to be as it has been described—to the uninformed. But I seriously say that it deals with the most complex questions, and it is subversive of the recognized principles of municipal finance. The Corporation moreover are at issue in every particular, except the necessity for making good the shortage for which we cannot be held to blame, and for the slight amendment of the law required to provide against that difficulty in the future. These difficulties can easily be met by a tentative and interlocutory measure passed in the current session of this Council, pending the consideration of the amendments of the Municipal Law as a whole.

"I have just now been asked by hon'ble friends sitting near me whether there is any urgency in this matter. There is absolutely no urgency. The next loan is not payable until 1915. I think I am right in saying, and if I am wrong, the Hon'ble Member in charge, who is one of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Corporation, who also is present, will correct me, that there are no less than 10 lakhs in the Sinking Fund. We are now paying 5 lakhs annually to the Sinking Fund, and in addition to the circumstances I have mentioned to the Council we voluntarily and spontaneously are paying so much annually as is required into a special reserve Fund to make good the shortage in the Sinking Fund. The public cannot in any way be endangered; on the contrary, there is ample provision to protect the debenture holders, and the public do not look to the Sinking Fund as their security—the security is the rates and taxes of this city, which surely is large enough to pay for any shortage there is or is likely to occur.

"My Lord, let it be understood that I am actuated by no motive personal to myself. The Bill, if passed, cannot cause me any harm. But I can easily perceive that if it becomes law in its present form, it will touch many very closely, and it certainly will seriously affect the poorer classes of the rate-payers who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of Calcutta. The Corporation, who may be trusted to know their position best, seriously fear that the passing of this Bill must lead to additional taxation. The Indian Members here in Council know very well that an additional annual payment of even Rs. 10 is a hardship to a very large number of rate-payers. This will account, my Lord, for the persistence and earnestness of our opposition.

"I do not know who is responsible for the proposals contained in the Bill. We, however, know that they are not in harmony with the views of the Government of Bengal which were communicated to the Corporation so late as in August, 1910, by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and I cannot believe that the present proposals could have either emanated from or are being pressed on by, your Lordship's Government. I, of course, do not for a moment suggest that with whomsoever the responsibility there has been a desire wilfully to disregard public interests. That is unthinkable and impossible. But it does occur to me that the framers of this Bill have been labouring under a misconception. That misapprehension exists as to the effects of the proposals made in the Bill as I could easily show if time be permitted in speaking to the resolution. If a postponement is granted and time is given for a reconsideration of the whole question, I feel that cause for much dissatisfaction will not come into existence.

"If your Lordship will permit me, I will refer to the manner of proceeding in England. I hold in my hand a Parliamentary Blue Book issued in 1909, which may have a familiar appearance in some quarters. It deals with the very questions that are now agitating the Government and the Corporation. These questions were considered in England to be of sufficient difficulty and importance for a reference to a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1909 to inquire and report on them. The Select Committee proceeded to make a most careful inquiry and investigation and examined and

cross-examined all the most skilled experts in the land, and arrived at most valuable report which is regarded as the highest authority on t subject for local bodies in England. The Corporation rely in their suppo on the report and proceedings of this Parliamentary Committee. A yet—it is incredible but it is true—the Government are at issue wi us on this question. The Members of the House of Commons have ha the advantage of the labour of their Select Committee and of this valual Parliamentary Book for their information and guidance. And what, contrast, is the position of the Hon'ble Members of this Council? I feel to be a difficulty in any discussion on this Bill that Hon'ble Membe necessarily are unfamiliar with the subject; and what opportunities hav been offered to them to acquire information and knowledge on the mo intricate questions that are involved? They have received nothing at th hands of Government but the conclusions of those responsible for the ne proposal—conclusions in the form of a Bill already drafted, which wa introduced only last week. Now, if your Lordship will not grant a postpone ment, a reference to the Select Committee of this Council will be made to-da And that Committee will consider a Bill introduced by Government, claus by clause, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Member in charge who committed in favour of the measure, although he had intimated very differen views to the Corporation on the principal point in this Bill. He will have a official majority to support him, and even the Hon'ble Member, the Chairma of the Corporation, I am sure very regretfully, will vote with the officials. Is not an anomalous position, my Lord, when he has been the mouthpiece of th Corporation in all their representations, that he, the Head of the Corporation cannot support to-day even his own views when they are in sympathy wit the Corporation? My Lord, I have had experience in the past. I am no speaking without proper knowledge and information. I submit that it i at all events, a subject deserving of very serious consideration by you Lordship's Government. My Lord, by the terms of the Resolution this reporo must be completed by the 26th of the current month of March. The interva to the 26th does not really give us even a full time until that date. It is no difficult to see that we shall be occupied in Council for some three days on th Resolutions on the Financial Statement, and there will be the Easte holidays intervening. It will be impossible to do myself or my subject justice I am not an expert on the question, and the strain on me in endeavourin to understand the intricacies of a most difficult subject is very great, but do not seek any concession for my personal convenience. I support th resolution for a postponement, and we are entitled, I respectfully say, t obtain it, in the public interest.

"My Lord, in a measure that is of importance to the citizens of Calcutt the public have not been invited to give their opinions. It is true that th Bill was published in the Calcutta Gazette, but only on the 26th of Februar last, and who keeps looking into the folds of a Government Gazette searchin for possible trouble and least of all from a legislative measure relatin to municipal loans? And when seen, since it has been framed and indee has been introduced as an innocent and simple measure, it would no be properly understood until attention was drawn to the risks underlyin it. I venture to say it is not innocent and simple. I seriously say tha if my hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Sinha, with all his legal acumen an natural perspicacity and quickness who was instructed to appear in the Hig Court on a question arising on this Sinking Fund, I say if he were calle upon to speak to-day, I would feel inclined to challenge him to do so withou special preparation. I am sorry that he is not present, and I cannot get hi testimony on which I believe I could rely in my support.

"The first in point of time to discover the defect in the law and th shortage in the Sinking Fund which has arisen owing to an omission in the Act, was the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nilambara Mukharji, t whose zeal and unremitting toil in their interests the citizens of Calcutta owe so much. This was in the year 1910. The Corporation submitted their views in that year to the Government of Bengal, and the Hon'ble Membe

[*Mr. Apcar; Mr. Maddox; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

in charge knows well that Sir Edward Baker's Government communicated to the Corporation that it would be an objectionable measure to meet the difficulty that had arisen by raising the Sinking Fund payments. The Corporation are, and have all along been, strongly of that opinion, and perhaps the most important of their objections is against the raising of the Sinking Fund payments, but it forms the main feature of the new policy of those responsible for this Bill.

"Are we not entitled to know on what grounds objections considered by the Government of Bengal in 1910 to be valid are at the present day ignored? And of the grounds on which the principles accepted in the Parliamentary Report to which I have referred are set aside there is not a trace. If the views of a Ruler of this Province and of a Select Committee of the House of Commons are not regarded, what chance can the Calcutta Corporation have? And yet I submit we may fairly claim serious attention to any representation of that body relating to the affairs of their administration, particularly when they have been invited to communicate them. My Lord, it is not a case in which the sovereignty of the realm depends on the passing of this Bill, and I earnestly hope, after the request has been made face to face with your Lordship's Government, that the postponement will be granted, or at least that the Bill will not be pressed further in the current session.

"And permit me, my Lord, to make this offer: If only the motion is allowed, I undertake, if your Lordship's Government will support me, to introduce and pass it through all its stages in one sitting, a Bill that will provide for all difficulties that exist regarding our loans and the slight defect in the law which really only means to make more clear and more explicit a slight obscurity that exists in the Act.

"My Lord, I wish again to say that there is no question of urgency. It must be thoroughly understood that we don't pay another loan until 1915, and we have a large sum in our Sinking Fund. The Hon'ble the Chairman of the Corporation is present here, and he will contradict me if I am wrong. The Hon'ble Member in charge, who is a Trustee of the Sinking Fund, will also correct me if it is not so, as I am speaking from memory. But I think I am right that there is no less than 40 lakhs in the Sinking Fund, and we certainly are paying now 5 lakhs annually as contribution, and besides we are voluntarily setting apart, earmarked for that purpose, a sufficient sum to make good any shortage. This shows that there is no desire on our part in the least bit to evade responsibility."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maddox said:—

"Yes, that is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—

"I am glad to find that my recollection is correct. There are 40 lakhs in our Sinking Fund. We have no call upon it until 1915. I trust that I may say without offence that I hope your Lordship's Government will not treat the Corporation as a step-child, and the interests they are charged to protect as of no account.

"I feel, my Lord, that it is necessary that a postponement should be given that a proper consideration may be given to the Bill. If it is not properly considered, this Bill will be passed in a form that will prove a serious hardship on the poorer classes of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said:—

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself with the amendments which have been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti and my friend the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

"My Lord, in view of the facts which have been elicited in the course of this discussion, a very strong case has been made out for the postponement of this Bill, and, if the Bill is postponed, there is no reason why the points which have been raised by my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, should not be taken note of and discussed.

"My Lord, there is absolutely no urgency whatsoever for the passing of the Bill, in view of the fact that you have 40 lakhs of rupees in the Sinking

Fund, and that the credit of the Corporation is as good as it has ever been. Nor is this the case alone, my Lord. The passing of this Bill will entail a heavy additional burden upon the people. The taxation, as say my friends who are experts, will have to be increased. It is a very serious matter, my Lord, that further taxation should be imposed upon the people. The maximum limit of taxation on the rate-payers has been reached, and any further burden would be the last straw on the camel's back. Therefore, so far from their being any urgency, it seems to me that the facts of the case point to exactly the opposite conclusion. If the Bill be passed, there is a prospect of additional taxation, and certainly, my Lord, the rate-payers of Calcutta ought to be permitted to look about them, and ought to be permitted to consider the matter themselves before this Council passes a Bill of this magnitude. There are the various public bodies, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association and the British Indian Association. All these various bodies represent the tax-payers in one form or other. My Lord, surely their advice is necessary, and, in a matter of this kind involving fresh taxation, it seems to be that it is the imperative duty of your Excellency's Government to take their advice before this Bill is passed into law.

"We have been told, in fact I may say that we have been given the assurance, that the Calcutta Municipal Act is about to be amended. Well, Sir, if this is the case, I think this matter ought to be dropped in view of the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act. My Lord, I here rely upon precedent.

"In 1897 the Calcutta Corporation approached the Government with a small proposal for the modification of the schedule relating to license fees. The Government took some little time to consider this proposal, and, when the matter was ripe for action, there came the further proposal that the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation should be amended. This little Bill was suspended. It was not persevered with, and it was incorporated in the Calcutta Municipal Act. Therefore, my Lord, here is precedent upon which we can rely, and precedents, I think, which are not only established upon fact.

"My Lord, I do not think there is any valid ground in the suggestion that has been made that the Government of India may object if we press modification to the present Bill. We are here to do our duty, and although the Government of India may object, we have to press our view of the matter upon the Government of India, and I venture to think that if a strong unanimous opinion goes forth from this Council, the Government of India will see its way to a modification of its views. However that may be, my Lord, after the strong expression of opinion that has been elicited from this side of the house at any rate, and which I am sure is shared by the members of this Council, I hope the Bill will not be passed.

"I hope that it will be given to the public to consider a matter of this magnitude which involves the prospect of additional taxation on the over-burdened rate-payers of Calcutta, and on their behalf and in their name I most earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to consent to a postponement of this Bill for further consideration and for further advice and further consultation with the important public bodies which represent the interests of the rate-payers."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"I rise to support the motion made by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti, that the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill be postponed and that it be considered when the Calcutta Municipal Act will be recast. My first objection is against piece-meal legislation. Such legislation can never be justified on any sound principle. It would seem that the principles underlying this Bill are subversive not only of sound finance, but that no attempt has been made to deal effectively with the defects of previous Acts. The question of providing for expenditure on account of works of a permanent nature out of loans and the means adopted for repayment have always been difficult problems. The Sinking Fund

harges on account of loans payable by the Corporation was 2 *per cent.* on ach loan up to 1881, when the Government of Sir Ashley Eden, agreeing ith the Calcutta Corporation, decided that 2 *per cent.* was too high regard- ng the nature of the permanent works usually undertaken by the Calcutta orporation, and therefore inequitable so far as the present rate-payers are oncerned, the rate-payers of a future period mainly benefiting from the orks. The Government, therefore, fixed 1 *per cent.* as the Sinking Fund harges. But the period for which a loan was contracted was not to exceed 0 years, and actually was in many cases less than the statutory fixed period. his limitation of the period of loan to 30 years was fixed, it would seem, nite arbitrarily and with a desire simply to terminate the indebtedness of he Corporation at all costs after 30 years, but the legislators did not try o find out whether 1 *per cent.* Sinking Fund charges would repay the oan after 30 years. In the present Bill also no reason is adduced as to hy all loans should be liquidated after 30 years, no matter whether the fe of the works for which the loan is contracted may be taken to be say 00 years or 50 years or 10 years only. The question of fixing the term f a loan for the Corporation of Calcutta can only be decided after a thorough quiry by a Committee which would have to find out not only the average fe of the permanent works undertaken by the Corporation, say, after an xamination of all the loan works executed by the Corporation within the ast 30 years, but also must have a clear idea of the present and of the ossible future condition of the money market. Unless you can work out hat the term of a loan of the Corporation should be, it is clearly undesirable o legislate on the matter and to fix the Sinking Fund charges. Probably to void these difficulties the present Bill leaves much that was previously mbodied in the statute to executive order, and the new provision to allow xpenditure on works not of a permanent nature out of loan funds seems to ave been added in order simply to lessen the average life of works executed om loan works and the terms of the period of loans which should be fixed n the interest both of present and future generations of rate-payers. To rovide ordinary expenditure out of loan funds presupposes a state of stablity in finance which is to be deprecated in any case, and for which o case has as yet been made out. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, in introduc- ng the Bill to the Council on the 5th instant, said :—

"In 1910 the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation and the Accountant- eneral separately called the attention of Government to the condition f the Sinking Fund, and it was calculated that, if no steps were taken o place it on a sound basis, the fund would be exhausted by about 1916, nd the Corporation would thereafter have to borrow in order to repay ach loan as it fell due and thus involve itself in practically perpetual ndebtedness."

"My answer to this would be that in order to meet the deficit the Corpo- ation have of their own initiative (as appears from their Budget of 1912-13) reated a reserve calculated at 1 *per cent. per annum* on the amount of all loans paid as contemplated in section 138, clause (*b*) (*a*), and to which Fund they re paying the necessary amount to make up the deficit, and to place the inking Fund on a firm basis so that the loans as they fell due may be met om the reserve fund created by the Corporation. What, therefore, is the ecessity for hurrying up the present Bill. The Bill can only be considered fter examination of all the principles involved by a Committee in which the orporation ought also to be represented."

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson said :—

"Your Excellency, speaking now entirely on the motion of the Hon'ble r. Chakravarti, it is a little difficult to dissociate that from the general iscussion of the principles of the measure I have introduced and also on the dvantages of equated loans. I propose to leave the advantages of quated loans entirely to themselves for the present. The motion before the ouncil is that consideration of this Bill be postponed until the general amend- ent of the Act is taken up. The Council has already been informed that it ill take a very considerable time before that general amendment of the Act is rought into Council. It is not a question merely of postponing a slight

alteration of the law, as in the case of the precedent quoted by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji. The Corporation asked for this legislation in 1910. A perusal of the Proceedings of the Corporation will disclose constant complaints, again and again, with regard to the law not being altered to allow them to make these voluntary contributions into the Sinking Fund, so that they have to make voluntary payments into the Bank of Bengal instead. We have been urged to alter the law and make it possible to allow them to make these into the Sinking Fund. It is admitted on all hands that the condition of the Sinking Fund is exceedingly unsatisfactory. No commercial undertaking would allow for a moment its finances to remain in the condition the Sinking Fund of the Corporation is in at present. We are told that there are 40 lakhs in the fund. I speak under correction, but my impression is that there are only 21 lakhs, but I don't press that point at all. Out of the Sinking Fund 18 lakhs have been taken which the Corporation have got to replace. Is it possible for Government to calmly look on, and extend no helping hand to the Corporation to enable them to get their finances straight? It seems to me it is the first duty of Government to assist the Corporation in placing their finances on a sound basis, and the Corporation have admitted again and again that legislation is necessary for the purpose. What, then, is the advantage of postponing the legislation? It is admitted that the legislation must come; why is it to be postponed? The first, and I think, almost the only objection in the Hon'ble Member's speech is a theoretical one, that is, to piecemeal legislation. It, I think, will carry very little weight with the Council in a matter of this kind. The practical objections raised are that the public and the Corporation have not had time to consider the matter. As regards the public, the Bill has not been before the public for very long. As was pointed out, it was published only last week in the Gazette. But the public, in a matter of this kind, must rely upon their representatives in Council. It is not the man in the street who is going to worry out how to put the Corporation finances right; it is the representatives of the man in the street, elected to the Council, who have got to do that. As regards the Corporation, they have had the Bill before them since the beginning of September last—over five months. They have appointed a Select Committee, and the Finance Committee of the Corporation have discussed the matter. I do not think, then, it can be said that the Corporation have not had sufficient time to consider the matter when it is admitted that the Corporation have been pressing for legislation. I will come later to the point that this is not the same legislation. They have been pressing for legislation since 1910. If the Bill is postponed till the general amendment of the Act, there are 652 sections in the Act, and everyone of these will have to be carefully scrutinized. There are most important provisions as to the constitution of the Corporation, the balance of power, the method of executing the Corporation's orders, and so on, which will take an infinity of time to get through the Council, and why should we postpone this Bill in order to further complicate the matter then? The financial provisions of the Corporation would have to take their chance with a variety of other subjects which will appeal infinitely more to the public. They will receive very much less attention than when the Council can give their whole attention to one single chapter of the Act. Then there is an additional argument which I think the Hon'ble Member rather misunderstood. It is the argument quoted from the letter of Government to the Corporation. The argument is this: The year before last the Government of India, after very careful consideration of the finances of the Municipality, did not consider themselves justified in sanctioning any loan at all. Last year, after a very careful consideration of the finances of the Municipality, they sanctioned a loan of 34 lakhs, but they did not consider it safe to allow the Municipality to borrow that 34 lakhs unless it were repaid in 30 years. The Municipality now write to Government and say the Commissioners are anxious to comply with the conditions of the Government of India, but the law, as it at present exists, does not allow them to do so. Surely it is the duty of Government to come to the assistance of the Corporation and alter the law so that they can comply with the conditions they are anxious to comply with. It would surely be wrong for Government to postpone for two years this

alteration of the law, and thus jeopardize the chances of the Corporation obtaining loans and carrying on the ordinary work of the Municipality. If the Government of India consider that certain conditions are necessary before it is possible to allow the Municipality to borrow, and the present state of the law does not permit of those conditions being carried out, it seems to me the obvious duty of Government is to give the Council the opportunity of altering the law. It is admitted by all the speakers that the present condition is not satisfactory. It has been said that there is no urgency, for the Corporation are already paying voluntarily what they would have to pay under the Act amended as proposed in the Bill.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—

"There is no loan to be repaid until 1915.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson said:—

"But there are already 48 lakhs taken out of the fund which are to be put back. Surely no commercial undertaking would be content to sit still and rely for its Sinking Fund on a voluntary basis. At any budget meeting of the Corporation the Corporation might decide to stop that contribution. The Government have no power to enforce it. I could understand the Corporation reproaching the Government for having been so long in enabling to put their finances in better order, but I cannot understand the attitude which says, 'We admit that the finances are hopelessly wrong, but we are quite ready to go on for another two years without having them put right.' The real reason at the bottom of this motion is not that there is any merit in postponing the discussion of the matter, but the Bill as introduced does not commend itself to the mover of the motion. But surely that is an entirely different question. What do we gain by shirking the discussion? If the Council considers that the remedy proposed is not the right remedy, it is within their power to adopt the right remedy, but why say 'we do not approve of the remedy you have brought before us, therefore we won't have a remedy at all?' It has been said that I, as Secretary to Government, have written a letter which is absolutely inconsistent with the Bill of the Government which I have now brought before the Council. I should like to give a short history of the proposals which are now formed into this Bill. In 1910 Government wrote to the Corporation that it was necessary that the Sinking Fund should accumulate enough to pay off each loan. It was said that that could be done either by increasing the Sinking Fund payments or by lengthening the term of the loan. The letter went on to say that there were objections to both these courses. I think it is a very different thing to saying that either of these courses is objectionable in itself. There are objections, and I think the discussion this morning in Council has justified the expression of the view that there are objections to these courses. As regards future loans, Government said, 'You must arrange to pay into your Sinking Fund enough to repay your loans. If you pay 1 *per cent.* to your Sinking Fund you will repay your loan in 47 years. If you take a loan for 30 years you must go on paying for 17 years and borrow the balance at the end of 30 years.' The provisions were complicated, and were liable to be misunderstood. In sending the Bill up to the Government of India this Government simplified the provision, and instead of the complication of borrowing from the Sinking Fund, and so forth, for future loans, we have said payments into the Sinking Fund must be such as will provide for the repayment of the loan at the end of the period of the loan. This is what is termed by the hon'ble mover the objectionable feature, because the period of the loan and the period of debenture coincide. But where is the objectionable feature? Every Indian Municipality, every Port Trust in the whole of India, as regards presidency towns, has that provision. Every Municipal Act provides that where there is a Sinking Fund the payments into the Sinking Fund must be such as will repay the loan at the end of the term of the loan, and we have adopted these provisions and put them into our Municipal Bill. The provision in the Bill is absolutely elastic. You can take a loan for 100 years or 20 years; all we say is that, whatever the term of the loan, you must pay into the

Sinking Fund enough to repay it, and not go dragging on from one loan to another. The provisions are perfectly simple. They are much more elastic than those of the present Act, and they do not hamper the Municipality any further than the present Act does. The Government of India can now impose what conditions they choose, and if the Corporation refuse to accept the conditions the Government of India can refuse to sanction the loan. In the Bill itself there is no question of reduction from 47 years to 30 years. It is a choice between a compulsory loan for 47 years, whatever the work you are undertaking is, whether it will last for ten years or 47 years, and a loan that may be for any period that the Corporation can satisfy the Government of India is necessary and to their interest. The Bill gives you absolute elasticity. To conclude, I can see no object whatever in refusing to face the question now; the postponement of the Bill is merely putting off the evil day. It leaves the Corporation finances in an unsound condition, and a condition in which the finances of no public body ought to be, and it piles on a future Council an additional work at a time when they will be very greatly rushed. The advantages, so far as I can see, are *nil*."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, there would be a great deal of force in what the Hon'ble Member in charge has urged last, if it was the fact that loans raised from time to time by the Corporation were specially ear-marked for the work in view, and were not allowed to get into one other accounts in a confused mass, as unfortunately has been the case with some of the Corporation loans. During the time in the long ago, when some of us were on the Corporation, it used to be a constant fight as to how certain expenditure was going to be met, whether out of particular loans, or out of revenue. I do not know, my Lord, whether in recent years there has been a lessening of disputes of that kind, but the accounts with regard to some of these loans have got so much confused that most careful expert opinion would be needed to separate them, and to show how the methods of repayment ought to be adjusted. In this state of things, the general rate-payer has a right to say that works for which future generations are as much responsible as they are,—works for which they are possibly more responsible, or at all events ought to be,—should be spread over a longer number of years. If it is rigidly insisted that a loan is raised for a particular purpose, it will not be applied for purposes other than that.

"There would be a great deal of force in what the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson has said, and if in future, in deciding upon these loans, it is absolutely provided that particular loan should be for a particular purpose, and if we could know the age of the particular work, adjustment of the kind now suggested may be possible."

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"I rise to a point of order. Is the Hon'ble Member speaking on the first motion or on the motion with regard to the equated loans ?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"It certainly is not on Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti's motion."

The Hon'ble DR. DEVA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, continuing, said :—

"I am speaking on Mr. Chakravarti's motion. Well, even then, my Lord, I venture to think there is no irrelevancy in my point, for all the other questions are inextricably interwoven with one another; but if your Lordship's ruling is that there is, I shall not pursue the matter. Apart from that, if the man in the street, as the Hon'ble Member has described him, is to have no say in regard to matters like this, how are his representatives to know what the real popular opinion with regard to them is, for it is the man in the street after all that will have to pay the extra 'sinkage,' which after careful deliberation had been reduced from 2 *per cent.* to 1 *per cent.*, and is now to be again raised ? It means a definite, present, extra burden against which he has a right to protest for which he must be given time and opportunities for preparation. If that were an answer to any objections

raised with reference to the shortness of notice regarding legislative measures, it might be urged with equal force with regard to all measures, 'for the man in the streets' interest can always be scouted and ignored. All you have to say to him is that your representatives are all experts and know all about it, and it does not matter what the constituents think about it, or how they may be inclined to urge their objections.

"It is quite true that the measure does not commend itself to us. There is no concealing the fact. The Hon'ble Members on this side of the Council have made no secret of the matter and the Hon'ble Member has made no new discovery. He says that the real objection to the postponement is that the measure does not commend itself to the Council. That is so, and that is a greater reason why longer time is necessary for considering the matter, and having greater public examination of the details of the measure, which have not been sufficiently long before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"My Lord, I shall be very brief, indeed. In answer to my resolution, as I understand, the question is this. It is admitted that on the 16th August, 1910, the view which was entertained by the Government was this: That the period of loans should not be longer than the period of the term of debentures.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge is certainly converted to the other view As to when his conversion took place I do not know. But this Bill in its present form was only circulated in September, I believe, and it reached the hands of the Corporation some time in October or November last. The Corporation, thus affected by this Bill, referred the matter to a Finance Committee and asked the Finance Committee to report on the Bill. The Report was made. They wrote a letter first and, on the 19th February, they wrote a second letter asking for further time, and they said that they only wanted a very short amendment of the present Act in order to enable them to raise money. But the new theory of the Hon'ble Member in charge is that the Bill is a very simple one. Well, I have taken the trouble of asking some Hon'ble Members of this Council whether they were going to support my measure, and they said that as they did not understand anything at all, they were not in a position to say whether to support my motion or not. After all, it is a question of finance, and it is not an easy question. I venture to think—I am not going to take up the time of the Council longer—but I think I can convince the Hon'ble Member in charge in 20 minutes if I have an opportunity of private discussion. The idea that the period of loan should be co-terminous with the period of debenture is absolutely falacious and inequitable, and it has been so found in other countries where attention has been paid to it."

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"May I explain? There is nothing in the Bill about the period of debenture."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"I do not quite follow. Everybody understands that this is the crux of the present alteration. The point is this: on the 19th February a letter was written to ask 'for more time. In reply to that letter a letter was written on the 25th February saying *non possumus*—we can do nothing, that legislation must go on.' On the 26th February the Bill was published for information. It may be a very easy measure for the learned members opposite, but I frankly confess that it is not an easy matter. As regards the man in the street he may not be able to speak on the question, but the general public have a right to say that it would cause increased taxation later on. Under these circumstances the public want more time. The Corporation wanted more time, and then it was suggested that they have taken away 48 lakhs of rupees from the Sinking Fund. I do not know whether the figure is right, for I have had no time to test it. But I think it is right. I do not

think that with these 48 lakhs the Calcutta Municipality will run away Calcutta is not running away. We heard that with the removal of the Capital to Delhi the prosperity of Calcutta was doomed. Well, Calcutta is still existing and we are still existing. Therefore, it seems to me there is no danger with regard to the payment of 48 lakhs. If there is a loan to that extent and if the matter has stood over since August, 1910, I see no reason whatever why a short time more should not be allowed. It has been suggested that the Council may be embarrassed. Why should the Council be embarrassed? Because there are 633 sections? If there are a thousand or two thousand sections, the Council will surely take them one by one. My hon'ble friend's fear is that the Council may not take sufficient care of this little baby with regard to loans, because there are bigger babies concerned in the original Act. I have no appreciation of this character, and if I continue to be here and live as long, I can assure the Hon'ble Member with regard to the 633 sections, that they will receive the proper attention that they deserve."

The motion being put to the vote, a division was taken, with the following result:—

AYES 21.	NOES 24.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.	The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.	,, Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
,, Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.	,, Nawab Saiyid Shams-ul-Huda.
,, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	,, Mr. E. W. Collin.
,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.	,, ,, J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
,, Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.	,, ,, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
,, Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	,, ,, N. D. Beatson-Bell, C.I.E.
,, Mr. J. G. Apear.	,, ,, B. K. Finnimore.
,, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	,, ,, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
,, Mr. W. T. Grice.	,, ,, H. L. Stephenson.
,, Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.	,, ,, B. B. Newbould.
,, Maulvi Abul Kasem.	,, ,, J. Donald.
,, Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	,, ,, S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
,, Raja Mohendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.	,, ,, C. H. Bompas.
,, Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.	,, ,, B. C. Mitra.
,, ,, Surendra Nath Banerji.	,, ,, G. W. Küchler, C.I.E.
,, ,, Surendra Nath Ray.	,, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji, Bahadur.
,, ,, Mahendra Nath Ray.	,, Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O.
,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra, Bahadur.	,, Sir Frederick George Dumayne, Kt.
,, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.	,, Mr. R. Glen.
,, ,, Upendra Lal Ray.	,, ,, Norman McLeod.
	,, ,, V. Woods.
	,, ,, A. W. C. Chaplin.
	,, Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The following members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
,, Sir Allan Arthur, KT.
,, Mr. J. C. Shorrock.
,, Maulvi Musharraf Hussain.
,, ,, A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
,, Maharaja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur.
,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu, Bahadur.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA abstained from voting.

The result of the division being ayes 21, noes 24, the motion was lost.

The motion of the HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL, BAHADUR, was then debated.

He said:—

"My Lord, I have already said what I had to say in support of my motion."

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"My Lord, the proposal is to have an expert Committee to report on all works done out of loan funds since 1881 and on the life of all other works that are in contemplation out of loan funds. The Hon'ble Member in making his motion did admit that legislation was necessary, but did not explain what legislation the Corporation wanted. Further, he proposed that this Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee until we had the report of that expert Committee. In the first place, the motion itself discloses no reason whatever for the postponement of the Bill. Even supposing you get an equated period, there is nothing in the present Bill to prevent the period of the loan being fixed accordingly. For the reasons given under the other resolution it would be wrong for the Council to postpone tackling the matter merely because of the appointment of an expert Committee.

"Apart from this, there are many difficulties in the way of the appointment of an expert Committee. Even supposing that the Committee agree, what would be the result? An examination of the works already constructed will no doubt give the Corporation valuable information as to their present assets or the way in which their work has been done; but if this information is necessary they can at any time employ any expert they like. It can hardly be contemplated that any alteration will be made in the terms of the existing loans, these loans being taken for certain terms and on certain conditions; and it is outside the scope of practical politics to alter the terms of these loans. It is equally obvious that any information as to the equated life of past works actually undertaken will be of no use in deciding equated life of future works.

"The Committee of experts will draw up a voluminous schedule giving their opinion as to the life of individual works or very small classes of works in the circumstances under which they were undertaken. But in the first place this schedule would not be absolutely reliable as regards future works of the same small classes because the circumstances might be different, the workmanship might be different, the materials might be different.

"But in any case it would not be possible to fix an equated term for Corporation loans on any basis of this sort, and therefore it would be impossible to introduce into the Act any fixed equated term based on the Committee's findings. The utmost that it would be possible to do would be, for each separate year's loan programme, to take the Committee's schedules and apply them to the works contained in the year's programme, and thus work out an equated term for each year's loan. In one year's loans budget there might be a provision of 16 lakhs for stone setts, the life of which is from 10 to 15 years. It is obvious that the equated term for that year would be very different to, say, the following year when there is nothing in the loans programme but water mains and main sewers. The utmost you can get from the Committee of experts then would be the data on which to equate each year's loan.

"But in the first place this would give an infinite variety of terms for the Corporation loans which would to a considerable extent depreciate their value.

"In the second place we all know or have opportunities of getting a fairly reliable opinion of the probable life of a particular work. Is it necessary to set up the machinery of a Committee of experts in order to fix the time down to years, months and days? If you have got a general idea of the life of the work, is not that enough for practical purposes? There seems to me something petty in the attitude that a great Corporation like that of Calcutta objects to carry out much needed municipal improvements because the future generations may benefit from them, and wishes to call in a Committee of experts to assess with meticulous accuracy the share which a trading Corporation could legitimately charge on the future. The only way to attain this point of view is by shutting each generation into a water-tight compartment and refusing to regard Calcutta as a continuing whole. It seems to me that the proper view is that the Corporation never dies and that its interests continue; its duty is to carry on and improve the administration of Calcutta;

the improvements are undertaken because they are necessary now, not because they will benefit the future. They are all paid for eventually out of the revenue of Calcutta. If it were possible it would be desirable to pay for them directly out of revenue; and as it is not possible without retarding the necessary improvements, the revenue of future years is anticipated by loans. But the criterion should not be what can we charge to posterity, but how much can we afford to pay for ourselves. The letter of the Corporation refers us for information on the subject of equated loans to Collins' Organization and Audit of Local Authorities Accounts. There are only about two pages on the subject in this work, and those pages are concerned not with the principle of equated loans or the methods by which they are taken, but entirely with how to audit them. Undoubtedly equated loans are in force in England; but as I understand it, the local authorities in England take their loans for one specified object. If they are setting up gas works their expenditure includes buildings, mains and meters. These have different lives and the term of the loan is equated according to the amount spent on each of these objects, but the loan is one and for one object. The circumstances in Calcutta are quite different. The loans statement every year run into pages of different objects and the borrowing of the Corporation is very constant. For the 12 years ending in 1900 at a time when the initial expenses on water works and drainage might be expected to be heavy, the average annual loan was 13 lakhs and in several years no loan was taken. Since 1900 the average annual loan is 25¾ lakhs and in only one year no loan has been taken, and that was because the Government of India refused it.

"The Corporation are using their loan funds on perfectly legitimate objects no doubt, but as a permanent additional resource from which to provide for the growing improvement of the City. This is absolutely different to the circumstances under which equated loans are raised at Home. Further, there are no signs that this loan expenditure will ever cease. Calcutta is growing, the standard of administration is growing, the conveniences which are suitable now will ten years hence be below the standard and will have to be renewed, which in itself is an argument against any equated loan based on the life of the work if it were left alone and had not had to be replaced to meet the growing needs of the town. If they insist like petty traders on each generation paying the uttermost farthing, the burden on the second, third and fourth generations will become more and more intolerable.

"I wish only to point out that there are objections to equated loans in the circumstances of Calcutta, as I have shown above. There is however nothing whatever in the Bill to prevent us from taking equated loans. I, therefore, think that sufficient grounds have not been shown for the acceptance of the Hon'ble Member's motion by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord, I should like to touch upon only one point in the observations made by the Hon'ble Member in charge. It is with regard to his idea that because we seek equated loans we are acting like petty traders. Does the Hon'ble Member know what the purpose or the object of the Sinking Fund is? The Sinking Fund is for the purpose of preventing a corporate body from charging the present generation with all the expenses of works that will continue in use for a series of years and leave future generations free. That is admittedly the object. Equated periods are taken in England. What is an equated loan? It is well known that you can have a regular table fixed of the lives of different works, and when a loan is required for some of them, the life of each work is taken into account and the average arrived at, and a loan is then obtained for that average or equated period. My Lord, it is well brought out here in the book of recognised authorities I hold in my hand, Collins' Organization and Audit of Local Authorities Accounts. It is not advisable in Calcutta, and certainly it would not be favourable for us to go into the market for multiplicity of loans for each object for which we may require a loan.

[*Mr. Apcar; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

"The quotation begins :—

'Hence, while it undoubtedly is a great equated loan repayment periods, in order to avoid a multiplication of separate loans, yet for the purposes of audit and accounts and calculations generally it is important to regard each component part or factor of the equated loan as though it were a separate loan.'

"It will be observed that Mr. Collins says that it is an inadvisable thing to have a multiplicity of loans for separate works, and in Calcutta we cannot possibly go into the market for separate loans for each work that we have in hand. Therefore, they are taken together. There is no novelty in the suggestion for equated loans. We should be proceeding according to a system well known on municipal administrations in England. The Hon'ble Member in charge seems to think that it is inappropriate: that it is a mean thing that we should ask that posterity should pay for our own works. As the Hon'ble Member has said in the Bill there is no such limitation of any description of what is being done or going to be done. I shall not enter into that question now. It is not the words of the Bill to which objection is taken. It is the manner in which it is to be applied. We have official information as to the manner in which it is to be applied. We have been told that the loans will be for 30 years, that the life of debentures will be for the same period, and that the whole amount of the loan is to be paid within that 30 years by annual contribution of 2 *per cent.* But if there are works for which a loan is required that will last—the average life of which will be longer than 30 years. It would be unfair to limit the loan to that period. Suppose we take the loans with regard to 34 lakhs, to which reference has been made, for drainage and sewerage, each of which is computed at the rate of 44 years and acquisition of land, we can take the average life fairly to be 47 years. If the policy now proposed of 2 *per cent.* contribution is accepted for works the life of which is 47 years, then those who are paying rates for 30 years will have paid in full for the whole of those works, but those who enjoy the benefit of the works after that period of 30 years, that is for 17 years, will not pay anything whatever. I shall deal with that question later. But I must protest without delay against the representation made by the Hon'ble Member in charge that those who seek to spread the repayment of loans over a number of years calculated on the life or utility of loans are acting like petty traders."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur said :—

"My Lord, if I have followed aright the reply of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, what I understand him to say is this, that the inquiry will not supply any useful information on the Bill and that the loans may be sanctioned for any period. In the first place I desire to point out that if this Bill be carefully examined, it will be found that the ordinary period of loan has been laid down to 30 years. I know, my Lord, that there is a provision in section 128 of the Bill that with the sanction of the Government of India the period of the loan may exceed 30 years. The letter which the Hon'ble Member to my right, Mr. Apcar, has referred to—I cannot lay my hands on just now—in that letter it has been stated—I am quoting from memory—that unless on very strong and exceptional grounds the Government will not sanction loan exceeding a period of 30 years. Then, again, in clause 139 of this Bill, which has been inserted at a later stage, that is, at or towards the end of February, only a few days before the introduction of the Bill, a retrospective effect is given to the loan which the Government had sanctioned since March 1912, and that loan amounts to 34 lakhs. In that clause it is stated that the Corporation shall contribute a sufficient sum, if regularly paid throughout the period of 30 years from the date on which the loan was taken, which by accumulation of compound interest will be sufficient to pay off the loan at the end of that period. My Lord, I submit, that this goes to show that the intention of the Government is to fix the period of loan at 30 years, and that the period of loan and the currency of

debentures will be ordinarily 30 years as in the present case. It is quite clear that ordinarily the Government would not sanction loans exceeding 30 years. It may be less than 30 years. It will be serious for the Corporation, because the Sinking Fund charges will be greater. Then my Lord it has been stated that there are items in the loan statement, such as stone-paving or other works which might last 15 or 16 years. My Lord, I will give one concrete instance. I believe it is quite fair to take that 34 lakhs loan which has been sanctioned by the Government of India upon which we are now paying 1 per cent., but will have to pay over 2 per cent. with retrospective effect. Roughly speaking over 21 lakhs out of 34 lakhs of that loan are for land acquisition and works relating to drainage and water-supply. My Lord, land is a permanent factor and may exist for 500 years or more, as was very graphically expressed by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation till the City of Calcutta is engulfed in the Bay of Bengal. The water-supply and drainage works will also last for 50 years or more. There are no doubt items such as stone-paving, and works of similar nature which will last for a shorter time. Taking all the items of the loan, the equated average life of works comprised in the total loan will surely, if investigated, show that the work will last more than 47 years. As the Hon'ble Member in charge has not given any information how 30 years has been arrived at, and whether an inquiry has been made as to the durability or life of the works comprised in the 34 lakhs or not, I fail to understand why could not 20 years or 10 years or 50 years be fixed? Therefore, I have ventured to suggest that an inquiry will not only help the Corporation but will help your Excellency's Government and the Members of this Council to know accurately, or at least approximately, the average life of works comprised in the loan works. My Lord, I have asked for an inquiry into the items of work executed since 1881, as it will give us some idea of the life or durability of works ordinarily carried out from loan funds. If an investigation is made, it will enable the Corporation, your Excellency's Government, as also the Members of this Council, to judge whether the 1 *per cent.* was equitably fixed or not. There have been various works during the last 32 years, and it will show whether these works are still existing or are likely to exist for another 20 or 30 years or more. This is the reason, my Lord, that has led me to submit this resolution to this Council."

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON's motion was then debated.

He said :—

"My Lord, I have already explained to the Council why it has been found necessary to add the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to the list of Members of the Select Committee. I shall, therefore, now formally move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, the Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock and myself, with instructions to complete the report in time for presentation to the Council on the 26th March 1913."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord, the present stage of our proceedings corresponds with the second reading of a Bill in the House of Commons, and there are reserved to Members of this Council the same rights as are so freely exercised in ordinary practice at Westminster. I trust, my Lord, your Lordship will not think that I am unduly occupying the time of the Council if I seek to utilise the only opportunity that I can have of speaking on the principles of the Bill. The present law relating to the Calcutta Corporation loans is included in the Calcutta Municipal Act. Now, I do not disguise that I have never seen anything good in that Act except in one particular, and that is the law relating to loans, and the method and principle of repayment of their loans by the Corporation. And I stand in the unhappy position of seeing this one wee

pet lamb of mine, and a perfectly innocent one, being led out to the sacrifice by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I do not suggest, my Lord, that there are no defects in that law. I think that an amendment is required, but I do seriously urge that the amendment could be effected without destroying the principles of the law in this question. I am so unfortunate as not to be able to concur in the proposals before the Council, but my objections must not be taken to be the objections of an individual. I voice the opinion of the Corporation. Nor must it be supposed that the Corporation have formed their opinions haphazard. We have brought to the consideration of the question the wish to see that done which we think would be best in the public interest. We have not spared ourselves. We have given our time and consideration to the matter, and we have endeavoured to learn the practice in other local governing bodies elsewhere. We have no desire to originate any new method, and we only seek the adoption of the principles which have been arrived at by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and now universally are adopted, for the reason that after the test of experience they have been found to be financially sound in practice no less than in theory. Again, my Lord, we are in complete accord with the whole legislative history of this Council of Bengal, and we respectfully ask for the maintenance of the principle that was approved by the Government of Bengal so late as in the year 1910. My Lord, Sir Edward Baker, who was our Lieutenant-Governor, was no tyro in finance. It will be remembered that he was successively Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, and he was the immediate predecessor of our present Finance Minister in the Supreme Council. I think I might fairly claim serious attention, under any circumstances, on behalf of any representation made by a body such as the Calcutta Corporation in respect of a matter affecting their own administration, and I hope, my Lord, that you will not think that I am putting it too highly when I say that such representation, when it is supported by the high authorities which I have quoted, is entitled not only to the greatest weight, but that the *onus* is on those responsible for the proposals contained in the Bill to show cause for the changes they desire to introduce. I am wholly unable to detect the financial reasons on which the proposals contained in the Bill are founded. We have, however, at least the advantage of the presence in this Council, in the person of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, of the Financial Secretary, by whom the letter of Sir Edward Baker, supporting the principle we desire to uphold, was addressed to the Corporation. In that letter the measures for meeting the difficulty that exists under the present law were considered, and objection was expressly taken by Sir Edward Baker's Government to raising the Sinking Fund payments, which is the main purpose underlying this Bill. Your Lordship will perhaps permit me to read a portion of the fourth paragraph of the letter to which I refer:—'The first step necessary is to keep a separate account of the Sinking Fund of each loan, and to ensure that each loan can be repaid from its own Sinking Fund alone. This might be done either by raising the Sinking Fund payments or lengthening the terms of the loans; but there are objections to both these courses, and all that is really necessary is to ensure that the payments to the Sinking Fund shall continue whatever the currency of the loan may be—'loans' means really the debentures of the loans—until the accumulated sum in the Sinking Fund is equal to the amount of the loan.' My Lord, I do not suggest that either the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill or your Lordship's Government is responsible for the Bill, but it is a matter of the highest importance for us to know, and I crave leave to invite the Hon'ble Member in charge to state specifically what are the objections alluded to in paragraph 4, line 3 of the letter to which I have alluded, which is dated the 16th of August 1910, and bears his signature. I will hazard the conjecture that those objections are the same as have been submitted by the Corporation to the Government of Sir Edward Baker, and that they are in effect identical with those I shall state to this Council. I trust I may be pardoned if, in a question of public importance and

difficulty, I press the point to ask how is it that objections which were considered valid by Sir Edward Baker and his Government in the year 1910 are in the present day ignored. Why is the continuity of the legislative policy of the Government to be interrupted? And is it seriously intended to overrule the recommendations of a Select Committee of the House of Commons at Westminster, based on the testimony of the experts familiar with questions of Sinking Funds, and, may I ask, overruled on what ground and on what authority? My Lord, to bring home to Hon'ble Members how uneconomical and disadvantageous are loans for shorter periods as proposed in the Bill, as compared with loans for the longer period under the system the Corporation advocate, permit me to take the loan for 34 lakhs, which in fact is provided for in clause 139 of this Bill, to serve as an illustration. The sum of 34 lakhs is to be borrowed by the Corporation for a period of 30 years. The repayment of the loan is to be made in 30 years, and the Corporation are to pay to the Sinking Fund an annual contribution of 2 *per cent.* in order that the full amount of the loan may accumulate in 30 years. It is important to observe, as has been already mentioned, that the purposes for which the loan is required are works for water-supply and sewerage, and for the purchase of land. The average life of these loans may be very fairly computed to be 47 years. The annual loan charges (that is to say, interest on debentures at 4 *per cent.* and contribution to Sinking Fund at 2 *per cent.*) on the loan of 34 lakhs under the present system proposed in the Bill will amount to Rs. 2,04,000. Debentures, my Lord, are here what in England are called stock. On the other hand, if the Sinking Fund contributions were limited to the present rate of 1 *per cent.* annually, under the system we advocate, with the period of indebtedness, or, as under the English Act it would be called, the period prescribed for the discharge of a loan, to be 47 years instead of 30 years, we could borrow exactly the same amount, that is, we could borrow exactly 34 lakhs for the charge of Rs. 1,70,000. If, however, we can afford to pay Rs. 2,04,000 as loan charges, we could obtain an additional sum of Rs. 6,80,000 to add to the improvement of Calcutta and for the amenities of this City, that is to say, we could borrow Rs. 40,80,000 instead of 34 lakhs. And this is not all.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge thinks that it is rather mean to pay any regard to it, but under the new proposal the rate-payers of the first 30 years will have paid in full for the loan works, and the inhabitants who will come after that period will enjoy for 17 years the works without contributing a stiver for them. And, further, our borrowing power would be proportionately decreased. The irony of it all is that we, the present generation, are called upon to accept this arrangement as a financial boon. I confidently ask your Lordship's Government, and the Council generally, to say of the two courses which is the more economical and advantageous. It must be understood that the Corporation do not suggest that the period of a loan should never be for 30 years. Ordinarily, to raise a number of loans, each for a separate work, is recognised to be inadvisable, and in order to avoid a multiplicity of loans a well-known system is adopted in England. As I have already explained when speaking to a resolution previously moved today, the life of each kind of work is fixed, and when a loan is wanted for works, the average life of the works to be undertaken is arrived at. A single loan is raised jointly to provide funds for all the works to be undertaken, and the period of the average or equated life of the works is fixed for the repayment or life of the loan. If then a loan is wanted for works the average life of which will be found to be 30 years, requiring an annual contribution of 2 *per cent.*, or the average will be found to be 15 years, with an annual contribution of 5·37 *per cent.*, we certainly think that the period for the repayment—that is, the life—of loan should be fixed accordingly. We are not so unfair as to seek that rate-payers who will not enjoy the benefit of works should be made to contribute for them, any more than we approve that the present generation of rate-payers should be made to provide in full the cost of works which will be enjoyed by a future generation without paying

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

for them. But if an arbitrary period is to be fixed, we pray that it be not for 30 but for 47 years, for which the present rate of contribution of 1 *per cent.* is sufficient.

"My Lord, power to borrow on such terms as the Government of India may approve seems harmless enough, and it is not the specific provision in the Bill with regard to future loans that has caused dissatisfaction. But it is the clear indication of their intention by the Government, officially communicated to the Corporation by the letter of the Local Government of the 11th of September, 1912, of the manner in which the law will be applied that has caused alarm. After expressly intimating that a proportionate increased Sinking Fund contribution is to be paid—one of the courses to which the Government of Sir Edward Baker expressly objected—the letter continues in paragraph 4:—'In this connection I am to observe that as loans for a longer term than 30 years are uneconomical'— my Lord, I claim to have shown that the contrary is correct—'and involve, in the aggregate, repayment of very much larger sums than shorter loans . . . . .' My Lord, I here must again respectfully join issue. This is a matter for mathematical calculation, and can be tested. Our Vice-Chairman has shown, in statements which have been printed by the Corporation,—and I trust the Hon'ble Member in charge will circulate them for the information of the Hon'ble Members—that, irrefutably, where the percentage is calculated for the growth of a Sinking Fund at 4 *per cent.*, whether a loan is for 30 years with 2 *per cent.* annual contribution, or 47 years with an annual contribution of 1 *per cent.*, the aggregate payment involved is exactly the same; and where the growth is calculated at any percentage less than the interest paid by a borrowing body on their debenture of stock, say 3 *per cent.*, the percentage at which the Government have required the Corporation to calculate the growth of their Sinking Fund contributions, the aggregate payment in 47 years will actually be less than in 30 years. The sentence of the Government communication from which I am quoting concludes:—'The normal term of 30 years will not be extended except on the strongest grounds.' We have not the slightest indication given as to what will be regarded as grounds for extension, but we have the clearest indication that loans for water-supply or drainage, which a previous Accountant-General, in a discussion arising out of our present difficulties, calculated to have a life of 44 years, and land, which we may perhaps regard as having a perpetual life, do not in the opinion of the Government afford any ground whatever for any extension of a loan beyond the period of 30 years. May I state here how it is that our law is defective? The framers of the Municipal Act of 1899 intended, as is abundantly clear, to follow the English Local Loans Act of 1875. In adapting section 15 (7) of that Act for the Calcutta Act they overlooked a previous section of the English Act which secured the continuance of payment by the Corporation of interest to the Sinking Fund, if necessary, after stock, as they are called in England, or debentures of a loan as we call them, have been paid off. Now, the successful operation of the English method depended on this essential factor. The currency of our debentures has been for 30 years, while the life of our loans—or the period of our indebtedness for loans, as the Hon'ble Member in charge calls it—is 47 years. My Lord, the Corporation contribution has been fixed at 1 *per cent.*, and that is a clear indication that it was intended that the life of the loan, the period in which the loan was to be discharged, was to be 47 years, as has been admitted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Now, my Lord, we have been prohibited from paying interest into the Sinking Fund because of the omission to make the provision to which I have referred. This is an important matter, and I must point out certain essential matters, before we go into Select Committee, for the information of Hon'ble Members, particularly on account of the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge. I want it to be clearly understood what the object of a Sinking Fund is. It is for the protection of the present rate-payers, the present generation. It is in order that the present generation bear the entire burden of the works the benefit of which will be enjoyed by future generations. The policy of

the Government, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gauntlett has well brought out, was clearly indicated when the contribution was fixed at 1 *per cent.* that payment for all works was to be spread over a period of 47 years. Then, what are the functions of a Sinking Fund? The functions are that the Sinking Fund contributions should grow and accumulate until it reaches the amount of the loan. It is essential that we should remember, and even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is not clearly distinguished, that there is a great difference between the life of loans, that is the period allowed for the discharge of loans, the life of debentures, that is the period allowed for the payment of debentures. Of course, my own statement will not carry weight, but let me read from the Report of the Select Committee. It says here :—'The period allowed for the repayment of loans raised by stock may be shorter or longer than the life of the stock. If the stock is issued on terms which require this extension before the expiration of the period allowed for repayment of loan raised by the stock, then, when the time arrives for the extension of the stock, the Corporation can reborrow in respect of the loan referred to the amount not provided for at that time by the ordinary payments made to the loan funds in respect of that loan.' In England there is a series of borrowings. Each of those borrowings is not a loan, so-called ; there is money borrowed on debentures from the public first, then afterwards when money is required to repay the stock or debentures, it may be taken from the Sinking Fund or from the public, or from both. Then, my Lord, it must be clearly understood that if the life of works, the period of indebtedness, is 47 years, it is not necessary that the debenture life is for that same period. It may be the life of the debenture and of the loan are coincident, or it may be that the life of the loan is shorter than the life of the debentures. The latter may very easily be the case, and then the contribution to the Sinking Fund is at a higher rate, and the whole amount of the loan is accumulated in the Sinking Fund in that shorter period, but the debentures are not paid. It is very frequently inadvisable to take debentures on short periods ; it is financially advisable to have them for long periods, and the whole money is held at investment in the Sinking Fund. We invest our debentures at 4 *per cent.* and from it we draw our interest and pay over to the debenture-holders. There is no difficulty in the matter at all. It is desired under this Bill to have separate Sinking Funds for each loan, and that there should not be a common Sinking Fund. I submit it would be disastrous for us not to have a common Sinking Fund for all our loans. Take a private concern. My Lord, they may have different departments, with separate accounts kept for each, and one of the departments may run out of money. Are the firm to be compelled to go into the open market to borrow money when they have money of their own which they can utilise? Of course, if it is an advantage to go and borrow in the open market, let them borrow. But are they to be prohibited from utilising their own money in their own concern? That is what it comes to, and therefore it is advisable for us to have a common Sinking Fund, and not a separate Sinking Fund, for each loan, to be kept distinct : each Fund to provide for the repayment of its own debentures only. Of course, my Lord, separate Sinking Funds can be maintained if the amount of the contribution is such as in the period prescribed for the loan ; the whole loan can be paid and you can obtain debentures as your investments in the Sinking Fund, the debentures of that particular loan, you can have separate loans. You cannot obtain debentures of the same issue, so that when we want to invest the money that is contributed to the Sinking Fund (and we invest in our own debentures) you will have to go to the debentures issued under other loans, then at once in practice the theory of a separate Sinking Fund is lost.

"Then there are various other proposals of ours to which I may refer. One we lay great stress upon—and I hope that this question may be dealt with as an open question—is that we find that in other bodies there are no Trustees of the Sinking Fund. Bombay has no Trustees. There are no Trustees in any of the English Corporations. The Auditor performs all the functions that are required to safeguard the Sinking Fund. I submit

that it is not fair that we should be singled out in this way to have Trustees for our Sinking Fund. And then, my Lord, we also want power to be able ourselves to allot part of a loan to ourselves. It is a question whether we can do so without legislative authority. The question was raised in Bombay ; an Act was passed giving legal sanction to the practice, and we want to have a law passed in the terms of the Bombay Act, to enable us, if we like, to appropriate part of our loans for our own works.

"My Lord, I have at the present time nothing more to add, but I must acknowledge the courtesy of the Hon'ble Member in charge for having acceded to my request to add the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to the Select Committee.

"One more word. I trust that we shall not be pressed too hard with regard to the time within which to make our report from the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said :—

"I only wish to say a very few words with reference to this Bill. It appears to me to be somewhat simpler in its general principles than has been indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I confess that if all the dire effects which were suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and previously by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji are likely to follow upon the operation of the clauses of the Bill, it must be an infinitely more complicated matter than any of us who have studied it can understand. The law is at present certainly defective ; I think everybody has acknowledged this, and also that it is absolutely necessary that there should be some legislation to correct and modify the law, and I would suggest that the laudation which has been pronounced by an Hon'ble Member on the financial experts who devised the present law, is somewhat discounted by the intricacy of the knot into which we have managed to tie ourselves.

"As legislation is actually required, and has been repeatedly pressed upon us by the Corporation itself, upon different occasions, it is necessary for us to undertake some piecemeal legislation. The objection to piecemeal legislation is that you get involved by it in difficulties when you wish to deal with the question as a whole. You may find you have dealt with one point without due attention to other matters, cognate matters, which are included also in the Act ; and when you subsequently wish to deal with the whole Act, you find that the piecemeal legislation you have undertaken has prevented your dealing fully and properly with the complete sections of the Act. It is for that very reason that we have now in this case dealt not only with the one particular point which has been found to be defective, but have devised the amendment of the whole chapter which deals with this question of loans. By taking up the whole chapter, it is probable that it will be unnecessary, when we come to deal with the whole Act some two years hence, that we shall have to deal further with this particular chapter, and we shall not consequently compromise our position in any way in amending the whole Municipal Act, by having taken up this Bill at the present moment.

"While thus avoiding the main defect of piecemeal legislation, we have taken the opportunity to introduce into the Bill a principle for the repayment of loans which is accepted by every public body—as has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson—throughout the length and breadth of India. This is the principle which is to bring upon us such dire results as those which have been pictured by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. He has quoted a resolution of a Committee of the House of Commons and the results of investigations which have been made in the United Kingdom. I regret to say that he has the advantage of me in these researches, but it will probably satisfy Hon'ble Members to reflect that this principle which we have now introduced in this Bill is a principle which has already been adopted by all the public bodies of the same kind throughout India, and which, so far as I know, has never been attacked or rescinded by any of those bodies. And the principle itself—and I speak with due respect for the elaborate arguments which have been presented to us—is a matter of good finance. While the question of short loans is not now before the

Council, I do not wish to insist upon that point, as the Government of India's desire to sanction only a comparatively short term for these loans has been publicly stated, and also because I think that the basis of that policy is sound. It appears to me desirable that, to check extravagance and secure due economy, the present generation should, in a businesslike way and to a proper extent, bear the burden which it places upon the community in general. A loan of 30 years is a businesslike loan ; it spreads out the repayment of the loan sufficiently to enable a wealthy body to repay it without hardship, and at the same time it does not, in order to secure some small present advantage, relegate the repayment of the loan to too distant a period.

"But while I am thus willing to defend the principle of short loans, I would point out that, as a matter of fact, the Bill merely states the principle that the repayment of the loan is to be made by payments to the Sinking Fund which will accumulate sufficiently within the period of the loan, and the period of that loan is not fixed. Therefore, when we commit this Bill to a Select Committee, we are in no way committing ourselves to the statement that all loans in future shall be loans for 30 years. I would add, however, that, with reference to loans for 30 years, we have to remember that we cannot now foresee all the future requirements of the City of Calcutta. While we are now undertaking many large works, which are at present sufficient for the purposes for which they are required, the advance of civilization may require greater amenities and greater improvements before many years have elapsed, and it is possible that some of these works may become obsolete even within their lives and have to be replaced at considerable cost by a future generation, even before the loans for their construction have been repaid. This is another reason why we should be careful not to throw on future generations the expenditure which we now think it right to incur. This being a principle of good finance, I do not think it is sound to speak of injury to the present tax-payer. It is not a good argument to say that we should relieve that tax-payer by involving ourselves in doubtful finance which is likely to lead to municipal extravagance. From a business point of view, I think that such a course is entirely to be deprecated.

"The main point I would press, however, is that the Bill has been considered by the Corporation, and considered by their Finance Committee, practically since September last, and that it has been published in the Gazette for the benefit of the public. And I deprecate the suggestion which was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that publication in the Gazette is not good publication. If we can judge by a perusal of the daily press of Calcutta, we find that they have no difficulty in making excellent copy out of matter which appears in the Calcutta Gazette, and the extent to which they do that is, in my view, an admirable thing. I think it is excellent that the valuable productions which are buried in the Calcutta Gazette should be disinterred and re-published by the daily press. But I do not think that because this Bill has not received any extraordinary notice in the Calcutta press, we should argue that it has not had adequate publicity given to it. I think a more proper deduction by the tax-payer would be that the daily press, representing the general public of Calcutta, sees no objection to the introduction or to the passing of this Bill."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, it has been stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that legislation is asked for by the Corporation. But what is asked for is to remedy the defect in the law so as to enable the shortage to be made up and to prevent further accrual of shortage in the Sinking Fund. In August 1910 the subject was before the Corporation. The subject referred to the Corporation was this : whether they were prepared to support the amendment of the Act with a view to remove the defect in a particular section. My Lord, the Corporation fully considered the matter and submitted their representation to Government agreeing that the Act should be amended with a view to prevent the shortage and to enable them to recoup the

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur : Mr. Stephenson.*]

shortage. Then towards the end of September last the first draft Bill was sent to the Corporation. It was then referred to the Finance Committee, and then the holidays intervened—the Puja as well as the Christmas. There was no doubt a meeting of the Finance Committee, but the matter could not be so fully considered in the Corporation as we all know. My Lord, it was towards the end of February last that the revised Bill which contained some new clauses, specially section 139 of the Bill, giving retrospective effect to the provisions of the Bill to the loan already taken in 1912, came into the hands of the Corporation, and there was scarcely six days or a week's time for them to consider it. My Lord, it will thus be seen that there was scarcely any time given to the Corporation, not to speak of other public bodies or the public in general, to consider the provisions of the new Bill. Then, my Lord, the motion of the Hon'ble Member is that the report of the Select Committee should be presented before the 26th March next. It will hardly give any time to the members of the Select Committee or to the Corporation or to any other public body. My desire is that the reference to the Select Committee should be postponed to enable them to submit their views to Government. Then, my Lord, the principle as laid down in the Act about the contribution to the Sinking Fund has been reversed by vesting the Government with power to determine the Sinking Fund contribution in respect of each loan as the Government might deem fit and by abolishing the 1 *per cent.* contribution fixed in the present Act. My Lord, I know that Government will no doubt consider the matter fully and fairly and will fix such percentage as they will think necessary or equitable in each case. But it is not always that the views of one Government are shared by its successor. Here in the present case we have a very apposite illustration. The Government of Sir Ashley Eden, on the representation of the Corporation, convinced of the necessity for the reduction of the Sinking Fund contribution from 2 to 1 *per cent.*, recommended it to the Government of India, and the latter consented to its reduction in respect of the water-supply and the drainage loans. Sir Henry Harrison, a great administrator, and himself a financier, pursuaded the Government to extend the application of 1 *per cent.* contribution to all loans. But to-day, according to the opinion of Government, it is proposed to be reversed. Therefore, my Lord, what is now fixed by Statute is sought to be taken away and placed at the discretion of Government without any safeguard. It is not fair to the rate-payers of Calcutta. Then, my Lord, it has been observed that the public might rely on their representatives in the Council. But, as has been already stated, the time given is so short that it is hardly possible for the Hon'ble Members, not to speak of the public at large, to comprehend fully the intricate questions of finance involved in the Bill. On this ground, my Lord, I would oppose a reference to the Select Committee at this stage."

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"My Lord, I think very little is left to detain the Council. In the first place, I should like it to be understood that the Bill should not in any way be considered as the outcome of the difference between the Trust and the Corporation. Regarding this, I may say that the Bill was sent by us to the Government of India before that difference of opinion arose.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar challenged me to say what the objections were which were referred to in the letter of 1910. The objections are quite simple. The objection in regard to raising the Sinking Fund payment was that it would be unpopular with the Corporation, and that in regard to the term of the loan was that the Government of India were not in favour, in the interests of the Corporation itself, of lengthening the term. As the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has pointed out, the proposals made in that letter have been substantially carried out in this Bill. Instead of the very complicated provision originally proposed, we have adopted a section which appears in all other Acts in India.

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has further tried to convince the Council that long-term loans are more economical than short-term loans, and he referred me to a statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality which I carefully studied. The statement is not a new discovery. In 1907 the Government of India, in their resolution on loan rules, remarked that actuarily the present value of the loan is the same, whatever be the term of the repayment; but the aggregate sum which is to be made good for a 30 years loan is heavier by nearly one-fifth than it is for a 20 years loan of the same amount. The statement, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar referred, does not furnish any further information than that, and it leaves out a very important matter. Taking the 34 lakhs, he says that if we take it for 47 years, the Corporation will be able to borrow another 6 lakhs. It is perfectly true. On the other hand, if we take it for 47 years, the Corporation will pay out of their revenue Rs. 18,70,000 more than that they have to pay for 30 years. Another point overlooked is that if the loan is taken for 30 years at the end of 30 years, the loan is repaid, and for the remaining 17 years the Corporation can borrow another 34 lakhs. I do not think that it is necessary to detain the Council further on the principles and details of the measure now. I trust that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, and the amendments, which will no doubt be proposed later on, will be discussed in Council."

The motion being put to the vote, a division was taken with the following result :—

Ayes 27	*Noes 19*
The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I	The Hon'ble Dr Nilratan Sarkar.
,, Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I	,, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
,, Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda	,, Mr Byomkes Chakravarti.
,, Mr. E. W Collin	,, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan
,, ,, J G Cumming, C.I.E.	,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
,, ,, C. J Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O	,, Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur
,, ,, N D. Beatson-Bell, C.I.E	,, Dr Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
,, B. K. Finnimore	,, Mr. J. G. Apcar.
,, ,, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E	,, Rai Radha Charan Pal, Bahadur.
,, ,, H. L. Stephenson	,, Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
,, B B. Newbould	,, Maulvi Abul Kasem.
,, ,, J. Donald	,, Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
,, ,, S. L. Maddox.	,, Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.
,, ,, C H Bompas	,, ,, Surendra Nath Banerji.
,, B. C. Mitra	,, ,, Surendra Nath Ray.
,, ,, G. W Kuchler, C.I.E	,, ,, Mahendra Nath Ray.
,, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji, Bahadur.	,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra, Bahadur.
,, Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O	,, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
,, Sir Frederic George Dumayne, Kt.	,, ,, Upendra Lal Ray.
,, Mr S P. Sinha.	
,, ,, R Glen.	
,, ,, Norman McLeod.	
,, ,, W. T. Grice.	
,, ,, V. Woods	
,, ,, A. W. C. Chaplin.	
Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	
,, Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	

Revised Financial Statement, 1913-14.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimulla Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Husain.
,, Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.	,, A. K. Faz-ul-Haq
,, Mr. J. C. Shorrock.	,, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
	,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu, Bahadur

The result of the division being ayes 27, noes 19, the motion was carried.

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE presented the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14.

He said :—

"My Lord. I have to present the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14 which was circulated yesterday among the Hon'ble Members. The particulars show that few changes have been made in it since the amended draft was presented, and I have nothing whatever to add to it. I may say that the budget will probably be presented on the 26th, or some date thereabouts, and the debate will take place about a week later."

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BENGAL, 1913-14.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1913.

MEMORANDUM.

IN accordance with Rules 14 (*1*) and *2* of the Bengal Legislative (Financial Statement) Rules, 1912, published with Notification No. 1182 F., dated the 10th December 1912, the following memorandum is circulated indicating the alterations in the figures which have been made since the circulation of the Amended Draft Financial Statement, Bengal, for 1913-14 on the 4th instant.

2. The only changes which have been made are under IV—Stamps, with reference to the actual collections of February 1913. The revised estimate of receipts for 1912-13 have now been reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 (Provincial share Rs. 75,000) and the estimate for 1913-14 by one lakh (Provincial share Rs. 50,000).

3. The Provincial balance will now stand thus :—

	Rs.
At the end of 1912-13	2,83,23,000
Ditto 1913-14	1,93,70,000

4. The assignments of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for Agriculture and allied objects and Medical relief, respectively, and included in the memorandum dated the 4th March 1913 are non-recurring assignments for the year 1913-14 only.

5. The sum of 41 lakhs provided for expenditure under Education is intended for—

	Rs.
Out of 75 lakhs non-recurring assignment made in 1912-13	24,80,000
Recurring assignment made in 1913-14 ...	13,20,000
For Dacca University and hostels ...	3,00,000
Total ...	41,00,000

6. Similarly, the sum of Rs. 12,75,000 provided under Medical is to be distributed thus :—

	Rs.
Out of 20 lakhs non-recurring assignment for sanitation made in 1912-13 ...	6,75,000
Recurring assignment made in 1913-14 ...	5,00,000
Medical Relief	1,00,000
Total ...	12,75,000

7. The addition of 4 lakhs made under 45—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department is for discretionary grant out of non-recurring assignment of 12 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

8. Copies of the revised Financial Statement are circulated herewith.

F. W. DUKE.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1913-14.

PART I.—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS FOR 1911-12.

OWING to the administrative changes announced by His Imperial Majesty at Delhi no budget for 1912-13 was presented to Council last year, and therefore no revised estimate for 1911-12 was laid before the Council. The revised estimate of old Bengal for 1911-12 was passed by the Government of India, and now the accounts have been prepared for the new Bengal Presidency. The accounts for 1911-12 of new Bengal, as now compiled, show that the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,20,51,383 and the charges to Rs. 5,83,77,064.

(2) REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1912-13.

2. The revised estimate for 1912-13, as now passed on the basis of the actuals of the first nine, and in some cases eleven, months of the current year, is compared below with the sanctioned estimate for the year :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Better (+) or worse (−).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	1,66,25,000	1,66,25,000	.....
Revenue receipts ...	5,62,53,000	5,67,12,000	+ 4,59,000
Adjustments ...	3,82,000	1,45,41,000	+1,41,59,000
Total receipts ...	5,66,35,000	7,12,53,000	+1,46,18,000
Grand Total ...	7,32,60,000	8,78,78,000	+1,46,18,000
Total expenditure ...	5,99,38,000	5,95,55,000	+ 3,83,000
Closing balance ...	1,33,22,000	2,83,23,000	+1,50,01,000

3. The increase under adjustments is due to the following additional assignments from Imperial Revenues :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution for recovery of cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act	6,000	
Contribution for pensions of title-holders	3,000	
Additional recurring grant for popular education	25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for the extension of education among poorer classes of the domiciled community ...	40,000	
Recurring grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art section of the Indian Museum with the Calcutta School of Art ...	1,000	
Assignment for the Belgachia Veterinary College	30,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electrical staff utilized by it	8,000	

	Rs.	Rs
Assignment for the cost of forms and other printing done for the Bihar and Orissa Government ...	2,32,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers to be employed in municipalities	39,000	
Recurring grant for the development of the work of the Calcutta University	65,000	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca	4,00,000	
Contribution to meet the charges of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological work ...	15,000	
Non-recurring grant for development of University work, Calcutta ...	4,00,000	
Non-recurring grant for hostels in Calcutta	10,00,000	
Non-recurring grant for the Dacca University	10,00,000	
Recurring grant for the Dacca University	45,000	
Non-recurring assignment for sanitation	20,00,000	
Non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants	12,00,000	
Ditto for Education ...	75,00,000	
		1,41,59,000

4. The increase of revenue is the net result of increase under some heads and decrease under others. The improvements aggregate Rs. 17,28,000, and are chiefly under the following heads :—

Land Revenue—(Rs. 2,69,000) due to the better collection of ordinary revenue and Revenue Record-room receipts.

Stamps—(Rs. 2,13,000) due to the larger sale of general stamps owing to improving agricultural conditions.

Assessed Taxes—(Rs. 2,38,000) due to normal growth of revenue.

Forest—(Rs. 2,50,000) due to larger collections from the sale of timber in Kurseong, Jalpaiguri and the Sundarbands.

Registration—(Rs. 1,73,000) due to an increase in the number of registrations.

Courts of Law—(Rs. 52,000) due to larger receipts from Magisterial fines.

Police—(Rs. 50,000) due to larger recoveries on account of additional police in Jessore, Madaripur and Munshiganj and larger receipts under the Motor Cycles Act.

Ports and Pilotage—(Rs. 1,65,0 0) chiefly under pilotage receipts due to improvement in trade, and partly increase in receipts from fees for certificates of inland vessels under Act II of 1884 and to larger overtime fees arising from trade activity.

Education—(Rs. 56,000) under fees from Government colleges, general and high schools, both boys and girls, in consequence of the increase of pupils.

Medical—(Rs. 69,000) due to the special contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association for carrying out experiments in jungle-clearing in suitable localities, and also to larger receipts from fees of the Medical College due to the increase in the number of students owing to the opening of a sixth-year course.

Miscellaneous—(Rs. 1,49,000) chiefly under unclaimed deposits and recovery of law charges.

Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 40,000) due chiefly to increase in the navigation receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals owing to the opening of the Kistopur khal and also to receipts under agricultural works.

The decrease, on the other hand, amounts to Rs. 12,69,000, falling chiefly under the following heads :—

Excise—(Rs. 3,50,000) chiefly under country spirits, as the settlements for 1912-13 were not satisfactory and full fees were not realized from shops, and partly under duty on ganja owing to shortage of crop in Naogaon which forced up wholesale prices.

Provincial Rates—(Rs. 42,000) under collection of Public Works cess.

Jails—(Rs. 32,000) owing to a falling off in the sale of manufactured articles. The estimate of receipts under Jails proper was also high.

Scientific and other Minor Departments—(Rs. 1,07,000) due to smaller sales of quinine, owing to dearth of orders from the Medical depôts of Calcutta and Lahore.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 7,14,000) due to non-realization of the two instalments of the sale-proceeds of the land and buildings of the Sibpur Engineering College, which it was proposed to sell to the Port Commissioners, owing to the non-receipt of the sanction to the sale from His Majesty's Secretary of State.

5. On the expenditure side the revised estimate shows a total decrease of Rs. 21,70,000, which is mainly accounted for under the following heads :—

Excise—(Rs. 27,000) chiefly under superintendence, owing to the appointment of a lower grade officer as Excise Commissioner and to the absence on leave of the Distillery Expert and partly under allowances and contingencies.

Forests—(Rs. 40,000) due to absence of superior and other officers on leave, and also to cessation of departmental operations in Buxa.

Interest on Ordinary Debt—(Rs. 24,000) due to smaller outstanding balance of the Provincial loan account.

Courts of Law—(Rs 34,000) due to savings in the salaries of Magistrates and to the appointment of the Registrar of Insolvency in the High Court not having been filled up.

Jails—(Rs. 1,14,000) due to savings in the grants for dietary charges, hospital charges and miscellaneous supplies.

Police—(Rs. 4,45,000) owing to savings in the grant for reorganization of the district executive force and river police, as well as to the non-utilization of the grant for civil armed police.

Education—(Rs. 1,76,000) due to savings in the grant for non-recurring expenditure.

Medical—(Rs. 10,07,000) due to the transfer of the grant for Sanitation to Civil Works and the grant for the School of Tropical Medicines to the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous—(Rs. 2,56,000) due to the transfer of the grant for equilibrium to District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts to Education, to the adjustment of the grants made by His Excellency to the appropriate heads and to the reappropriation of the reserve provision of Rs. 1,50,000 to meet expenditure under other heads.

On the other hand, there was a total increase in expenditure of Rs. 17,87,000, the largest items of which are noted below :—

Land Revenue—(Rs. 13,000) for larger expenditure on the improvement of Government estates.

Registration—(Rs. 22,000) for larger expenditure on the establishments of District Sub-Registrars.

General Administration—(Rs. 2,50,000) due to increased charges for the purchase of new crockery and linen for His Excellency's residences, for the renovation of pictures in Government House, Calcutta, for the upkeep of Barrackpore Park, for larger expenditure on tour charges of His Excellency, for deputation of special officers to the Secretariat, the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson on special duty and to the adjustment of certain charges on account of Royal visit and Coronation Durbar not debited last year.

Ports and Pilotage—(Rs. 1,24,000) due to increases under the head pilotage and pilot establishment owing to trade activity (which are counterbalanced by the increase in receipts) and to an additional grant to the Agent for Government Consignments for freight charges.

Superannuation—(Rs. 57,000) representing the normal growth of expenditure.

Stationery and Printing—(Rs. 1,69,000) owing to the non-realization of probable savings which were relied upon to make provision for expenditure in the Dacca Jail Press.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 9,00,000) due to several grants made for Educational buildings and for the acquisition of land for the School of Tropical Medicine.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—(Rs. 1,94,000) due to the transfer of the grant for Sanitation from Medical to this head.

6. The net result of these changes is that the closing balance of 1912-13, including the sum of 30 lakhs held in trust for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, which was estimated in March last at Rs. 1,33,22,000, is now estimated at Rs. 2,83,23,000. The increase is chiefly due to the special assignments from the Government of India mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

(3) BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.

7. The opening balance of 1913-14 is the closing balance of 1912-13, and is therefore Rs. 2,83,23,000.

8. The estimates for the year, as approved by the Government of India, show receipts aggregating Rs. 5,92,56,000, an expenditure of Rs. 6,82,09,000, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,93,70,000. Out of the special grant of 50 lakhs for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, which has appeared in the accounts since 1903-04, twenty lakhs have already been paid to the Improvement Trust in 1911-12 and 1912-13 and ten lakhs will be paid in 1913-14. A portion of the closing balance of Rs. 1,93,70,000 is earmarked for the following :—

	Rs.
Calcutta Improvement Trust as stated above ...	20,00,000
Police reorganization	15,54,000
Dacca University	7,90,000
Regrants of unspent balances of Imperial Grants of the Education Department ...	8,78,000
Grant of balance of non-recurring grant given in 1912-13 for education...	50,20,000
Ditto ditto for Medical and Sanitation	13,25,000
Grant of unspent balance of discretionary grants	8,00,000
Minimum balance	20,00,000
	1,43,67,000
This leaves a free balance which could be spent in future years	50,03,000
	1,93,70,000

9. The estimate of receipts includes the following assignments from Imperial Revenues :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution for recovery of cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court Fees Act	6,000	
Contribution for Famine Relief Scheme	60,000	
Contributions for pensions of title-holders	3,000	
Recurring grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with the Calcutta School of Art ...	1,000	

	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electric staff utilized by it	8,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with fishery experiments	15,000	
Recurring grant for the Dacca University	15,000	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for popular education	9,25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for the extension of education among poorer classes of the domiciled community ...	10,000	
Recurring grant for the development of the work of the Calcutta University	65,000	
Further recurring grant for Education	13,20,000	
Further recurring grant for Sanitation	5,00,000	
Non-recurring grant for Agriculture and allied objects	1,50,000	
Non-recurring grant for medical relief	1,00,000	
Recurring assignment in connection with remission of appropriations from cesses	24,93,000	
Recurring assignment for the Belgachia Veterinary College ...	30,000	
Contribution to meet charges of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry	20,000	
Contribution to meet the cost of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners ...	19,000	
Assignment for the cost of forms, etc., for the Bihar and Orissa Government	2,32,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers in mufassal municipalities	39,000	
		63,71,000

There is a fixed adjustment of Rs. 7,28,000 from Provincial to Imperial under the terms of the Provincial Settlement, so that the net assignment from Imperial Revenues is Rs. 63,71,000—7,28,000=56,43,000.

10. On the expenditure side the total estimated charges for 1913-14 are Rs. 6,82,09,000, which is in excess of the income by Rs. 89,53,000, owing mainly to the following provisions :—

	Rs.
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (in addition to the annual grant of 1½ lakhs)	10,00,000
For construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta	8,50,000
For the construction of the School of Tropical Medicine	1,00,000
For the construction of hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca ...	2,40,000
For Dacca University and Hostels ...	3,00,000
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure of the Education Department	7,45,000
Regrant of savings in the recurring grants for popular education ...	3,32,000

	Rs.
Regrant in savings in the recurring grant for aided English secondary schools	46,000
Increased provision for works of sanitary improvements ...	7,11,000
Larger grant for Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department	14,30,000
Lump addition made by the Government of India—	
For Education	24,80,000
For Sanitation	6,75,000

11. A schedule is attached showing the new schemes, costing individually more than Rs. 5,000 in any one year, which have been included in the budget. The non-recurring charges on account of these schemes amount to Rs. 10,19,532 and the recurring charges to Rs. 9,81,006. Besides these, the budget includes the following new schemes of a more or less petty nature which are individually estimated to cost Rs. 5,000 or less :—

(*a*) NON-RECURRING CHARGES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—		
Maintenance of boundary pillars in the districts of Bakarganj, Rangpur and Khulna	1,300	
Purchase of type-writers by Collectors of Birbhum, Jessore, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Rajshahi, Rangpur	4,508	
Purchase of boats for Collectors of Malda and Pabna	5,000	
Storage, arrangement and preservation of records in record-rooms of Collectors	3,000	
		13,808
Excise—		
Temporary establishments in several districts	3,696	
Purchase of type-writers for Burdwan and Mymensingh Excise offices ...	770	
		4,466
Forests—		
Rebuilding Goramara rest-house in Jalpaiguri division	5,000	
Construction of a path in Kurseong division	3,000	
Rebuilding Sukna rest-house in Kurseong	3,000	
Construction of Godahar rest-house in Buxa	3,000	
Demarcation of reserve boundaries in Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,500	
Cost of settlement operations in Buxa	4,000	
Stipends to four students deputed to Dehra Dun (Ranger's service) College	1,680	
Stipend to one student deputed to Dehra Dun (Provincial Forest Service)	600	
Construction of boats and *dinghees*, Sundarbans division	4,800	
Enumeration in connection with proposed timber agreement with Messrs. Burn and Co.	2,950	
Practical training allowance ...	1,240	
		33,770

	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration—		
• Temporary establishment for audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Small Cause Court	966	
• Temporary establishment for the preparation of press lists of pre-Mutiny records	4,200	
		5,166
Jails—		
Better clothing for prisoners of Eastern Bengal District Jails ...	4,000	
Dietary dead stock of Eastern Bengal District Jails	3,000	
		7,000
Police—		
Tents for Inspector-General of Police	1,500	
Purchase of ponies for Training School for Sub-Inspectors ...	4,000	
Purchase of two patrol boats for Khulna and Pabna	1,500	
Purchase of mosquito nets at Rs. 4-4 each, for use of policemen in malarious districts	1,360	
Purchase of survey instruments ...	4,000	
		12,360
Education—		
Purchase of books, Dacca Law College	3,000	
Apparatus and instruments for electric course to be opened at Dacca Engineering school ..	5,000	
Rent of houses hired for boarders of Dacca Engineering school ...	2,400	
Charges in connection with examination in elementary Schools by visiting examiners for oral tests ...	2,600	
		13,000
Medical—		
Training School for second class Health Officers	5,000	
Temporary establishment for cholera ward, Campbell Hospital ...	3,780	
Tents for the three Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners ...	1,500	
		10,280
Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Poultry breeding at Dacca ...	600	
Purchase of microscopes, tent and camera for the Civil Veterinary Department	1,500	
Purchase of two ponies for Cinchona Plantation	499	
		2,599
Stationery and Printing—		
Temporary clerks for the Dacca Jail Press		1,560
Miscellaneous—		
Additional grant to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association ...	1,100	
Additional grant for furniture for Circuit House	1,000	
		2,100

	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—		
Ferry boat in Netrokona Government ferry ghât at Mymensingh ...	500	
Repairs of masonry approaches of Sambhuganj ferry ghât in Mymensingh	1,000	
		1,500

(*b*) RECURRING CHARGES.

Excise—		
1 Deputy Inspector of Excise Bureau work on Rs. 175	2,100	
3 Warehouse Supervisors on Rs. 60 each	2,160	
		4,260
Registration—		
Revision of ministerial establishment in the office of the Registrar of Calcutta	2,400	
Punkha-pullers in the Sub-Registry offices	4,500	
		6,900
General Administration—		
Auditors for local audit of Police Accounts	4,200	
Auditors for audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,800	
Revision of the record-room establishment, Civil Secretariat ...	2,000	
Revision of establishment of the Bengali Translator's office ...	1,500	
		9,500
Courts of Law—		
Additional establishment for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	4,632	
Shorthand writer for Midnapore District Judge	480	
Establishment for a new District Judge	2,000	
		7,112
Jails—		
Special allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeons	1,800	
House-rent and house allowance for two Assistant Jailors and Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Dacca ...	516	
House-rent and house allowance for an Assistant Jailor and Assistant Surgeon at Bogra and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jalpaiguri ...	528	
Grading of Jailor's service ...	4,200	

	Rs.	
Jails—concluded.		
Increase of pay of 14 clerks of Subsidiary Jails of Eastern Bengal districts and for the entertainment of 13 clerks at Rs. 20	1,800	
Appointment of one Factory Overseer, Rampur-Boalia Central Jail ...	600	
Appointment of one Tailor master for Dacca Central Jail ...	480	
Appointment of one Store-keeper, Dacca Central Jail	600	
	——	1
Police—		
Conversion of the appointment of 5 Sub-Inspectors into Inspectorships	2,820	
Constable-orderlies for 5 Circle Inspectors	1,080	
House allowance of the Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Range	3,000	
Grade promotion of Sub-Inspectors in West Bengal, according to scale recommended by the Police Commission	2,520	
Entertainment of Railway Police at Ondal and cost of a patrolling staff to guard trains and suppress running train thefts	1,995	
Expenses for the guarding of roads and railway lines during His Excellency's tour	1,000	
Raising the minimum pay of clerks in the Eastern Bengal districts ...	1,500	
Lump provision for additional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,000	
	——	18,915
Ports and Pilotage—		
Subsidy to River Steam Navigation Company for supply of pilots		3,000
Education—		
One Sub-Inspector for Chittagong Hill Tracts	600	
Conveyance allowance for Assistant Inspectresses of Eastern Bengal districts	1,000	
Charges for the extension of Baker Hostel	2,330	
Additional Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College	2,000	
Additional establishment of the Presidency College	1,140	
Additional draftsmen, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	960	
Remuneration for testing of materials by the Professors of Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	2,000	
Additional Master, Victoria Boys' School	2,400	
Additional Mistress for Khastagir School, Chittagong, and Eden School, Dacca	960	
Domestic Science Mistress, Dow Hill School	2,400	
New Zenana classes in Faridpur and Mymensingh	1,980	

	Rs.	Rs.
Education—concluded.		
Establishment of the Art section of Indian Museum	1,190	
Grants to Madrasahs in Eastern Bengal	5,000	
Subscription for the Bengal Journal of Education	960	
Grant to *Bangiya Sahitya Parisad*	1,875	
Additional grant to Calcutta University Institute	1,200	
Increased grant for visiting colleges in other Provinces	3,000	
Increased grant for contribution to schools for Durbar Day celebration	4,500	
		35,501
Medical—		
Additional nurses for Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital	1,416	
Additional grants for clothing and diet for new Surgical block of Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital ...	1,500	
Stipends to students of the sixth year class, Medical College	1,440	
Increase in the number of Military pupil nurses of Medical College ...	1,152	
Revision of clerical establishment, Medical College	2,160	
Revision of diet allowance of the nurses, Campbell Hospital ...	1,530	
Additional teachers and demonstrators, Dacca Medical School ...	4,345	
Additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Berhampore Lunatic Asylum ...	660	
		14,203
Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Additional Veterinary Inspector for Chittagong	840	
Grant to Central Agricultural Association	1,500	
Additional Overseer for Cinchona Plantation	840	
Additional establishment for the Inspector of Factories	888	
House allowance of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	1,505	
Upkeep of steam launch of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	5,000	
		10,573
Stationery and Printing—		
Lump provision for revision of establishment of Forms Department	5,000	
Additional mechanic for the Bengal Secretariat Press	540	
Two electricians for the New Central Jail Press, Kalighat	780	
		6,320
Miscellaneous—		
Annual stipends to literary title-holders	3,000	
Subscription to the *Near East* ...	2,275	
		5,275

12. Appendix C shows the transactions of District Boards and Dis Road Fund (Darjeeling). This statement does not form any part o Provincial budget, which is annexed thereto for convenience of reference.

PART II.—Detailed remarks on the budget for 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.

13. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,71,72,317, and the estimate for 1913-14, as provisionally passed by the Government of India, is Rs. 2,83,88,000 against Rs. 2,82,01,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The estimate includes Rs. 11,22,000 for recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges against Rs. 8,47,000 provided on the same account in the budget estimate for 1912-13.

14. The estimated Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated as follows :—

	Estimate, 1912-13.	Revised estimate, 1912-13.	Estimate, 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue ...	2,78,35,000	2,82,01,000	2,83,88,000
Deduct—Estimated collections from Government Estates (wholly Provincial) ...	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000
Deduct—Recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges (wholly Imperial) ...	8,47,000	7,13,000	11,22,000
Total Deduction ...	53,85,000	52,88,000	55,54,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial funds	2,24,50,000	2,29,13,000	2,28,34,000
Provincial share one-half ...	1,12,25,000	1,14,57,000	1,14,17,000
Add—Collections from Government Estates (wholly Provincial)	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000
Total Provincial ...	1,57,63,000	1,60,32,000	1,58,49,000
Add—Adjustments ...	3,82,000	1,45,41,000	56,43,000
Total Provincial receipts	1,61,45,000	3,05,73,000	2,14,92,000

15. *Stamps.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue from Stamps for 1912-13 was placed by the Government of India at Rs. 2,04,25,000. The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,01,12,576, while those of the first eleven months of 1912-13, exclusive of receipts on account of unified stamps used as receipt stamps, exceeded the figures of the corresponding period of the preceding year by Rs. 6,44,000. In view of these figures, and allowing for the adjustment of receipts from the sale of unified stamps between the Postal and the Stamp Departments, the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been passed for Rs. 2,08,50,000. Allowing for a progressive increase of 5½ lakhs, the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,14,00,000. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 1,04,25,000 for 1912-13 and Rs. 1,07,00,000 for 1913-14.

16. *Excise.*—The revenue from Excise for 1912-13 was estimated at Rs. 1,38,50,000. The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 1,33,88,200, while the figures for the first ten months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 52,000 only over the actuals of the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, therefore, been passed for Rs. 1,35,00,000, and allowing for a progressive increase of Rs. 3,55,000 the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 1,38,55,000. The receipts under this head are now wholly Provincial.

17. *Provincial Rates.*—The actual collections of the Public Work Cess in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 30,83,495, while the estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 31,57,000. The receipts in the first seven months of the current year,

however, show an increase of Rs. 54,000 over those of the corresponding period of 1911-12. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 31,15,000 and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 31,35,000 allowing for an anticipated increase in the receipts owing to the revaluation operations in the districts of Bakarganj, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna. It has now been decided to transfer the whole of these receipts to the District Boards, so that there will be no receipts from the Public Works Cess in the Provincial Account in 1913-14. Under "General Rates for the Management of Private Estates" the estimate of receipts is Rs. 90,000 as against Rs. 85,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The total estimate from provincial receipts for 1913-14 is, therefore, Rs. 90,000 only.

18. *Assessed Taxes.*—The budget estimate of receipts from Income-tax for 1912-13 was Rs. 51,25,000. The actual collections in the first ten months of the year amounted to Rs. 45,71,000. For the two months of the year, the receipts have been taken at Rs. 10,29,000 and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 56,00,000. The estimate for 1913-14 allows for no increase and stands at the same figure. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 28,00,000.

19. *Forests.*—The total receipts under this head for 1912-13 were estimated at Rs. 14,00,000 against Rs. 13,87,465, the actuals of 1911-12. The collections in the first ten months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 2,75,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 16,50,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has, however, been passed for Rs. 14,00,000. The decrease is chiefly in the Buxa Division where owing to over-exploitation in the past dead *sâl* is reported to be getting scarcer.

20. *Registration.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 16,77,000. The actual collections in the first nine months of the year amounted to Rs. 12,47,000. For the remaining three months of the year the receipts have been taken at Rs. 6,03,000, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 18,50,000. Allowing for an increase of Rs. 50,000 over the revised estimate, the estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 19,00,000.

21. *Interest.*—The estimate of loans, as submitted to the Government of India, provides for a return in the way of interest during 1913-14 of Rs. 4,85,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Interest on advances to cultivators, etc. ...	37,000
„ „ „ Co-operative Credit Societies	2,700
„ „ drainage and embankment advances ...	12,000
„ „ loans to landholders	1,90,000
„ „ „ to Municipalities and District Boards, etc.	2,16,000
Miscellaneous	27,000
For rounding	+300
Total ...	4,85,000

22. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 7,60,777, while the receipts in the first seven months of 1912-13 show an increase of Rs. 11,000 over those of the corresponding period of the previous year. In view of these figures the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been raised from Rs. 7,25,000 to Rs. 7,77,000, and the estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 7,65,000

23. *Jails.*—The actuals for the nine months ending 31st December 1912 amounted to Rs. 3,83,000, while those in 1911-12 were Rs. 8,31,424, which included special receipts on account of the Durbar at Delhi. It is not safe to expect more than Rs. 2,74,000 in the last three months. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, therefore, been placed at Rs. 6,57,000 and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 6,59,000.

24. *Police.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 1,87,675, while the receipts in the first nine months of 1912-13 were Rs. 1,85,000. The receipts for the last three months will probably reach Rs. 65,000 and the revised estimate for 1912-13 has been passed for Rs. 2,50,000 against Rs. 2,00,000, the budget estimate for the year. The increase is on account of

larger recoveries from additional police. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,62,000 as smaller recoveries are anticipated on account of additional police.

25. *Ports and Pilotage.*—The actuals in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 16,95,556, while the budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 15,98,000. This has been raised to Rs. 17,63,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the current year showing a large increase under Pilotage receipts. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 18,00,000, which provides for a small increase under Pilotage receipts.

26. *Education.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 6,84,000. This has been raised to Rs. 7,40,000 in the revised estimates with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the current year. The improvement is mainly due to increases in fees from Government Colleges—General, and from High Schools for boys (including collegiate schools). The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 7,51,000.

27. *Medical.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 3,61,000 against Rs. 3,62,976, the actuals of 1911-12. The receipts during the first nine months of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 3,36,000, including Rs. 50,000 credited as a special contribution from the Indian Research Fund Association for carrying out experiments in jungle-clearing in suitable localities under conditions which will ensure the collection of an accurate data on what appears likely to be a successful anti-malarial measure. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 4,30,000, and the estimate for 1913-14 at Rs. 3,76,000.

28. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 3,83,000 against Rs. 2,37,053, the actuals of 1911-12. The actuals in the first nine months of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,49,000 (of which Rs. 75,000 represents the sale-proceeds of cinchona and its products) against Rs. 2,70,000 anticipated for the whole year. It is not safe to expect more than 1½ lakhs from receipts from the sale of cinchona and quinine during the whole year, and the total revised estimate for 1912-13 has been placed at Rs. 2,76,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has also been passed for Rs. 2,26,000.

29. *Receipts in aid of Superannuation.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 42,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 16,000 in view of the actual collections of the first nine months of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 has, however, been placed at Rs. 12,000.

30. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,30,000 against Rs. 1,32,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 1,30,125, the actuals of 1911-12. The estimate includes smaller provision for the sale of Indian Law Reports, as the back numbers of the report are out of print.

31. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts for 1912-13 were estimated at Rs. 4,87,000 against Rs. 6,35,371, the actuals of 1911-12. In the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 6,36,000, including Rs. 5,00,000 for unclaimed deposits, against Rs. 3,82,800, the sanctioned estimate for the year. Larger fees for Government audit are also expected from Court of Wards on account of collections of arrears for 1909-10 and 1910-11. There are also small increases expected from fees and fines of Revenue Courts and recoveries of law charges other than those in pauper suits. For 1913-14 the estimate has been placed at Rs. 5,91,000, including Rs. 4,80,000 for unclaimed deposits.

32. *Irrigation—Major Works (Direct Receipts).*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 2,63,000 against Rs. 2,78,127, the actuals of 1911-12. The budget has been repeated in the revised estimate, while the budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,80,000 owing to the increase expected from water-rates, Midnapore Canal, due to the renewal of long leases at the enhanced rate of Rs. 2 per acre in place of the old rate of Re. 1-8. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 1,31,000 in 1912-13 and Rs. 1,40,000 in 1913-14.

33. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 5,94,000, but in view of the fact that the actuals of 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 6,73,000, and in view of the actuals of the first nine months of the current year, the revised estimate has been raised to Rs. 6,75,000. The increase,

as compared with the budget, is chiefly in navigation receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern canals due to the opening of the Kistopur Canal. The Madaripur Bhil Route is now complete, and it is expected that the navigation receipts will increase and the estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 6,85,000. The Provincial share is one-half and amounts to Rs. 3,37,000 in 1912-13 and Rs. 3,42,000 in 1913-14.

34. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 11,23,000, and included Rs. 7,13,742 on account of the first two instalments of the sale-proceeds of the land and buildings of the Sibpur Engineering College which it was proposed to sell to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, for Rs. 13,63,742, but, as the order of the Secretary of State on the subject has not yet been received, no payment is expected this year. The revised estimate has, accordingly, been reduced to Rs. 4,09,000. It is not known when the orders of the Secretary of State will come, and no provision has been made in the budget for 1913-14 on this account, and the budget for the year has been placed at Rs. 3,69,000.

EXPENDITURE.

35. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 1,41,000 against Rs. 1,42,000, the budget estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 1,55,124, the actuals of 1911-12. The estimates under this head are based, as usual, on the average actuals of the previous three years, excluding special payments. The actuals of 1911-12 included a special payment under Land Revenue. The actuals of the current year includes a special payment of Rs. 4,000 under Excise on account of refund of license fees, and the revised estimate for the current year has been placed at Rs. 1,57,000.

36. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 31,000, but this has been raised to Rs. 35,000 in the revised estimate, and Rs. 33,000 in the budget for 1913-14. The actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13 include arrear payments.

37. *Land Revenue.*—The total Provincial expenditure for 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 33,48,000 against Rs. 33,63,000, the revised, and Rs. 33,50,000, the budget estimate, for 1912-13, as shown below :—

	1912-13.		1913-14
	Budget	Revised.	Budget
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Charges of District Administration ...	27,07,000	26,17,000	26,50,000
(2) Charges on account of Land Revenue collections	11,000	11,000	10,000
(3) Management of Government estates ...	4,82,000	5,48,000	4,72,000
(4) Survey and Settlement ...	1,82,000	1,22,000	1,82,000
(5) Land Records ...	61,000	63,000	33,000
(6) Charges on account of fishery collection ...	.....	2,000	1,000
	34,43,000	33,63,000	33,48,000
Lump Deduction ...	93,000	.....	.....
Total ...	33,50,000	33,63,000	33,48,000

The estimate under (1) provides for an additional temporary appointment of Magistrate, Joint-Magistrates according to the number and grading recommended to the Government of India and the appointment of a police

officer now on district Administration as the Superintendent, Chittagong Hil Tracts. Under (3) the estimate is chiefly based on the estimate of collections from Government estates, as 9½ per cent. of the collections is usually allotted for management and improvement of Government estates, with small additions for special charges. The estimate under (4) is based on actual requirements and includes the charges for the settlement of Government temporary-settled estates in Bakarganj and Noakhali. The decrease under (5) is chiefly due to the debit of a larger share of the cost of the Director of Land Records, to the different Imperial settlement operations.

38. *Stamps.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 6,72,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 6,87,000, owing to the payment of discount on larger sale of general stamps. The budget for 1913-14 is Rs. 7,25,000, and allows for increased charges for the sale of stamps of different natures, and larger supply of stamp paper from the Central Stores consequent on the increase in the sale of stamps. The charges of this Department are divided equally between the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, and the Provincial share amounts to Rs. 3,43,000 and Rs. 3,62,000 for 1912-13 and 1913-14, respectively.

39. *Excise.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 6,69,000, as compared with Rs. 6,01,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 6,31,000, the budget estimate for the year. The increase is chiefly due to (*a*) a special provision of Rs. 50,000 towards the reorganization of the Excise Department, and (*b*) additional grants for contingencies and rewards. The charges of this Department are now wholly Provincial.

40. *Provincial Rates.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 58,000 against Rs. 53,000, the budget estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 49,787, the actuals of 1911-12. The increase is mainly due to the valuation and revaluation charges in the districts of Khulna, Tippera, Faridpur and Dacca. As the receipts from the Public Works Cess will be transferred to District Boards from 1913-14 those funds will bear the charges. There will be no charge on Provincial Account.

41. *Assessed Taxes.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 1,57,000 and this has been repeated as the estimate for 1913-14. The revised estimate for 1912-13 has, however, been placed at Rs. 1,56,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 78,000.

42. *Forests.*—The total expenditure for 1913-14 is estimated at Rs. 6,76,000 against Rs. 6,88,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13. The budget includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Provision for two Imperial officers recently recruited	9,120
Ditto Additional Rangers, etc.	8,484
Ditto ditto establishment	1,440
Purchase of three elephants	9,000
Construction of a path in Kurseong Division ...	3,000
Rebuilding Sukna rest-house in Kurseong ...	3,000
Ditto Goramara rest-house in Jalpaiguri ...	5,000
Construction of Godahar rest-house in Buxa ...	3,000
Ditto of two rest-houses at Jalpaiguri and Dhobachari in Chittagong	8,000
Demarcation of reserve boundaries in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,500
Cost of settlement operations in Buxa	4,000
Construction of boats and dinghees	4,800

43. *Registration.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 11,16,000 against Rs. 10,55,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 10,67,406, the actuals of 1911-12. The budget includes (*a*) Rs. 5,400 for the revision of the office of the Inspector-General, (*b*) Rs. 2,400 for the revision of the office of the Sub-Registrar at Calcutta, (*c*) Rs. 12,300 for regrading of Sub-Registrars, (*d*) Rs. 10,000 for the opening of new Sub-Registry office, (*e*) Rs. 57,000 for revision of establishment of the offices of District Sub-Registrars, and (*f*) Rs. 4,500 for punkha-pullers in the Sub-Registry offices.

41. *Interest on ordinary Debt.*—This is interest payable from the Provincial revenues to the Imperial Government on the amount advanced by the latter to the Provincial Government for loans to cultivators under the Agriculturist's Loans and Land Improvements Loans Acts, for advances to Co-operative Societies, for advances on drainage and embankment schemes, for loans to notabilities and to municipalities and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).

45. *General Administration.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 22,00,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 24,50,000. The increase is chiefly under Staff and Household of the Governor for the purchase of new crockery and linen, for the restoration of pictures for Government House at Calcutta, for the upkeep charges of Barrackpore Park, for larger expenditure on His Excellency's tour, for deputation of several special officers in the Civil Secretariat in connection with the Council Regulations and Public Service Commission, etc., for the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson in connection with the revision of Manuals of the Board of Revenue, and for the adjustment of certain charges in connection with the Delhi Durbar which was not accounted for in 1911-12. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 23,02,000 and includes the following provisions :—

	Rs.
Establishment for the Military and the Private Secretaries to Governor	18,000
Additional provision for Body-guard	15,000
Ditto Band	14,600
Ditto Furniture	20,000
Charges for the upkeep of Barrackpore Park ...	13,000
Provision for local audit of Police and Calcutta Improvement Trust Accounts	6,000
Provision for officers on special duty in the Secretariat in connection with inquiry about Police and Calcutta Municipal Act	43,000
Lump provision for establishment in the record-room for the preparation of Press list and for revision of office establishment	6,200

46. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The total charges for 1912-13 were originally estimated at Rs. 98,39,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 98,05,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly under Criminal Courts, owing to savings in the grant under salaries. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 96,10,000. It includes (*a*) provision for additional establishment in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Rs. 4,632, (*b*) provision for additional Munsifs, Rs. 32,000; (*c*) provision for regrading of Munsifs, Rs. 50,000; (*d*) provision for additional establishments in Munsifs' Courts, Rs. 12,000; (*e*) additional grant for Supplies, Services and Contingencies of Civil Courts; (*f*) provision for an additional Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and his establishment, Rs. 15,000, and (*g*) additional grant for the revision of Chaukidari Panchayet, Rs. 22,000. Against these provisions smaller provision has been made for fees to pleaders and counsel in criminal cases, as it is hoped that the political cases will now come to an end.

47. *Jails.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 20,74,000 against Rs. 20,51,332, the actuals of 1911-12. In view of the actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13 the revised estimates for the year has been placed at Rs. 19,60,000. The savings are chiefly under salaries of Superintendents and Jailors, for reductions in the old Presidency Jail, dietary charges and miscellaneous services and supplies. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 20,79,000, and includes provision (*a*) for fresh allowances for Sub-Assistant Surgeons of District Jails, (*b*) for appointment of additional clerks and enhancement of allowances of existing clerks in Eastern Bengal subsidiary jails, (*c*) for supply of adequate clothing to Eastern Bengal prisoners, (*d*) for provision of better equipment for Eastern Bengal Jails, (*e*) for larger provision for Municipal rates and taxes and (*f*) for larger provision for purchase of raw materials due to proposed improvement of industries in Rampur Boalia and Dacca Central Jails and in Barisal and Mymensingh District Jails.

48. *Police.*—The following table compares the figures under this head :—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1911-12.	1912-13.		Estimate, 1913-14.
		Budget.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police ...	14,35,940	15,77,000	13,82,000	16,60,000
Superintendence ...	3,01,982	2,28,000	2,08,000	2,25,000
Criminal Investigation Department ...	6,23,503	3,25,000	3,92,000	3,83,000
District Executive Force	56,43,735	63,79,000	59,38,000	67,22,000
Village Police ...	24,386	24,000	21,000	23,000
Special ,, ...	3,50,059	2,47,000	2,91,000	2,51,000
Railway ,, ...	3,27,181	2,84,000	3,21,000	3,16,000
Cattle-pounds ...	291	200	200	300
Refunds	1,174	2,900	1,800	1,700
Lump deduction ...	.....	—67,100	.....	.....
Total ...	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000	95,82,000

In view of the actuals of the first nine months of 1912-13, the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 85,55,000. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 95,82,000, which includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Presidency Police—	
Provision for additional ministerial establishment of the combined Criminal Investigation Department and Special Branch	2,940
Conversion of three Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors	2,820
Regrading of Sub-Inspectors	6,600
Approved service increment of constables ...	33,936
Strengthening of Civil armed Police in Calcutta, which was also provided for in 1912-13 ...	18,845
Constable-orderlies of Circle Inspectors ..	1,080
Purchase of a Motor Prison van and its upkeep charges	9,052
Provision for additional forces to raise the reserve to its authorized strength	29,600
District Police—	
Temporary Police Force for the Criminal Investigation Department	71,277
Reorganization of Subordinate Police in Eastern Bengal	2,92,014
Revision of Superior Police cadre	5,700
Increase of Armed Police reserve in the districts of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Midnapore, Burdwan and Nadia	24,797
Establishment of Constables' Training School at Dacca, a combined school at Sarda and revision of other schools	34,142
Strengthening of Police-guards of Sub-Treasuries	18,154
Reorganization of the Dacca Town Police ...	10,000
Approved service increment of constables ...	28,000

	Rs.
Increase in the rate of pay of armed reserves ...	25,000
Lump provision for construction of steamers and cutters	75,186
Grade promotion of Sub-Inspectors in West Bengal districts according to scale recommended by the Police Commission	2,520
Entertainment of a Government Railway Police at Ondal, etc.	1,995
Temporary Establishment for Training College of Sub-Inspectors	8,370
Enlistment allowances to recruits	10,504
Purchase of elephants for the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, and Inspector of Police, Alipur Duars	8,000
Purchase of new boxes for keeping confidential papers by investigating Police officers ...	10,053
Raising the minimum pay of clerks in the Eastern Bengal Districts	1,500
Grant for annual subsidy to Athletic Clubs and travelling allowances of Hockey teams in the Eastern Bengal districts	9,300
Expenses for guarding roads, during His Excellency's visits	4,000
Supply of new furniture to police stations in Eastern Bengal districts	10,000
Reorganization of River Police in Eastern Bengal districts	4,49,555
Station boat scheme	45,000
Reorganization of the Dacca and Hooghly Military Police	19,682
Additional police force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,000
Additional grant for petty construction of buildings to be done departmentally	78,600
Purchase of 16 type-writers for districts in which the machines require replacement	5,888

49. *Ports and Pilotage.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 12,08,000, but in the revised this has been raised to Rs. 13,32,000, with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is partly under Pilotage and Pilot establishments owing to trade activity, and also under Marine establishment in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments for heavier charges for freight which is not expected to be fully recovered before the close of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 13,74,000, and includes larger grants for the repairs of vessels and value of coals to be supplied to pilot vessels, and larger provision for pilotage allowances to Pilots in anticipation of increased shipping.

50. *Education.*—The total provincial expenditure in 1912-13 was originally estimated at Rs. 78,45,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 76,69,000, with reference to the actual charges in the first nine months of the year. The decrease is more than covered by smaller expenditure from the lump provision for non-recurring charges against increased expenditure under the other heads. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 to the Calcutta University, which have been made over to that body. Rupees 40,000 was sanctioned for education of Domiciled community which has been added to the allotment for grants-in-aid. A grant of two lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction and improvement of hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca, but this will not be fully utilized. A grant of Rs. 1,50,000 has also been sanctioned for aided English secondary schools, and a good portion of this will be expended during the year. 1½ lakhs will also be probably incurred from the assignment of 10 lakhs for hostel buildings in Calcutta. The savings in these grants will be re-granted next year. The budget grant for 1913-14 is Rs. 1,34,88,000 and is thus compared with the actuals of the past three years :—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13		1913-14.
	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12	Budget.	Revised	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
University	1,03,000	96,000	66 028	53,500	5,32,000	1,18,500
Direction	1,18,000	1,42,000	2,17,189	1,22,000	1,93,000	1,40,000
Inspection	7,12,000	7,31,000	8,04,480	8,20,900	8,01,000	8,12,000
Government Colleges, General ...	6,25,000	6,95,000	8,17,976	8,24,800	8,14,000	8,75,000
Government Colleges, Professional	3,54,000	3,17,000	3,35,128	3,78,240	3,88,000	3,92,500
Government Schools, General ...	12,61,000	12,84,000	14,38 548	14,31 474	16 35,000	15,47,000
Government Schools, Special ...	5,65,000	5,76,000	5,75,620	5,94 466	5 81,000	7,72,000
Grants-in-aid	10,72,000	11,81,000	14,28,094	11,53,600	14,00,000	14,20,000
Scholarships	1,71,000	1,91,000	2,19,049	1,82,400	2,18 000	2,34,000
Miscellaneous	1,15,000	1,18,000	2,17,307	1,46,920	1,44,000	1,65,000
Refunds	4,000	3,000	2,454	2,700	2,000	2,500
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure ...	...	...	...	16,84,000	2,31,000	7,45,000
Lump provision for improving popular education ...	...	...	...	4,50,000	4,78,000	9,25,000
Lump provision for Regrant of savings of 1912 13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 32,000
Lump provision for Secondary education	...	...	...	...	...	1,50 000
Lump provision for re-grant of savings of 1912-13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000
Lump provision for hostels out side Calcutta and Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	1,02,000	2,40,000
Lump provision for hostels in Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	8,50,000
Expenditure from the non-recurring assignment of 75 lakhs...	...	...	...	...	...	24,80,000
Expenditure of the recurring grant	..	...	...	...	...	13,20,000
Dacca University and Hostels ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 00 000
Lump deduction	...	...	...	...	...	—3,78,500
Total ...	51,00,000	53,31,000	61,21,873	78,45,000	76,69,000	1,34,88,000

(A) Included under grants-in-aid

The Government of India gave a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1912-13 and a recurring assignment of Rs. 13,20,000 in 1913-14 for expenditure of the department.

The budget for 1913-14 includes the following items of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Expenditure from the non-recurring grant of 75 lakhs	24,80,000
Expenditure of the recurring assignment ...	13,20,000
Dacca University and Hostels	3,00,000
Additional recurring grant to Calcutta University, sanctioned in 1912	65,000
For revision of establishment of Director of Public Instruction's office, including Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education ...	9,000
For second Sub-Inspector, Chittagong Hill Tracts	600
For regrading of Sub-Inspectors	12,000
For additional Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College	2,000
For purchase of books for the Dacca Law College ...	3,000
For remuneration for testing of materials by the Professors of the Civil Engineering College ...	2,000
For additional Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering College	6,000
For additional grant for purchase and repairs of furniture and apparatus for high schools ...	6,000
Additional Master for the Victoria Boys' School ...	2,400
For domestic science Mistress for Dow Hill School	2,400
„ expenditure in connection with the new preparatory class in the Dow Hill School ...	6,450
„ Survey School	50,000
„ supply of maps	16,000
„ reorganization of 1st grade Training Schools ...	6,800
„ reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal Districts	29,000

	Rs.
For provincialization of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School	10,600
„ improvement of Madrasahs, Eastern Bengal districts	5,000
„ the purchase of materials and tools for electric course to be opened in the Dacca School of Engineering...	5,000
„ grant to the Ripon College for liquidation of debt	30,000

51. *Medical.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 36,95,000, but this has been reduced to Rs. 26,88,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of first nine months of the year. The decrease is nominal and was due chiefly for the transfer of Rs. 6¼ lakhs out of the non-recurring grant of 7¼ lakhs from works of sanitation to the head Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers and other heads, and also for the transfer of four lakhs, the grant for the School of Tropical Medicine, to the Public Works Department to meet the cost of land acquisition. The Government of India have just sanctioned a non-recurring assignment of 20 lakhs and a recurring assignment of 5 lakhs for sanitation and 1 lakh for Medical relief. The estimate for 1913-14 has been passed for Rs. 41,01,000, including Rs. 12,75,000 added by the Government of India for expenditure on sanitation (Rs. 11,75,000) and medical relief (Rs. 1,00,000). Budget also includes (*a*) Rs. 1,00,000 for the School of Tropical Medicine, that being the balance of the Imperial grant of 5 lakhs for the construction of the school, (*b*) Rs. 9,600 for an Indian Medical Service Officer as personal assistant to the Inspector-General in place of a ministerial officer on lower pay, (*c*) Rs. 22,000 for the salary of three Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Rs. 1,500 for their tents, and Rs. 3,000 for their office establishment, (*d*) Rs. 26,100 for Government contribution towards the pay of 1st and 2nd class Health officers, (*e*) Rs. 5,000 for training Sanitary Inspectors and 2nd class Health officers, (*f*) Rs. 50,000 for carrying out experiments in jungle clearing, (*g*) Rs. 18,900 for a Professor of Physics and an Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry, and local allowances for two Professors and three Assistant Professors of the Medical College, (*h*) Rs. 20,000 for charges in connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's enquiry in serological work, (*i*) Rs. 4,315 for additional teachers and demonstrators in Medical Schools, (*k*) Rs. 7,200 for the appointment of a probationary Chemical Examiner and (*l*) Rs. 5,280 for the appointment of additional nurses in the Campbell Hospital.

The grants for the Presidency Hospitals are shown below:—

	Salaries.	Establishment	Allowances	Clothing and bedding	Diet	Other supplies	Contingencies	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs
Medical College Hospital	49,590	21,128	200	85,000		70,000	1,03,107	3,29,000
General Hospital ...	66,173	9,420	1,360	77,000		34,000	62,214	2,50,000
Campbell Hospital ...	10,620	28,900	6,870	35,000		12,500	41,089	1,35,000
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers ...	7,200	3,288	180	17,000		1,000	8,529	37,000

52. *Political.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 27,000 against Rs. 34,000, the budget estimate for 1912-13. The decrease is under Durbar Presents for smaller provision for Presidency payments on account of *khillats*, as the Government of India have done away with *khillats* for title-holders below the rank of Maharajas and Rajas.

53. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 17,13,000, but in the revised estimate this had been reduced to Rs. 17,07,000. The decrease is more than accounted for by the transfer of Rs. 30,000 from the lump provision of Rs. 75,000 for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects from this head to the Forest Budget. The budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 17,15,000 including Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of cinchona bark against Rs. 3,60,000 passed for the same purpose in the budget for 1912-13 and a special lump provision of 1½ lakhs for expenditure on Agriculture and allied objects recently sanctioned by the

Government of India. The budget also includes the following items of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Provision for the upkeep of the new dairy farm at Rangpur	16,000
Mycological collector, Entomological collector, two Agricultural supervisors and Weaving Inspector employed in Eastern Bengal (not provided for in 1912-13)	9,120
Bonemeal demonstration, purchase of seed potatoes and crop-cutting experiments	25,000
Contribution to Toklai Tea Association ...	4,000
Opening and extension of central nurseries and other demonstrations	59,500
Additional grant to the Zoological Garden for the upkeep of the extended area to be transferred from the Kidderpore Orphanage	10,000
Provision for the upkeep and recurring charges of the steam-launch *Blanch* recently placed at the disposal of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies	5,000
Balance of the Imperial assignment of one lakh for agriculture and allied objects	30,000
Purchase of a steam-launch for the Fishery Department	45,000

54. *Superannuation.*—The charges under this head tend to rise yea after year owing to increase in the number of claims to pension. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 30,22,000 as compared with Rs. 29,03,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 27,85,637, the actuals of 1911-12.

55. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 13,60,000 against Rs. 12,55,000 and Rs. 14,24,000, the budget and revised estimates for 1912-13, respectively, and Rs. 15,79,021, the actuals of 1911-12. The following table compares the figures :—

Heads.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Budget estimate, 1912-13.	Revised estimate, 1912-13.	Budget estimate, 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forms Department at the Presidency ...	53,391	54,000	53,000	59,000
Stationery purchased in this country ...	24,869	29,000	25,000	25,000
Government Presses ...	6,74,169	6,26,000	6,94,000	6,24,000
Printing at private presses	5,129	5,000	4,000	4,000
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	8,19,035	6,46,000	6,46,000	6,46,000
Refunds	2,428	1,000	2,000	2,000
Lump Deduction ...	.....	—1,06,000	.....	.....
Total ...	15,79,021	12,55,000	14,24,000	13,60,000

The estimate for the Forms Department includes Rs. 5,000 for the revision of establishment.

56. *Miscellaneous.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 8,13,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 5,57,000 including 1½ lakhs, the lump provision for grain compensation allowance for all departments. The reduction is due to the adjustment under appropriate heads of expenditure sanctioned by His Excellency from the provision for petty grants and to the reappropriation of the reserve provision of Rs. 1,50,000 in order to meet expenditure under other heads and also to the transfer of Rs. 2,07,000 to "Education" as the equilibrium grant to District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts was provided for under this head and not under the appropriate head.

The budget for 1913-14 is Rs. 9,53,000 and includes a lump provision of Rs. 3,60,000 for the payment of grain compensation allowance for all departments, Rs. 1,00,000 being the amount to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency for petty grants, Rs. 1,50,000 for general reserve for unforeseen requirements, Rs. 3,000 for stipends to holders of literary titles and Rs. 4,000 for cost of portraits of the King-Emperor.

57. *Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses).*—The actual charges in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,77,086 and the estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 2,26,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 2,76,000 in view of the actuals for the first nine months of the year. This excess is chiefly under "Maintenance and repairs" of the Midnapore Canal. The budget for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 2,40,000. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 1,20,000.

58. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 16,65,000 against Rs. 15,67,107, the actuals of 1911-12. During the year additional grants of Rs. 7,500 and Rs.9,900 have been sanctioned for constructing a two-vented sluice at Boner khal in the Port Canning Government estate, 24-Parganas, and for dredging the Bhagirathi entrance respectively, while Rs. 11,000 has been transferred to "42—Irrigation—Major Works." The revised estimate for the year has however been placed at Rs. 16,00,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 18,66,000 and includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Provision for clearing the bed of the Saraswati river in connection with the Rajapur drainage works	50,000
Training works in the river Ganges	35,000
Dredging the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers ...	30,000
Bandelling and putting on spurs on the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers	30,000
Completion of lock at Uttarbhag in connection with the Magrahat drainage	21,800
Madaripur Bhil scheme including dredging of the lower Kumar river	1,96,000
Grant-in-aid for bandelling the river Ganges near Rampur Boalia	5,000
Dredging the entrance of the Gorai river ...	7,000

The budget also provides for working the dredger *Foyers* during eight months in Angeria Creek, Attarabanka Shoal and clearing silt from the Coxali khal. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 9,33,000.

59. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1913-14 has been placed at Rs. 74,30,000 including 4 lakhs for discretionary grants out of 12 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India against Rs. 71,00,000, the revised estimate for 1912-13, and Rs. 62,00,000, the budget grant for the year. The following table shows the distribution of the allotment :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works ...	34,91,327	42,51,000	43,38,400
Repairs	16,00,500	17,14,000	19,60,000
Establishment ...	10,09,173	10,32,000	10,94,600
Tools and Plant ...	70,000	52,000	37,000
Stock and Suspense ...	29,000	51,000	.....
Total ...	62,00,000	71,00,000	74,30,000

The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-13 is due to the additional grants made during the year chiefly for the acquisition of land for the School of Tropical Medicine, extension of the Presidency College and Hostel buildings for the Metropolitan Institution and for the construction of buildings of the Education and other departments. The statement below shows the actual expenditure during 1911-12 and the estimated expenditure during 1912-13 on the principal original works in progress during those two years as also the estimated expenditure upon the new works or continuation of works in progress the undertaking of which is in contemplation during 1913-14 :—

	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Police—			
Lump provision for alterations to Lall Bazar Police buildings	...	...	74,600
Outpost at Birjitalao ...	...	...	12,400
New police lines, Paikpara ...	...	60,729	...
Residences for Local Government—			
Government House, Dacca ...	2,10,466	76,000	...
Ditto, Chittagong	14,862	12,000	10,000
Ditto, Darjeeling		2,91,500	2,13,000
Bodyguard lines, Alipore ...	...	...	3,12,000
Saloon carriages for His Excellency	...	...	2,00,000
Judicial—			
Extension of the Civil Court building, Khulna ...	26,522	51,100	...
Providing additional accommodation for records of the District Judge's Court, Dinajpur	1,971	12,100	...
Combined Sessions and Additional Munsif's Court, Bogra	9,100	...	18,500
New Munsifi, Pingna, Dacca ...	4,011	16,000	...
Constructing residences for the 1st and 2nd Munsifs, Basirhat	1,600	11,400	5,300
Residence for District Judge at Khulna	...	...	30,000
Civil Courts, Bankura ...	...	3,699	40,000
Extension of the Comilla Record-room	...	...	12,000
Additional rack, Alipore Court	...	8,150	...
Construction of a Munsifi at Magura	...	...	9,000
Construction of a Munsifi at Asansol	...	...	10,000
Jails—			
Construction of the Press building in the new Presidency Jail, Alipore	1,97,000	38,809	...
Forms block for the new Jail	...	50,000	3,22,600
New barrack in Burdwan Jail	...	20,000	17,200
Reconstruction of Noakhali Jail	19,831	11,700	25,000
Certain improvements in the Jail Press, Dacca ...	11,159	2,500	...
Enlargement of Bogra Jail ...	4,023	7,000	30,000
Certain works in connection with the Central Jail, Mymensingh	4,830	22,200	9,000
Comilla Jail	16,714	7,300	50,000
Improvements in the under-trial ward of the Dacca Central Jail	.	...	12,600

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails—concluded.				
Extension of Subsidiary Jail at Bongaon	...	...		7,000
Quarters for Jail warders, Barasat	...	...		8,800
Extension of Satkhira Jail ...	...	...		5,600
Excise—				
Warehouse at Bhairab ...	...	...		10,000
Ditto ,, Chittagong ...	...	...		10,000
Ditto ,, Bankura ...	...	...		4,500
Ganja golas, Noagaon ...	...	10,000		...
Registration—				
Construction of new office, Khulna ...	8,676	6,500		...
Extension of Sadar Registration office, Chittagong ...	10,180	12,600		...
Construction of office, Nawabganj, Dacca	...	...	6,720	
Construction of office, Kajlagarh, Midnapore ...	...	...	5,000	
Construction of office, Rupganj, Dacca	...	...	5,986	
Construction of office, Nabinagar, Tippera	...	...	6,119	26,000
Construction of office, Monohardi, Dacca	...	...	5,100	
Construction of office, Kathiadi, Mymensingh	...	...	6,662	
Education Department—				
Residence for Principal, Training College, Dacca ...	14,561	7,300		...
Construction of a new Physical Laboratory, Presidency College	3,46,000	47,678		...
Land acquisition for extension of Presidency College ...	...	4,79,732		...
Addition and alteration to the College building, Chittagong	26,080	1,311		...
Construction of Physical Laboratory, Rajshahi College	7,997	25,900		6,000
Girls' School and Mistresses' quarters, Faridpur ...	4,295	11,000		3,000
Zilla hostel and school, Mymensingh	25,265	9,000		27,000
High School building, Rangamati	8,248	7,800		...
High School building, Jalpaiguri	110	...		22,600
Dr. Kastagir's Girls' School Chittagong	—265	50	42,644	
Zilla School, Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	42,148	
Sanitation scheme for the Dow Hill School, Kurseong ...	...	...	52,505	1,25,000
Residence for Principal, Hooghly College ...	...	...	26,600	

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education Department—concluded.				
Hostel accommodation for Alexander Girls' School, Mymensingh	...	...	20,000	Included in 1,25,000 noted above.
Houses for Professors, Dacca ...	...	...	15,740	
Residence for Principal, Chittagong College ...	...	...	25,165	
Acquisition of land and construction of hostel for Muhammadan students for Jessore Zilla School ...	10,031	23,200	...	..
Construction for hostel for Daulatpur Hindu Academy	...	38,628	...	..
Hostel of Engineering School, Dacca	...	36,000	...	...
Reconstruction and repairs of Guru-training School ...	...	40,000	..	...
Constructon and repairs of Guru-training Schools (Rajshahi Division) ...	...	37,500	...	..
Raising the land acquired for Zilla and Technical School, Barisal	...	10,000	...	..
Acquisition of land for hostel of Metropolitan Institution	...	12,000	...	11,997
Secretariat Buildings—				
Construction of Secretariat building, Dacca	66,951	8,250	...	12,000
Revenue Department—				
New Collectorate building, Midnapore	1,19,729	50,500	...	...
Collectorate building, Krishnagar	...	15,000	...	4,000
Additions and alterations in Collectorate, Barisal ...	9,440	16,000	...	25,000
Collector's Record-room, Barisal	...	21,000	...	60,000
Office for the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri	2,912	25,000	...	25,500
Raising and dressing land acquired for European officers' quarters, Barisal ...	3,791	4,622	...	...
Constructing a masonry building for the English office of the Khas Mahal Department of Contai ...	966	1,000	...	12,700
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Kandi	...	3,500	...	9,000
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Kishoreganj ...	5,259	10,400	...	...
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Tangail	...	10,000	...	9,000
Subdivisional Officer's residence, Gopalganj, Faridpur	...	...	7,181	1,50,000
Subdivisional buildings at Kishoreganj, Mymensingh ...	...	...	43,558	
Additional subdivisional buildings at Uluberia, Howrah ...	...	...	9,454	
Residence for Sub-Deputy Collector at Basirhat, 24-Parganas	...	...	7,514	

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Department—concluded.				
Filling in tanks at the Belgachia Veterinary College ...	...	...	13,413	
Quarters for Deputy Collector, Asansol	...	...	8,200	
Residence for Subdivisional Officer, Rajbari, Faridpur ...	..	...	14,500	Included in 1,50,000 above.
Subdivisional buildings at Serajganj, Pabna ...	...	...	20,735	
Isolation sheds at the Belgachia Veterinary College ...	...	..	26,000	
Central Nurseries, Sericulture	...	..	16,000	
Collector's house at Barisal ...	...	...	43,000	
Medical—				
Alteration to the Medical College Hospital ...	...	9,915		...
Charitable Dispensary, Ramna, Dacca	21,168	3,700		...
New residence for the Civil Surgeon, Jalpaiguri ...	8,796	9,000		...
Acquisition of land for Civil Surgeon's residence, Comilla	...	...		15,000
Acquisition of land for the school of Tropical Medicine	...	4,00,000		...
Construction of calf shed and servants' quarters in 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta ...	...	19,896		...
Dissecting room, lecture theatre, etc., at the Campbell Medical School	...	52,000		34,000
Additions and alterations in Lunatic Asylum, Berhampore	6,163	6,900		...
Construction of residence for the Civil Surgeon of Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...		11,000
Construction of Diphtheria Ward, Medical College Hospital	...	...		24,000
Improvement of Civil Surgeon's house, Suri	...	...		7,500
Improvement to the In-door Dispensary, Medical College Hospital	...	...		10,000
Additions and alterations to the Muhammadan and Hindu cook-rooms, Medical College Hospital	...	...		9,000
Improvements to the Civil Surgeon's quarters, Dinajpur	...	...		7,000
Construction of a residence for the Civil Surgeon of Khulna	...	...		19,000
Police—				
Police-station building, Barasat	11,820	7,250		...
Police-station building, Jagatdal, 24-Parganas ...	...	14,085		4,100
Reserve police barrack, Midnapore	19,328	8,400		...

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police—continued.				
New thana, Howrah ...	38,425	1,57,000		12,700
Police hospital, Hooghly ...	...	7,000		23,500
Police building, Rampurhat ...	...	10,000		6,800
Construction of three single-men's double storied barracks for the Military Police at the Peelkhana, Dacca	210	67,400		3,000
Barrack for 50 constables and four head-constables, Mymensingh	12,108	20,000		...
Independent outpost with quarters for subordinates, Balukha	5,868	6,900		1,000
Police buildings, Muktagacha	...	4,000		8,000
Police-station, Nandail, Dacca	3,600	12,000		...
Residence for the Superintendent of Police, Faridpur	...	10,000		11,000
Police lines, Chittagong ...	9,711	61,800		...
Police-station, Pabna ...	12,462	20,700		...
New residence for Superintendent of Police, Pabna ...	7,954	13,000		700
Removal of the reserve police lines to the "Bloomfield" spur and of the police station to the reserve lines, Darjeeling	...	18,399		31,600
Barrack and quarters for a Sub-Inspector, Dinajpur ...	...	7,267		8,000
Central Police School, Sarda	75,853	82,417		25,000
Police lines, Rangpur ...	25,132	38,200		...
Residence for Superintendent of Police, Rangpur ...	7,434	11,100		3,900
Purchase of a house for the Superintendent of Police, Jessore	...	18,000		11,500
Residence for an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Netrakona, Mymensingh	..	...	14,000	
Construction of police-station, Pirganj, Rangpur ...	...	...	11,450	
Construction of quarters for two Sub-Inspectors, Narainganj	...	...	11,000	
Construction of quarters for an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, head-constables and a barrack for six head-constables and two cook-sheds for constables at Manikganj, Dacca ...	...	...	18,000	
Reconstruction of police-station buildings at Galsi, Burdwan	...	...	7,966	3,46,000
Construction of sadar police-station quarters for Sub-Inspector and barrack for constables, Bankura ...	...	...	35,900	
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for 10 constables, quarters for one Sub-Inspector and two head-constables and a chaukidari shed, Sherpur, Bogra ...	...	...	12,700	

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. Estimate.	1913-14. Probable expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police—concluded.				
Construction of Police buildings at Lebong and Jalapahar	...	...	24,800	
Construction of thana buildings and officers' quarters, Fulpur, Mymensingh	...	...	23,962	
Construction of Police buildings, including officers' quarters, Harrischandrapur, Malda ...	...	...	17,443	
Construction of a barrack for constables and head-constables at Kagmari, Mymensingh	...	...	5,105	
Construction of quarters for four Sub-Inspectors and three head-constables, two cook-sheds for constables, and two chaukidari sheds at Nator police-station (Rajshahi) ...	...	...	24,500	
Residence for District Superintendent of Police, Alipore ...	...	...	37,675	
Construction of Police buildings at Kaliganj, Dacca ...	...	...	7,290	
Construction of quarters for the European Inspector of the Armed Police at Midnapore	...	...	5,399	
Reconstruction of certain Police buildings at Sandip, Noakhali	...	...	17,770	Included in 3,46,000 shown above.
Quarters for Inspectors at Satkhira (Khulna)	...	...	5,314	
Construction of a barrack for the Armed Police Reserve at Jalpaiguri	...	...	17,500	
Construction of Police buildings at Senbag (Noakhali) ...	...	...	7,981	
New Police buildings, viz., barracks, quarters for Sub-Inspectors' cook-shed, etc., at Suri (Birbhum)	...	...	22,000	
Construction of a large investigating centre at Kendua (Mymensingh)	...	...	7,616	
Barrack with cook-houses and privy required for the accommodation of head-constables and constable, who replaced town chaukidars at Khulna...	...	...	10,910	
Three-storeyed building for the accommodation of the constables of the town outpost at Kheruabazar (Hooghly)	...	...	14,009	
Construction on a new site of the buildings for the police-station at Jhalakati (Bakarganj)	...	...	25,250	
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for eight constables and an inspection room and a stable for inspecting officers at Moradnagar in Tippera	...	...	5,650	

	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14. Estimate	1913-14. Probable expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police—concluded.				
Construction of a small investigating centre with barrack accommodation for eight constables with chaukidari shed at Shibganj, Bogra ...	...	...	7,850	
Construction of Police buildings at Pirgacha, Rangpur ...	...	...	19,734	
Construction of buildings for Saidpur outpost at Rangpur	...	...	11,100	
Construction of a police hospital at Faridpur ...	...	...	9,600	
Construction of a barrack for 21 constables and a chaukidari shed for 126 men for the Goalundo police-station at Rajbari (Faridpur) ...	...	...	7,490	Included in 3,46,000 shown above.
Construction of certain Police buildings at Begumganj in Noakhali	...	...	21,000	
Construction of an investigating centre, with barrack and quarters for Sub-Inspectors, chaukidari shed, etc., at Manikganj (Bethua), Dacca...	...	...	31,870	
New investigating centre, Dacca (Lohajong) ...	...	...	11,500	
Additions and alterations to the Police office building at Dinajpur	..	2,000	8,100	
Communications—				
Inspection bungalow and quarters, Khulna ...	...	20,000	..	...
Metalling the unmetalled portion of the Calcutta-Jessore Road lying in the Jessore district	10,000	17,000	...	6,000
Widening the road from Jore-bungalow to Tista *viâ* Peshoke in the Darjeeling district	67,474	65,400	...	...
Acquisition of Mr. Lucas' house and converting it into a Dâk Bungalow, Barisal ...	7,504	5,500	...	16,000
Remodelling Jhoras, Darjeeling	...	11,300	...	88,700
Teesta Valley Road ...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Duars Road	...	...	...	2,00,000

60. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.*—The estimate for 1912-13 was Rs. 32,00,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 33,94,000 owing to the transfer of a portion of the grant for sanitation from "Medical" to this head. The estimate for 1913-14 is Rs. 30,20,000 and includes Rs. 11,50,000 for payment to the Calcutta Improvement Trust and Rs. 3,07,334 for grants to District Funds and District Road Funds, which is made up thus :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to District Funds for feeder roads	...	50,000
1½ per cent. on collections from Government Estates for road works	... ...	66,334
Augmentation grant ...	... 7,75,000	...
Amount of the grant to District Funds to be reduced for localizing the collections from Public Works Cess	... 5,84,000	1,91,000
		3,07,334

Rupees 14,95,000 have also been provided for grants to municipalities and other Local Funds, of which the principal items are—

	Rs.
Grant to the Chittagong Port Fund	1,50,000
Grant for works of sanitary improvements ...	9,00,000
Regrant of non-utilized non-recurring grant for sanitation	2,60,970
Grants placed at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners for petty local works of improvements ...	1,00,000
Grants placed at the disposal of District Magistrates for petty local works of improvements ...	52,000

The budget also includes a lump provision of Rs. 38,000 for the pay of sub-overseers who might be employed in each subdivision in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply. The following expenditure has already been sanctioned, or will probably be sanctioned from the Rs. 12¼ lakhs grant for works of Sanitary improvements in both the Medical and the Civil Works budgets—

	Rs.
Contribution to the Calcutta Corporation on account of the drainage of the fringe area ...	49,032
Anti-malarial operations in North Barrackpore ...	1,000
Mosquito Brigade, Dacca	220
Purchase of mathematical instruments for the office of the Sanitary Board, Bengal	460
Purchase of cement-testing apparatus for the office of the Sanitary Engineer	600
Contribution of calf-sheds in the Animal Vaccination Depôt	20,000
Purchase of instruments and establishment, etc., charges in connection with the stegomyia enquiry	11,189
Grant for Bankura water-supply and drainage ...	1,000
Deputation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in connection with the distribution of gratuitous medical aid to malaria-stricken people ...	12,900
Anti-malarial measures in Eastern Bengal ...	30,562
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of quinine	2,500
Cost of diverting the municipal drain running inside the compound wall of the Entally Vaccine Depôt	2,014
Grant to Howrah Municipality for extension of water-works	2,50,000
Dredging of the Bhagirathi	9,900
Fee to Messrs. Lane, Brown and Hewett for the preparation of a sewerage scheme for Dacca City	22,000
For accommodation of the medical officer and his staff in charge of Stegomyia survey ...	300
Cost of Sanitary Board's office establishment ...	30,000
Contribution towards the cost of jungle-clearing in the town of Chittagong	1,000
Grant to Uttarpara Municipality for drainage scheme	3,533
Rent of land and house for the sweepers employed on the anti-malarial campaign at Dacca	8
Baranagore drainage	11,000
Travelling and messing allowance of the non-official delegates to the All-India Sanitary Conference held at Madras	556
Grant of Tangail drainage	4,651
Katwa drainage	25,000
Bhatpara drainage	11,000
Kalna water-supply	40,000
Grant to District Boards for improvement of water-supply in rural areas	50,000
Uttarpara Municipality for water-supply ..	40,000
Darjeeling water-supply	7,000
Burdwan Municipality for extension of water-supply	33,300
Anti-malarial measures in Western Duars ...	1,000

Bengal Provincial Revenue.

Receipts.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	*	*	*	1,66,25,000	1,66,25,000	2,83,23,000
Heads of Revenue—						
Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,56,09,500	1,57,35,500	1,57,27,171	1,57,63,000	1,60,82,000	1,58,49,000
Land Revenue { Adjustments ...	*	*	*	+3,82,000	+1,45,41,000	+56,43,000
Stamps	93,58,500	96,93,000	1,00,56,288	1,02,12,000	1,04,25,000	1,07,00,000
Excise	57,66,000	62,15,000	1,00,41,150	1 38,50,000	1.35,00,000	1,38,55,000
Provincial Rates	30,45,000	32,59,000	31,74,872	32,42,000	32,00,000	9 1,000
Assessed Taxes	26,86,000	25,78,000	26,73,534	25,62,000	28,00,000	28,00,000
Forests	6,58,500	7,02,000	13,87,465	14,00,000	16,50,000	14,00,000
Registration	16,03,000	16,31,000	17,33,694	16,77,000	18,50,000	19,00,000
Total ..	3,87,26,500	3,98,93,500	4,47,94,174	4,90,88,000	6,39,98,000	5,22,37,000
Interest	5,66,000	6,31,000	5,22,205	5,06,000	4,90,000	4,85,000
I Civil Department—						
Law and Justice—						
Courts of Law	6,51,000	7,65,000	7,60,777	7,25,000	7,77,000	7,65,000
Jails	6,33,000	6,39,000	8,31,424	6.89,000	6.57,000	6,59,000
Police	1,59,000	2,03,000	1,87,676	2,00,000	2.50,000	1,62,000
Ports and Pilotage ...	15,31,000	16,07,000	16,95,566	15,98,000	17,63,000	18,00,000
Education	6,33,000	6,78.000	7,38,248	6,84,000	7,40,000	7.51,000
Medical	3,24,000	3,67,000	3,62,976	3,61,000	4,30,000	3,76,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,38,000	3.24,000	2,37,058	3,33,000	2,76,000	2,26,000
Total ...	42,69,000	46,33,000	48,08,709	46,40,000	48,93,000	47,39,000
ous—						
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	39,000	36,000	43,158	42,000	46,000	43,000
Stationery and Printing ...	1,28,000	1,40,000	1,30,425	1,35,000	1,32,000	1,30,000
Miscellaneous	8,10,000	6,14,000	6,35,371	4,87,000	6,36,000	5,91,000
Total ...	9,77,000	7,90,000	8,08,954	6,64,000	8,14,000	7,63,000
Major Works (direct receipts)	2,67,000	2,68,000	1,39,063	1,31,000	1,31,000	1,40,000
Minor Works and Navigation—						
By Public Works Department	5,27,000	5,53,000	3,36,000	2,97,000	3,37,000	3,42,000
By Civil Department ...	50,000	55,000	25,015	26,000	26,000	26,000
Total ..	8,44,000	8,71,000	5,00,078	4,54,000	4,94,000	5,08,000
nd Roads—						
-Civil Works—						
By Public Works Department	2,65,000	3,71,000	4,62,000	11,23,000	4,09,000	3 69,000
By Civil Department ...	1,40,000	1,53,000	1,55,263	1,60,000	1,55,000	1,55,000
Total ...	4,05,000	5,24,000	6,17,263	12,83,000	5,64,000	5,24,000
Total Receipts ...	4,57,87,500	4,72,92,500	5,20,51,383	5,66,35,000	7,12,53,000	5 92,56,000
Grand Total ...				7,32,60,000	8,78,78,000	8,75,79,000

* The opening balances and land revenue adjustments for new Bengal cannot be worked out.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.			1912-13.		191
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Bu estn
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct demand on the revenues—						
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,21,000	1,59,000	1,56,124	1,42,000	1,57,000	1,
2. Assignments and Compensations	35,000	36,000	37,647	51,000	35,000	
3. Land Revenue	30,19,000	29,17,000	35,09,257	33,50,000	33,63,000	33,
6. Stamps	3,03,000	3,04,000	3,22,507	3,36,000	3,43,000	3,
7. Excise	2,94,000	2,96,000	4,73,793	6 31,000	6,04,000	6,
8. Provincial Rates	50,000	44,000	49,787	53,000	45,000	...
10. Assessed Taxes	72,000	76,000	78,116	78,000	78 000	
11. Forests	3,06,000	3,31,000	7,06,218	7,28,000	6,88,000	6,
12. Registration	10,08,000	10,28,000	10,67,406	10,33,000	10,55,000	11,
Total ...	52,08,000	51,95,000	63,99,855	63,82,000	63,68,000	64.
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	5,09,000	4,85,000	5,10,965	4,59,000	4,35,000	4,
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—						
18. General Administration .	20,64,000	21,74,000	37,35,022	22,00,000	24,50,000	23
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	90,41,000	96,17,000	1,01,44,720	98,39,000	98,05,000	96
19. Law and Justice { Jails ..	20,84,000	20,70,000	20,51,332	20,74,000	19,50,000	20
20. Police	76,10,000	81,54,000	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000	95
21. Ports and Pilotage	12,28,000	12,87,000	13,27,925	12,08,000	13,32,000	13
22. Education	51,00,000	53,34,000	61,21,873	78,45,000	76 69,000	1,34
24. Medical	23,10,000	24,37,000	26,14,743	36,95,000	26,88,000	41
25. Political	11,000	31,000	22,622	34,000	33,000	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	12,62,000	14,61,000	14,80,938	17,13,000	17,07,000	17
Total .	3,07,10,000	3,25,65,000	3,62,07,386	3,76,08,000	3,61,99,000	4,42
Miscellaneous—						
29. Superannuation, etc.	24,96,000	26,22,000	27,85,687	28,46,000	29,03,000	30
30. Stationery and Printing ...	18,04,000	16,54,000	15,79,021	12,55,000	14,24,000	13
32. Miscellaneous	6,16,000	5,77,000	5,60,371	8,13,000	5 57,000	9
Total ...	49,16,000	48,53,000	49,25,029	49,14,000	48,84,000	53
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt ...	... ..	.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	
Railways (Revenue Accounts)—						
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, etc.	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	..
Total ..	.. ...	...	60,000	60,000	60,000	
Irrigation—						
42. Major Works—						
Working expenses ...	2,77,000	2,65,000	1,38,543	1,13,000	1,38,000	1,
Interest on Debt	3,39,000	3,39,000	1,70,650	1,69,000	1,76,000	1,
43. Minor Works and Navigation—						
By Public Works Department ...	17,80 000	17,40,000	7,83,553	8,32,000	8,00,000	9,
„ Civil Department ...	7,000	3,000	1,954	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	24,03,000	23,47,000	10,94,700	11,15,000	11,15,000	12
Buildings and Roads—						
45. Civil Works—						
By Public Works Department ...	59,81,000	63,65,000	61,52,000	62,00,000	71,00,000	74
„ Civil Department ...	17,17,000	16,74,000	30,27,729	32,00,000	33,94,000	30
Total ..	76,98,000	80,39,000	91,79,729	94,00,000	1,04,94,000	1,04
Total Charges ..	5,14,44,000	5,34,79,000	5,84,77,064	5,94,38,000	5,96,55,000	6,82
Closing balance ...	*	*	*	1,33,22,000	2,83,23,000	1,93
GRAND TOTAL ...	*	*	*	7,32,60,000	8,78,78,000	8,75
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (−).	.....	.....	.....	−33,03,000	+1,16,98,000	−89

* Please see remarks on receipt side.

APPENDIX A

Bengal Provincial Receipts, in detail of minor heads.

[Figures in columns (6) and (7) are those passed by the Government of India.]

The remarks in column 8, except where otherwise especially explained, refer to difference between columns 5 and 7.

1.—Land Revenue—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Gross Land Revenue	2,70,81,000	2,69,68,000	2,71,72,317	2,78,25,000	2,82,01,000	2,83,88,000	The estimate for 1913-14 is based on the demands for the year as calculated by the Board of Revenue.
Deduct collections from Government estates which are wholly provincial ...	43,09,000	45,42,000	43,30,589	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000	
Deduct recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges which are Imperial	1,71,000	39,000	48,564	8,47,000	7,13,000	11,22,000	Rs. Faridpur ... ... 5,35,000 Jalpaiguri ... ... 3,00,000 Mymensingh 2,87,000 11,22,000
Total Deductions	44,80,000	45,81,000	43,79,153	53,85,000	52,88,000	55,54,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial	2,26,01,000	2,23,87,000	2,27,93,164	2,24,60,000	2,29,13,000	2,28,34,000	Increase in the revised is due to inclusion of Rs. 2,11,000 on account of collections from temporarily-settled estates in Jalpaiguri which were included in the budget under Collections from Government estates and for larger collections of Revenue Record-room receipts.
Provincial share of above	1,13,00,500	1,11,93,500	1,13,96,582	1,12,26,000	1,14,57,000	1,14,17,000	
Add collections from Government estates	43,09,000	45,42,000	43,30,589	45,38,000	45,75,000	44,32,000	
Total Provincial ...	1,56,09,500	1,57,35,500	1,57,27,171	1,57,63,000	1,60,32,000	1,58,49,000	
Add on account of adjustments as shown on next page				3,82,000	1,45,41,000	56,43,000	
Grand Total (Provincial share) ...				1,61,45,000	3,05,73,000	2,14,92,000	
Adjustments—							
From Provincial to Imperial.							
Fixed adjustment under the Provincial Settlement				—7,28,000	—7,28,000	—7,28,000	
From Imperial to Provincial.							
For Famine Relief scheme ...				60,000	60,000	60,000	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust				1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
Recurring grant for popular education ...				9,00,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	
Recurring grant for aided English secondary							

Adjustments—concluded.

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Imperial to Provincial—concluded.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca ...				.. ...	4,00,000	...	
Grant for the development of University works, Calcutta				.....	4,00,000	.. ...	
Ditto (recurring) ...				.....	65,000	65,000	
Assignment for Belgachia Veterinary College				.. ...	30,000	30,000	
Ditto recovery of the cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act . ..				. ....	6,000	6,000	
Grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art section of the Indian Museum with the School of Art ...				.....	,000	1,000	
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta				... .	16,00,000	.....	
Non-recurring grant for Dacca University				...	10,00,000	.. ...	This is a non-recurring grant which will be given to the University on its formation.
Recurring (ditto ...				.. ...	45,000	45,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electrical staff utilized by it ...				.... .	8,000	8,000	
Pension of title-holders				.....	,000	3,000	
Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry				.....	15,000	20,000	
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers to be employed in municipal ties				.. ..	39,000	39,000	
Grant for Indian Deputy Sanitary Commissioners				.....	.....	19,000	
Cost of supply of forms and printing work done for the Bihar and Orissa Government				.....	2,32,000	2,32,000	
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with fishery experiments ..				.....	.. ...	15,000	
Non-recurring assignment for sanitation				.....	20,00,000	.....	
Recurring assignment for sanitation ...				.....	.....	6,00,000	
Non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants				.....	12,00,000	.....	
Grant for agriculture and allied object				.....	.....	1,50,000	
Grant for medical relief				.....	.....	1,00,000	
Recurring assignment in connection with the remission of appropriations from cesses ...				.....	.. ...	24,93,000	
Non-recurring assignment for education ...				.....	75,00,000	...	
Further recurring grant for education ...				.. ...	.....	13,20,000	
Total Imperial to Provincial ...				11,10,000	1,52,69,000	63,71,000	
Net adjustments				2,82,000	1,45,41,000	58,42,000	

Sale of general stamps	54,39,000	55,10,000	58,51,102	56,65,000	63,40,000	66,40,000	Increase in the revised is for improved agricultural conditions.
Do. of court-fee stamps	1,28,67,000	1,34,61,000	1,38,72,790	1,13,85,000	1,40,70,000	1,43,10,000	
Do. of plain-paper to be used with court-fee stamps ...	2,73,000	2,85,000	3,01,012	2,92,000	3,10,000	3,20,000	
Duty on impressing documents ...	63,000	43,000	31,812	37,000	46,000	41,000	
Fines and penalties	33,000	32,000	34,765	31,000	33,000	35,000	
Miscellaneous	42,000	65,000	21,095	25,000	51,000	51,000	
Total ...	1,87,17,000	1,93 86,000	2,01,12,576	2,04,25,000	2,08,50,000	2,14,00,000	Revised based on eleven months' actuals.
Provincial share ...	93,58,500	96,93,000	1,00,56,288	1,02,12,000	1,04,25,000	1,07,00,000	

V.—*Excise*—

License and distillery fees for the sale of liquors and drugs—							
Foreign liquors			3,63,338	2,75,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	
Indian-made liquors excised at tariff rates			2,53,786	2,20,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	
Country spirits—							
License fees—							
Distillery							
Outstills			61,73,266	64,53,000	63,85,000	63,50,000	Decrease in the revised is for lower rate of license fees at which the shops were settled in March 1912.
Still-head duty							
Miscellaneous			4,26,401	4,70,000	4,30,000	4,50,000	
Toddy revenue			8,11,686	7,95,000	8,50,000	8,50,000	
Opium and its preparation			16,18,873	16,86,000	16,50,000	15,30,000	
Other drugs, ganja, bhang, etc. ...			7,77,794	8,15,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
Tachwai revenue							
Total ...	87,96,000	97,22,000	1,04,24,643	1,07,14,000	1,06,35,000	1,07,00,000	
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium ..	13,62,000	14,11,000	14,61,000	15,14,000	15,00,000	15,40,000	
Duty on ganja	13,19,000	14,25,000	14,66,420	15,90,000	14,30,000	15,80,000	Decrease in the revised is for shortage of crop in Naogaon which forced up wholesale prices and affected the revenue. In 1913-14 this increase is due to the increase of duty.
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	25,000	32,000	36,137	32,000	35,000	35,000	
Grand Total .	1,15,32,000	1,26,90,000	1,33,88,200	1,38,50,000	1,35,00,000	1,38,55,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals
Provincial share (three-fourths in 1911-12) ...	57,66,000	62,95,000	1,00,41,150	1,38,50,000	1,35,00,000	1,38,55,000	Wholly Provincial from 1912-13.

VI.—*Provincial Rates*—

Public Works Cess	29,60,000	31,66,000	30,83,496	31,57,000	31,15,000	.. ..	These receipts will be wholly localized from 1913-14.
General rates for the management of private estates	85,000	94,000	91,377	85,000	85,000	90,000	
Total ...	30,45,000	32,59,000	31,74,873	32,42,000	32,00,000	00,000	

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—

Heads.	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals	Actuals.	Actuals	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, etc.			4,98,512	5,04,000	4,98,000	4,98,000	
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities ...			24,009	25,000	24,000	24,000	
Deductions from salaries, etc., paid by local authorities or companies			88,367	85,000	89,000	89,000	
Income-tax on securities of local authorities or companies			1,40,809	1,40,000	1,10,000	1,40,000	
Ordinary collections ...			45,73,669	43,56,000	48,25,000	48,28,000	
Deduction from profits of Railway Companies			408	.....	.....		
Penalties			14,194	8,000	14,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous			7,106	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Total ...	53,73,000	51,55,000	53,47,068	51,25,000	56,00,000	56,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals.
Provincial share ..	26,86,000	25,78,000	26,73,534	25,62,000	28,00,000	28,00,000	

IX.—Forests—

Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	1,96,000	1,81,000	1,51,372	1,50,000	1,14,000	3,000	Decrease due to change in the agency of working of forests in Buxa from Government to consumers.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	10,79,000	11,76,000	11,84,132	12,05,000	14,86,000	13,55,000	Increase in the revised is from sale of timber in Sundarbans, Jalpaiguri and Kurseong. The decrease in budget is in Buxa where owing to over-exploitations in the past dead sál is reported to be getting scarcer.
Confiscated drift and waif wood	3,000	4,000	5,565	5,000	3,000	2,000	
Miscellaneous	39,000	43,000	46,406	4[illegible],000	4[illegible],000	40,000	
Total ..	13,17,000	14,04,000	13,87,465	14,00,000	16,50,000	14,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals.

Fees for registering documents	14,68,000	15,03,000	16,02,187	15,50,000	17,20,000	17,70,000	Increase is for increased number of registrations.
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	53,000	54,000	56,826	55,000	58,000	60,000	
Miscellaneous	82,000	74,000	74,731	72,000	72,000	70,000	
Total ...	16,03,000	16,31,000	17,33,694	16,77,000	18,50,000	19,00,000	Revised based on ten months' actuals.

XII.—*Interest*—

Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators—							
On advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act			18,169	68,700	48,000	37,000	Decrease in the revised is due to larger repayments made than anticipated. The further decrease in budget is for smaller payments of loans and larger repayments.
On advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XXII of 1884 ..			63,367				
On loans to Co-operative Credit Societies			1,832	2,010	2,000	2,700	
Class II.—Interest on advances under Special Laws—							
On advances under the Public Demand and Recovery Act, 1895 ...	5,37,000	6,02,000					
On drainage and embankment advances			6,228	17,040	11,000	12,000	
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders, etc.			2,15,464	2,01,640	1,98,000	1,90,000	The gradual decrease is due to re, ayments of loans.
Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)			1,88,285	1,96,840	1,99,000	2,16,000	
Interest on Government securities ...	13,000	13,000	13,402	11,200	11,000	11,000	
Miscellaneous—							
Interest on arrears of Public Works Cess			14,969	15,500	15,000	15,000	
Other items			410	1,800	5,500	500	
Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, etc.			299	1,000	500	500	
Total Miscellaneous ...	16,000	16,000	15,668	18,300	21,000	16,000	
Rounding ...	.....	.. .	... .	+270	..	+300	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,66,000	6,31,000	5,22,205	5,06,000	4,90,000	4,85,000	

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	28,000	23,000	26,162	30,000	30,000	25,000	
Court-fees realised in cash	35,000	51,000	56,187	56,000	57,000	57,000	
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	5,26,000	6,29,000	6,07,679	5,65,000	6,26,000	6,15,000	Increase due to larger magisterial fines.
Pleadership Examination fees	36,000	39,000	37,990	43,000	31,000	38,000	
Miscellaneous fees and fines	26,000	23,000	5,911	3,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous			28,858	28,000	28,000	25,000	
Total ...	6,51,000	7,65,000	7,60,777	7,25,000	7,77,000	7,65,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails	2,000	19,000	9,287	21,200	6,000	9,000	The budget for 1912-13 was over estimated.
Jail Manufactures	6,31,000	6,20,000	8,22,137	6,64,800	6,51,000	6,50,000	
Total ...	6,33,000	6,39,000	8,31,424	6,86,000	6,57,000	6,59,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XVII.—Police—

Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...			1,018	.....	700	1,000	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons			69,816	62,500	1,29,000	40,000	Increase in the revised is from additional police in Jessore, Khulna, Madaripur and Munshiganj which has now been withdrawn.
Presidency Police			79,769	77,000	83,000	83,000	Increase is from fees under Motor-cycle Act.
Recoveries on account of village police ...			308	.....	300	300	
Fees, fines and forfeitures			14,163	18,500	15,000	15,700	
Miscellaneous			27,611	42,000	22,000	22,000	Budget for 1912-13 was over-estimated.

Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores ...	.....	.....	831	.. ...	..	... ..	
Registration and other fees { Calcutta ...	78,000	84,000	86,964	82,900	90,000	87,000	
{ Chittagong ...			1,939	2,100			
Pilotage receipts, Calcutta	13,67,000	14,37,000	14,63,455	14,25,000	15,50,000	16,00,000	Increase is for trade activity.
Lead-money for Volunteers			12,545	10,000	13,000	13,000	
Miscellaneous— { Calcutta	86,000	86,000	1,22,325	70,100	1,10,000	1,00,000	Actuals of 1911-12 included special receipts of Rs. 27,000 arising from the employment of the *Garo* at Port Blair under the Government of India. The increase in the revised is chiefly due to receipt of fees for certificates of inland vessels under Act II of 1884 and to larger overtime fees arising from trade activity.
{ Chittagong			7,497	7,900			
TOTAL ...	15,31,000	16,07,000	16,95,566	15,98,000	17,63,000	18,00,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XIX.—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges—							
General	2,90,000	3,08,000	2,89,131	2,44,000	2,86,000	2,90,000	Increase is in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils.
Professional			46,074	51,000	50,000	48,000	
Fees, Government Schools—							
General	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,21,797	3,23,200	3,38,000	3,41,000	Ditto ditto.
Special			13,641	13,900	15,000	14,000	
Contributions from Native States, private persons and municipalities	7,000	8,000	5,126	9,900	8,000	9,900	
Income from endowments	.. ...	...	3,778	.....	2,000	4,000	
Miscellaneous	36,000	37,000	53,701	42,000	41,000	44,100	
Total ...	6,33,000	6,78,000	7,33,248	6,84,000	7,40,000	7,51,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XX.—Medical—

Medical School and College fees	66,000	65,000	73,305	72,300	88,000	88,000	Increase is due to the increased number of students owing to opening of a sixth-year course in the Medical College, Calcutta.
Hospital receipts (receipts from paying patients)	1,45,000	1,68,000	1,61,887	1,60,000	1,61,000	1,64,000	
Lunatic Asylum receipts	18,000	22,000	25,061	23,400	24,000	23,400	
Contributions (from municipalities and private persons)	45,000	55,000	56,389	56,400	1,06,000	56,400	Revised includes a special contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund for jungle-clearing in malarial districts.
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	36,000	26,000	26,167	39,100	34,000	30,000	Reduced with reference to actuals.
Miscellaneous	14,000	31,000	20,167	9,800	17,000	14,200	
Total ...	3,24,000	3,67,000	3,62,976	3,61,000	4,90,000	3,76,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Botanical and other public garden receipts ..	3,000	4,000	2,311	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Veterinary and stallion receipts ...	30,000	37,000	33,777	35,600	34,000	30,000	
Cinchona plantation	2,39,000	2,06,000	1,26,653	2,70,000	1,65,000	1,07,000	Decrease due to smaller sales of cinchona and its preparations owing to dearth of orders from the Medical depôts at Calcutta and Lahore.
Agricultural receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	25,000	31,000	32,830	31,000	35,000	42,000	
Public exhibitions and fairs ...	.....	..		200	.....	.....	
Emigration-fees	28,000	24,000	25,685	28,000	25,000	30,000	
Inland Labour transport fees	12,000	14,000	10,454	13,800	10,000	10,000	
Examination fees	1,000	1,000	—28	1,000		100	
Miscellaneous	... .	8,000	6,367	1,600	5,000	4,900	
Total .	3,28,000	3,24,000	2,37,054	3,83,000	2,76,000	2,26,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—

Family subscriptions of Indian members of the Covenanted Civil Service	2,000	1,000	..	.	..	.....	There is now no Indian member.
Contributions for pensions and gratuities—							
Contributions of officers lent to Foreign service of the first and second kind ...			26,779	26,300	25,000	22,000	
Contributions of persons employed for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892	23,000	23,000	1,641	1,700	2,000	1,600	Estimates based on actuals.
Annuity deductions of Covenanted Civilians lent to Native States, etc., for short terms			2,432	2,000	4,500	4,000	
Refund of gratuities			60		100	100	
Deductions for Marine Pension Fund ...	14,000	12,000	12,286	13,000	14,400	14,300	
Total ...	39,000	36,000	43,158	42,000	46,000	42,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XIII.—Stationery and Printing—

Stationery receipts	3,000	3,000	2,635	2,200	3,000	3,000	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	1,08,000	1,15,000	85,907	1,00,900	89,000	85,000	Budget based on the actuals of 1911-12.
Other Press receipts	17,000	22,000	41,983	31,900	40,000	42,000	The increase is due to more work done for local and private bodies

Percentage on capital furniture ..	..	..	30	..	...	... ..	
Recovery on account of famine expenditure ...	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Unclaimed deposits	5,65,000	3,63,000	5,22,773	3,82,800	5,60,000	4,80,000	This is an uncertain head and depends on the deposits which lapse to Government.
Treasure-trove	...	...	139	...	1,000	...	
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents ...	4,000	10,000	12,435	13,800	15,000	7,000	The decrease is due to no presents being made to title-holders below the rank of Maharajahs and Rajas and hence smaller receipts are expected.
Sale of old stores and materials	42,000	19,000	1,350	2,300	2,000	3,000	
Sale of lands and houses, etc.	93,000	1,35,000	201	1,000	2,500	3,000	
Fees for Government audits	15,000	10,000	19,503	12,600	24,500	17,000	
Rents	15,000	19,000	14,666	16,000	15,000	13,000	Revised includes arrears.
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures ...	3,000	3,000	2,639	400	9,000	3,000	
Contributions	.....	.....	750	...		.....	
Miscellaneous—							
Fees and fines of Revenue Courts ...			21,908	24,800		24,000	
Recoveries of Law charges other than those in pauper suits			12,104	11,100		13,000	
Value of mathematical stores returned ...							
Sundry receipts—Circuit-house ..			368			400	
Miscellaneous receipts on account of Public Works Cess under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880			521			600	
Miscellaneous receipts on account of the management of Wards' estates ..			34	100			
Sale-proceeds of trees on tea-lands ...							
Sale of elephants							
Other items			13,290	14,700		20,000	
Steamer receipts, Chittagong			6,600	7,400		7,000	
Total Miscellaneous ...	67,000	55,000	60,885	58,100	69,000	65,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,10,000	6,11,000	6,35,371	4,87,000	6,36,000	5,91,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

XXIX.—Major Works—(Direct Receipts)—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Midnapore Canal	2,03,000	2,08,000	2,15,470	2,01,000	2,14,000	2,27,000	The renewal of long leases in the Midnapore Canal at the enhanced rate and the consequent increase in water-rates.
Hijili Tidal Canal	64,000	55,000	62,657	62,000	49,000	53,000	The decrease is under navigation receipts.
Total ...	2,67,000	2,63,000	2,78,127	2,63,000	2,63,000	2,80,000	
Provincial share	2,67,000	2,63,000	1,39,063	1,31,000	1,31,000	1,40,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—

Heads.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In charge of the Civil Department.							
Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 50,031	Rs 51,000	Rs. 51,000	Rs. 51,000	
Provincial share ...	50,000	55,000	25,015	26,000	26,000	26,000	
In charge of the Public Works Department.							
(Irrigation and Navigation Works.)							
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—							
Orissa Coast Canal				9,000	15,000	15,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...				4,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	The increase in due to the opening throughout the year of the Kistopur khal.
Madaripur Bhil scheme				1,03,500	1,15,000	1,25,000	The Bhil route is now complete and is expected to be kept open to steamer traffic throughout the year and hence increase is anticipated.
Total ...				5,12,500	5,80,000	5,90,000	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—							
Nadia Rivers				30,100	28,100	28,100	
Gaighatta and Buxi khal				4,900	4,900	4,900	
Total ...				35,000	33,000	33,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—							
Eden Canal				25,500	34,000	34,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...				5,73,000	6,47,000	6,57,000	

Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—							
Magra Hât Drainage Project				5,000	1,500	4,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—							
Government embankments	}			16,000	26,500	24,000	
Takavi embankments under contract ...							
Total Agricultural Works				21,000	28,000	28,000	
Total in charge of the Public Works Department	5,27,000	5,53,000	6,73,000	6,94,000	6,75,000	6,85,000	
Provincial share .	5,27,000	5,53,000	3,36,000	2,97,000	3,37,000	3,42,000	

XXXI.—Civil Works—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.							
Tolls on ferries			1,43,603	1,46,000	1,44,200	1,44,200	
Cemetery receipts			1,122	1,200	1,300	1,300	
Receipts from staging bungalows and encamping grounds			7,159	6,800	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous			3,379	6,000	4,500	4,500	
Total in charge of the Civil Department ...	1,40,000	1,54,000	1,55,263	1,60,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.							
Total gross receipts ...	2,65,000	3,71,000	4,62,000	11,23,000	4,00,000	3,69,000	The sale of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College to the Port Commissioners has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the two payments anticipated in 1912-13 have not been realized. The estimates also do not take into account the receipts on this account.

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure, in detail by minor heads.

[Figures in columns (6) and (7) are those passed by the Government of India.]

[The remarks in column 8, except where otherwise specially explained, refer to difference between columns 5 and 7.]

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Land Revenue	17,500	46,000	39,012	21,000	32,000	26,000	There were special payments in 1910-11 and 1911-12 and hence the actuals of those years were high.
Stamps ...	80,500	91,500	89,636	81,000	88,000	87,000	Budget based in the average of last three years. The revised estimate for 1912-13 under Excise includes a special payment of Rs. 4,000 on account of refund of license fees.
Excise	5,000	5,500	4,510	20,000	16,000	10,000	
Assessed Taxes	7,000	6,500	8,194	8,000	11,000	7,000	
Forest	2,000	1,500	5,704	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Provincial Rates	4,000	5,000	1,692	5,000	1,000	4,000	
Registration	5,000	3,000	6,376	4,000	6,000	5,000	
Total ...	1,21,000	1,59,000	1,55,124	1,42,000	1,57,000	1,41,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

2.—Assignments and Compensations—

Land Revenue compensation	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	6	
Pension in lieu of resumed lands	1,000	1,000	854	600	1,000	1,000	
Malikana	34,000	34,000	29,293	30,150	34,000	32,000	The increase in the revised is due to payment of arrears. Budget excludes arrear payments.
Excise Compensation	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...	
For rounding	.....	... ..	.....	250	... .	—6	
Total ..	35,000	36,000	37,647	31,000	35,000	33,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

3.—Land Revenue—

Charges of District Administration—

Partition Establishment ...				−11,197	−2,000	−2,000	−6,600	
Record-room (or copy-making) Establishment				23,629	19,000	17,000	20,000	
Survey of waste-lands				1,587	12,000	6,000	2,000	
Management of Private Estates under Act X of 1893				26,864	24,000	22,000	23,000	
For rounding				.....	.....	.....	−150	
Total	22,97,000	23,31,000	26,68,081	27,07,000	26,17,000	26,60,000	
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections		8,000	11,670	11,000	11,000	10,000	
Charges on account of Fishery Collections ...		8,000	2,667	.....	2,000	1,000	
Management of Government Estates—							
Collection of revenue			3,32,110	3,37,000	3,23,000	3,26,000	
Outlay on improvements			2,08,709	1,55,000	2,25,000	1,46,000	The increase in the revised is for larger outlay on improvements. Provision has been made for smaller expenditure on improvements in 1913-14 as the corresponding receipts from collections show a falling off.
Total	4,09,000	4,04,000	5,40,819	4,82,000	5,48,000	4,72,000	
Survey and Settlement—							
Controlling Office (survey)			3,591	...		.....	
Other survey operations—							
Bengal Drawing Office			27,712	69,153		30,854	
Other operations			24,827	62,278		70,276	
Minor settlement operations ...			59,287	45,000		20,000	
Other ditto			51,960	7,469		60,871	
For rounding			.....	−1,831			
Total	2,63,000	88,000	1,67,377	1,82,000	1,22,000	1,82,000	

5.—Land Revenue—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Land Records—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence			80,618	27,000	37,000	1,000	The decrease in the Budget is due to larger transfer of Control charges to Settlements.
District charges			38,025	34,000	26,000	32,000	
Total ...	50,000	78,000	1,18,643	61,000	63,000	33,000	
Lump deduction as probable savings ...	.....	.....	.....	93,000	... ..	.....	
Grand Total ..	30,19,000	29,17,000	35,09,267	33,50,000	33,63,000	33,48,000	

6.—Stamps—

Superintendence—							
Presidency Executive Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District Establishment	30,000	30,000	26,545	29,000	30,000	30,000	

Discount on sale of bills-of-exchange or hundies			5,773	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Discount on sale of other general stamps			1,80,510	1,75,000	1,90,000	1,99,000	
Total ...	1,79,000	1,79,000	1,86,283	1,81,000	1,96,000	2,05,000	The increase follow the increase in the receipts. Revised based on 9+3 months' actuals.
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps –							
Discount on sale of adhesive stamps ...							
Discount on sale of stamps for copies ...			1,03,214	1,06,000	1,05,000	1,11,000	
Establishment for sale of stamps ...			9,124	8,000	7,000	9,000	
For rounding ...			1,362	1,494	1,000	1,494	
			.....	—494		—494	
Total ...	1,00,000	1,09,000	1,15,700	1,15,000	1,13,000	1,21,000	
Discount on plain-paper	17,000	17,000	18,523	18,000	19,000	19,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	2,81,001	2,73,000	2,99,928	3,29,000	3,29,000	3,50,000	Current year's figure reproduced in the revised, as advised by the Controller, who expects an increase in the demand next year.
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,07,000	6,08,000	6,45,013	6,72,000	6,87,000	7,25,000	
Provincial share	3,03,000	3,04,000	3,22,507	3,36,000	3,43,000	3,62,000	

7. —*Excise*—

Superintendence	96,000	91,000	1,02,928	1,05,000	83,000	94,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is due to the appointment of lower grade officer as Excise Commissioner, to absence on leave of the distillery expert and to reduction of one Inspector.
Presidency Establishment—							
Calcutta Collectorate (office)			41,868	46,452	50,000	47,856	Revised includes privilege leave allowances of the Abkari Superintendent.
Inspection and Prevention ...			25,509	20,964	21,000	20,604	
Allowances and contingencies			26,780	24,171	30,000	26,656	Revised includes larger payments of rewards.
For rounding ..				—587	... ..	—113	
Total ..	83,000	84,000	94,155	91,000	1,01,000	95,000	

7.—*Excise*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District Executive Establishment—							
Sadar Establishment			73,687	68,308	68,000	1,18,145	Budget includes a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the reorganization of the Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department.
Inspection and prevention			1,37,329	1,37,565	1,37,000	1,37,193	
Allowances, etc.			90,690	95,670	92,000	94,540	
Bonus			5,353	.....	. .	. ...	
Probable savings			.....	—548	.....	+122	
Total ...	3,18,000	3,23,000	3,07,059	3,01,000	2,97,000	3,50,000	
Distilleries—							
Presidency establishment	91,000	94,000	13,869	14,000	14,000	14,000	
District establishment			1,12,735	1,17,000	1,09,000	1,16,000	The decrease in the revised is for smaller expenditure on contingencies
Lump addition by Government ...			.....	3,000	.. ...	.....	
Bonus			978	.....	...	.....	
Grand Total ...	5,88,000	5,92,000	6,31,724	6,31,000	6,04,000	6,69,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial share	2,94,000	2,96,000	4,72,793	6,31,000	6,04,000	6,69,000	

Collection of rates and cesses ...			80,436	67,000	65,000		
Valuation and re-valuation			91,859	1,01,000	91,000		The decrease in the revised is due to slow progress of valuation and re-valuation charges.
Add—Grant to Darjeeling Road Fund as Government share of the cost of collecting Public Work Cess and re-valuation charges			.....	700	700		
Bonus			1,591	.. ...	.....		
Total ...			1,73,886	1,68,700	1,56,700		
Deduct—							
Proportion debitable to Local for cost of road-cess collection ...			1,18,019	1,12,000	1,04,000		
Proportion debitable to Local for re-valuation							
One-third share of recoveries on account of collection of arrear cesses			566	200	2,000		
Contribution for pension of the cess-collecting establishment ...			5,514	5,500	5,700		
Total	50,000	44,000	19,787	53,000	45,000		Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months. From 1913-14 the Local Boards will meet the cost of collection of Public Works Cess as they will get the collections from this Cess.

10.—Assessed Taxes—

Calcutta Establishment			91,286	94,000	92,000	93,000	
District ditto ...			63,465	63,000	64,000	64,000	
Bonus			1,482	...	...	...	
Total	1,45,000	1,51,000	1,56,233	1,57,000	1,56,000	1,57,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial share	72,000	75,000	78,116	78,000	78,000	78,000	

11.—Forests—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Conservancy and Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency			63,819	62,200	34,000	1,000	The decrease both in the revised and the budget is due to the cessation of departmental work in Buxa from the middle of 1912-13.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers			1,02,281	1,13,400	1,08,000	1,07,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...			2,406	1,300	2,500	1,900	
V.—Rent of leased forests, and payment to share-holders in forests managed by Government			25	.. .	1,500	1,100	
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant ...			44,227	37,500	38,000	29,500	
VII.—Communications and buildings ...			71,739	81,600	1,13,000	96,700	The increase in the revised is due to special expenditure from the Imperial assignment of one lakh for agriculture and allied objects.
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests			34,590	44,900	40,000	59,500	
IX.—Miscellaneous			4,433	4,600	4,000	4,200	
Total A.—Conservancy and Works ..	2,91,000	3,41,000	3,23,520	3,45,500	3,41,000	3,00,000	
B.—Establishment.							
I.—Salaries			2,86,252	2,71,800	2,60,000	2,92,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the salaries of the Conservator of Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is due to absence of superior and other officers on leave. Budget includes normal provision and additional provision for two Imperial officers recently recruited and additional rangers.
II.—Allowances			77,431	68,800	72,000	69,250	
III.—Contingencies			15,841	13,900	15,000	14,478	
For rounding ...			.....	..	.....	+272	
Total B.—Establishment	3,21,000	3,22,000	3,79,524	3,54,500	3,47,000	3,76,000	
Lump provision for general expenditure ..	.....	.. ...	.. ..	28,00	... .	.....	
Bonus ...	.....	.. ...	3,174	.....	. ...	.. ...	
Total A and B ...	6,12,000	6,63,000	7,06,218	7,28,000	6,88,000	6,76,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial share ...	3,06,000	3,31,000	7,06,218	7,28,000	6,88,000	6,76,000	

Superintendence	61,0 0	65,000	81,570	55,0 0	68,000	68,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal Districts. Revised includes charges for the three Inspectors and revision of establishment of the head office.
District Charges—							
Calcutta			29,367	29,000	31,000	32,500	Budget includes Rs. 2,400 for revision of the office of the Sub-Registrar.
District Sub-Registrars			9,53,282	9,17,500	9,55,000	10,14,000	Budget includes lump provision for the reorganization of Sub Registry Offices, and provision for punkha-pullers in the Eastern Bengal Districts
Sub-Registrars							
***Ex-officio* Sub-Registrars**			3,387	1,500	1,000	1,500	
Total District Charges	9,47,000	9,63,000	9,86,036	9,78,000	9,87,000	10,48,000	
Grand Total ..	10,08,000	10,28,000	10,67,4 6	10,33,000	10,55,000	11,16,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

18.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account	5,09,000	4,86,000	5,10,365	4,59,000	4,45,000	4,32,000	Both the revised and the Budget are based on the estimated mean outstanding balance of loans

18.—General Administration—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Salary of the Governor	1,36,000	1,44,000	1,40,791	1 20,000	1,22,000	1,20,000	
Staff and household of the Governor ...	1,42,000	1,30,000	1,55,692	2,53,000	3,69,000	2,95,000	Revised includes additional grant for pictures (33,000), Barrackpur park (13,000) and new crockery and linen for Government House (70,000).
Tour and establishment grant	58,000	57,000	85,338	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,00,000	
Delhi Coronation Durbar	... ...	1,000	11,35,299	.....	25,000	.....	Revised represents arrear payments.
Tour expenses	8,000	8,000	11,128	.....	... ..	.....	
Legislative Department	1,00,000	1,16,000	1,10,472	1,22,000	1,02,000	1,15,000	The decrease in the revised is due to provision for travelling allowance and contingencies not being utilized in full, owing to there being no Legislative Council for a greater portion of the year.
Civil Secretariat	6,59,000	7,35,000	9,52,827	6,76,000	7,44,000	7,19,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included charges of the Eastern Bengal Government Secretariat. The increase in the revised is for charges for the movement of records from Calcutta to Ranchi Secretariat and for inclusion of the charges for the deputation of Mr. Gupta in connection with the Chowkidari circle system, and on special duty of several officers in the civil Secretariat.
Executive Council	.....	53,000	1,86,600	2,12,000	2,19,000	2,12,000	
Board of Revenue	4 59,000	4,38,000	3,88,450	2,00,000	2,46,000	2,34,000	Insufficient provision was made in the budget for 1912-13.
Commissioners	4,08,000	3,96,000	4,41,381	3,92,000	4,11,000	3,98,000	
Civil offices of Account and Audit ...	93,000	90,000	1,08,925	1,00,000	1,02,000	1,09,000	Budget includes charges for local audit of Police and Calcutta Improvement Trust accounts.
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	1,000	7,000	19,119	.....	... ..	. ...	
Lump addition	... .	.	.....	25,000	... .	.....	
Total	20,64,000	21,74,000	37,35,922	22,00,000	24,50,000	23,02,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months

High Court—						
Judges			7,67,667	9,45,000	9,40,000	9,44,000	
Original Side			3,20,130	3,41,000	3,22,000	3,43,000	The decrease in the revised is for the non entertainment of the Registrar of Insolvency. Budget includes provision for the appointment.
Appellate Side			3,24,135	3,52,000	3,57,000	3,53,000	
Copyists' Establishment			51,850	45,000	45,000	45,000	
Reporters			24,876	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Bonus			4,696	... ...	... ...	...	
Total ...	13,95,000	14,28,000	14,93,253	17,08,000	16,89,000	17,10,000	
Law Officers—							
English Law Officers			1,31,378	1,33,000	1,31,000	1,33,000	
Legal Remembrancer and High Court Pleaders			8,91,946	6,28,000	6,97,000	5,05,000	Revised includes larger grant for charges in connection with the Midnapore case. The decrease in the budget is due to smaller grant for fees to pleaders, as it is anticipated that the political cases will now come to an end.
Mufassal Establishment			3,96,636	2,90,000	2,92,000	2,78,000	
Bonus			273	....	. .	.. ...	
Lump provision for increasing the retaining fees on account of Government pleaders and Public Prosecutors			.	50,000	30,000		Included under mufassal establishment
Total ...	9,37,000	14,53,000	14,20,123	10,01,000	10,50,000	7,16,000	
Coroner's Court	8,000	8,000	7,795	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Presidency Magistrates—							
Calcutta Police Court	1,21,000	1,53,000	1,24,218	1,26,000	1,23,000	1,28,000	
Municipal Magistrate's Court			10,517	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Bonus			647				

19*L* —*Courts of Law*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Sessions Courts—							
District and Sessions Judges			10,86,951	10,75,680	10,93,000	10,77,888	
Subordinate Judges ...			4,52,513	4,57,370	4,37,000	4,47,150	
Mufassal Small Cause Court			24,083	21,144	18,000	17,736	
Munsifs			15,96,143	14,80,292	15,57,000	15,74,392	Budget includes Rs. 50,000 for regrading of Munsifs.
Allowances			55,917	64,440	61,000	86,282	No provision has been made for grain compensation allowance.
Supplies and Services			4,60,608	4,42,239	4,78,000	4,68,000	Budget includes larger provision for remuneration to copyists.
Contingencies			1,49,877	1,54,698	1,65,000	1,67,988	Budget includes larger grant for transmission of records.
Process-serving Establishment ...			7,63,373	8,21,429	7,61,000	8,16,643	
Bonus			57,537	.....	.....	.....	
Deduct—Probable savings			.....	—2,202	.....	—6,379	
Total ..	43,23,000	43,20,000	46,47,602	45,15,000	45,71,000	46,00,000	Revised includes arrear salary of ministerial officers in the Eastern Bengal districts.
Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	1,67,000	1,71,000	1,65,836	1,69,000	1,57,000	1,84,000	The decrease in the revised is for absence of Judges on leave. Budget includes provision for an additional Judge and his establishment to relieve the congestion of cases.
Criminal Courts—							
General establishment			20,33,495	20,72,000	19,55,000	20,06,000	The decrease in the revised is due to inadequate deduction of probable savings in the original budget.
Subdivisional establishment	19,65,000	20,05,000	1,62,079	1,27,000	1,58,000	1,41,750	
Lump addition			... .	20,000	.....	...	
Revision of chowkidari panchayets ...			2,956	5,000	3,000	27,000	Budget includes provision for additional establishment and employment of Sub-Deputy Collectors on the Chaukidari Circle system
For rounding			.....	... .	.	+250	
Total .	19,65,000	20,05,000	21,98,530	22,24,000	21,16,000	21,75,000	
Pleadership Examination charges ..	16,000	15,000	17,231	17,000	17,000	18,000	
Refunds	1,09,000	64,000	58,958	63,000	66,000	63,000	Budget based on average actuals.

Superintendence			86,4.2	61,[illegible]	65,000	61,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included Superintendence charges of the Eastern Bengal districts
Establishments—						
Superintendents and Jailors ...			2,95,954	2,26,016	2,00,000	2,06,200	
Medical establishment ...			31,446	32,572	31,000	35,500	Budget includes allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of District Jails.
Clerical, educational and mechanical establishments			12,206	13,800	12,000	19,000	Budget includes provision for the appointment of additional clerks and increase of allowances of existing clerks in Eastern Bengal Subsidiary Jails
Warder establishment			2,13,979	2,19,9.6	2,03,000	2,10,000	
Menial and other establishments ...			2,071	1,678	3,500	1,000	
Dietary charges			3,96,443	4,78,390	4,30,000	4,17,500	The decrease is due to fall in prices of food-grains.
Hospital charges			56,767	65,623	57,000	60,900	
Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...			63,138	62,903	63,000	68,000	Budget includes provision for adequate clothing to prisoners in the Eastern Bengal Districts
Sanitation charges			24,713	33,483	24,500	27,000	
Charges for moving prisoners ...			29,492	30,636	29,000	37,000	Budget includes Rs. 7,000 for grant of subsistence allowance for two extra days to prisoners on release.
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...			1,12,921	1,16,336	86,000	1,23,500	Budget includes provision for better equipment for Eastern Bengal Jails.
Allowances			16,834	18,820	19,000	11,000	
Contingent charges			64,648	65,811	66,000	90,000	Budget includes larger grant for rates and taxes owing to enhanced taxes.
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant			20,902	22,595	14,000	22,800	
Charges for police custody			20,573	22,587	21,000	22,000	
Bonus			8,888	..	.	..	
Charges for the distribution of quinine by the Juvenile Jail				8,276	5,000	5,000	
For rounding ...			...	—51	..	—400	
Total Jails ..	16,01,000	15,10,000	13,77,957	14,81,300	13,29,500	14,17,500	
Jail manufactures	4,83,000	5,51,000	6,68,208	5,93,1[illegible]0	6,30,000	6,61,000	Budget includes provision for improvement and stimulation of industries in Eastern Bengal Jails.
Refunds	...	..	5,167	30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	20,84,000	20,70,000	20,51,[illegible]2	20,74,[illegible]00	19,60,500	20,79,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

20.—Police—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Presidency Police—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Police Commissioner (Superintendence) ...			1,47,741	1,45,000	1,34,000	1,47,000	The saving in the revised is chiefly under salaries.
Calcutta Police			12,36,209	12,99,035	11,59,000	13,86,000	The decrease in the revised is for non utilization of the grant for Military Police and approved service increments. Budget includes larger provision for additional police force, for approved service increments of constables and for military police
Hospital charges				29,074	29,000	32,000	
Special Police				37,546	34,000	37,000	
Cattle pounds				2,506	2,000	2,500	
River Police			26,597	22,600	23,000	23,000	
Police Dead-house			1,673	2,600	1,000	2,600	
Bonus			23,680	.. ...	.....	...	
Lump provision			.....	38,640	.. ...	20,600	Budget represents grant for raising the reserve to its authorized strength.
For rounding ...			.....	.....	.....	+300	
Total ...	12,50,000	13,23,000	14,35,900	15,77,000	13,82,000	16,60,000	
Superintendence	2,07,000	2,56,000	3,01,982	2,28,000	2,08,000	2,25,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included Eastern Bengal charges. The

Police Force			29,43,647	31,25,293	29,41,000	31,50,000	The decrease in the revised is chiefly for savings in the pay of constables.
Training Schools			1,01,839	99,247	1,13,000	1,19,000	
Establishment			1,92,899	1,76,021	2,00,000	2,02,000	
Hospital charges			41,087	41,865	40,000	45,000	
Allowances			5,63,671	5,61,621	5,83,000	5,00,000	Budget includes no provision for payment of grain compensation allowance under this head.
Supplies and services			6,15,154	5,53,774	5,98,000	6,72,000	Budget includes larger grant for petty construction, provision for enlistment allowance to recruits and purchase of elephants, horses and deed boxes and grants for travelling allowances of Hockey teams.
Contingencies			2,35,101	2,27,501	2,40,000	2,76,000	Budget includes additional grants for service telegrams, purchase of furniture and surveying instruments.
Other Police			3,17,347	6,03,988	4,80,000	7,01,000	The decrease in the revised is for partial utilization of the lump grant for River Police. Larger provision has been made for expenditure under this head in 1913-14.
Bonus			93,192	.....	.....	. ...	
Lump provision of additional force and Police Reforms			. ...	4,37,604	2,13,000	5,17,508	The decrease in the revised is for smaller expenditure in police reforms in the Eastern Bengal districts. Provision has been made for larger expenditure on reforms and increase of armed police, strengthening of police guards in sub-treasuries, approved service increments to constables, increase in the rate of pay of the armed reserve and for the construction of steam cutters, which are shown in the schedule.
For rounding ...			. . .	— 804	...	— 508	
Total ...	51,83,000	52,97,000	56,13,736	63,79,000	59,38,000	67,22,000	

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Village Police	21,000	26,000	24,386	24,000	21,000	23,000	
Criminal Investigation Department ...	1,57,000	5,94,000	6,24,503	3,25,000	3,92,000	3,83,000	The actuals of 1911-1912 included charges of the Eastern Bengal Government. The increase in the revised is due to partial retention of the special branch which was to have been abolished.
Special Police—							
Assam Frontier Police			184	.....	500	.....	
Bengal Military Police			2,94,717	1,98,397	2,42,000	1,97,000	
Frontier Police, Chittagong			45,000	42,903	42,000	48,000	
Upper Burma Police charges			6,125	6,000	6,500	6,000	
Bonus			3,994	... ..	. ...	.. ...	
Rounding				−300			
Total ...	1,64,000	3,43,000	3,50,059	2,47,000	2,91,000	2,51,000	
Railway Police—							
Jorhat State Railway Police			1,951	.....	2,000	.....	
Debru-Sadiya Railway Police			1,954	.....	2,000	... ..	
Dacca-Mymensing Railway Police ...			...	..	2,000	... .	
East Indian Railway Police			84,922	48,000	81,000	1,06,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of the entire charges for the East Indian Railway Police including these incurred in Behar Districts.
Eastern System Railway Police ...			1,84,258	2,00,033	1,95,000	2,10,000	
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway Police			6,849	.	. ...	. .	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway			25,059	12,000	24,000	.....	
Cooch Behar Police			. ...	... ..	.....	. ....	
Assam Bengal Railway Police ...			19,411	23,840	15,000	.....	
Bonus			2,777	... ..	.....	.....	
For rounding			... .	+127	...	... .	
Total ..	3,25,000	3,10,000	3,27,181	2,84,000	3,91,000	3,10,000	

GRAND TOTAL ...	76,10,000	81,54,000	87,08,211	90,00,000	85,55,000	95,82,000	

21.—Ports and Pilotage—

Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	1,12,000	1,09,000	1,06,186	91,000	1,12,000	1,17,000	The increase is due to the adjustment under this head of Salaries of Commanders whose pay was budgetted for under Pilotage and Pilot establishment.
Victualling of officers and men afloat ...	32,000	37,000	33,546	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels	1,31,000	2,01,000	1,24,485	1,30,500	1,31,000	1,50,000	Budget based on local requirements.
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels ...	11,000	9,000	8,711	20,000	20,000	25,000	Budget provides larger grant for His Excellency's river tour.
Pilotage and Pilot establishment ...	7,41,000	7,74,000	8,30,619	7,55,300	8,38,000	8,70,000	The increase is due to trade activity.
Marine establishment	1,18,000	87,000	1,75,258	1,28,300	1,48,000	1,30,000	Revised includes larger grant for freight charges which will not be fully recovered before the close of the year.
Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies ...	35,000	13,000	7,823	19,700	4,000	3,900	
Miscellaneous	26,000	34,000	23,500	29,500	29,000	31,000	
State Yacht establishment	18,000	21,000	14,273	25,000	16,000	13,700	
Refunds	4,000	3,000	3,524	3,000	4,000	3,600	
Lump deduction	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	—200	
Total ...	12,28,000	12,87,000	13,27,926	12,08,000	13,32,000	13,74,000	Revised based on the actuals of first nine months.

22.— *Education*—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta University	1,03,000	96,000	66,028	53,500	67,000 65,000 4,00,000	53,500 65,000	Revised includes the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and recurring grant of Rs. 65,000. Budget also includes the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 65,000.
Direction	1,18,000	1,42,000	2,17,189	1,22,000	1,93,000	1,40,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the cost of the late Director of Eastern Bengal The increase in the revised is for the temporary retention of the Dacca office.
Inspection—							
Inspectors of European Schools ...			22,789	24,000	17,000	12,000	Decrease in the budget is due to the appointment of an officer on lower pay.
Inspectors of other schools			7,58,883	7,58,400	7,58,000	7,70,000	
Lump provision for house allowance of Inspecting Officers in Calcutta ...			.....	3,000	.....	.....	
Inspector of hostels and students' messes ...			13	.....	.....	3,700	
Inspector of Technical School and of Industries			16,076	25,500	26,000	26,300	
Bonus			6,719	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	7,12,000	7,31,000	8,04,480	8,20,900	8,01,000	8,12,000	
Government Colleges, General—							
English Colleges—							
Arts Colleges for boys			7,08,557	6,76,300	6,88,000	7,17,000	Budget includes larger provision for salaries.
Ditto for girls			31,814	31,000	32,000	33,000	
Eden Hindu Hostel			33,683	32,000	37,000	35,000	
Oriental Colleges—							
Sanskrit College			32,384	30,000	33,000	32,000	
Elliott Madrassah and other attached hostels			9,422	7,900	8,000	12,726	Budget includes provision for recurring charges for the extension of the Baker hostel.

in Eastern Bengal			.. ..	40,000	16,000	40,000	Represents Imperial grant.
Bonus			1,616	.....	.....	.....	
Deduct—Probable savings ...			.. ...	—630	.....	—666	
Total ...	6,25,000	6,95,000	8,17,976	8,24,800	8,14,000	8,75,000	
Government Colleges, Professional—							
Law Colleges			13,250	15,520	15,000	17,500	Budget includes Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of books for the Dacca Law College.
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Howrah			2,59,985	2,71,000	3,16,000	2,80,000	Revised includes special expenditure of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of furniture and apparatus
Mining Instructor in the coalfields ...			.....	8,500	2,000	4,000	Decrease due to smaller number of centres for instructions.
Training Colleges for teachers ...			61,802	83,220	55,000	91,000	
Bonus			641	.....	... ..	.....	
For rounding			.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,54,000	3,17,000	3,35,128	3,78,240	3,88,000	3,92,500	
Government Schools, General—							
District School Committees			345	451	500	450	
Secondary Schools—							
For Boys—							
High Schools			4,99,044	5,11,878	4,98,000	5,21,000	Budget includes larger grant for the purchase and repairs of furniture and apparatus.
Middle English Schools			95,554	93,097	94,500	1,01,000	Budget provides for an additional master for the Victoria Boys' School.
Middle Vernacular Schools ...			4,620	2,983	5,000	4,600	
Anticipated expenditure from interest and surplus funds of the Uttarpara Net-grant Government School			. ...	190	... ..	... ..	
For Girls—							
High Schools			85,820	86,695	87,000	92,000	
Middle English Schools			60,077	56,587	56,000	75,000	Budget includes provision for the Noakhali Girls' School recently raised to the Middle English standard and provision for a domestic Science Mistress of Dow Hill School.
Middle Vernacular Schools			5,324	5,474	6,000	2,500	
Primary Schools—							
For Boys—							
Upper Primary Schools			2,840	5,788	6,000	.....	The provision was wrongly included here. Transferred to Lower Primary Schools.
Lower Primary Schools			... .	.. ...	.. ...	4,000	
For Girls—							
Upper Primary Schools			2,532	5,200	17,000	6,500	
Lower „ „			19,264	20,055		18,000	

22.—*Education*— concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Primary Schools—*concld.*							
Circle School grant			45,595	47,014	41,000	47,000	
Payment in support of local schools under District Boards			5,99,991	5,78,706	8,16,000	6,60,000	The increase in the revised is chiefly for the transfer of Rs. 2,07,000 from 32—Miscellaneous to this head being the grant for equilibrium of the Eastern Bengal districts.
Bonus			9,532	.. ..	.....	....	
Grant for the encouragement of athletic club			.....	3,000	.. ..	.....	
Training of gymnastic masters			.....	.....	.....	5,000	
Provision for the opening of B and C classes in certain High Schools			.. ...	7,000	.....	7,000	
Zenana classes in Eastern Bengal ...			8,004	8,300	8,000	12,910	This is for opening classes in new centres.
For rounding ..			... ..	56	.....	—60	
Total ...	12,61,000	12,84,000	14,38,548	14,31,474	16,35,000	15,47,000	
Government Schools, Special—							
Training Schools—							
For Masters—							
Normal Schools			75,237	89,375	81,000	94,000	Budget includes increased stipends to pupil-teachers and *gurus* and for provincialization of the Rangpur Training School, and provides for the reorganization of 1st grade training schools and for reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal.
Guru-training Schools			2,13,361	2,21,193	2,11,000	2,79,000	
For Mistresses—							
Training School attached to the Kurseong Boarding School			19,009	15,000		16,000	

						Government of India.	
schools in Eastern Bengal			.. ..	.....	.....	3,976	This for dyeing and weaving school, Maldah Technical Schools and Artizan schools in the Eastern Bengal districts.
Government Art Gallery			10,846	8,800	9,000	8,800	
Engineering and Survey Schools ...			66,474	64,264	62,000	1,21,000	Budget includes a lump provision of Rs. 60,000 for Survey Schools wanted by the Survey Department.
Technical and Industrial Schools ...			49,096	56,064	47,000	72,000	Budget includes provision for the construction of buildings of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, Rajshahi.
Commercial Schools			19,675	31,000	20,000	29,600	
Madrasahs			74,168	54,000	73,000	61,400	Includes Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of Madrasahs in Eastern Bengal.
Reformatory School			2,520	500	.....	2,500	
Other miscellaneous schools			722	5,800	1,000	5,800	
Agricultural classes and agricultural gardens			2,269	1,499	2,000	2,500	
Bonus			2,288	.....	... ..	. ...	
Contribution for Mohsin Fund for Madrasas in Eastern Bengal			... ..	.....	18,000	18,000	This is for contribution to the Mohsin Fund.
Deduct—Probable savings			.....	—19	.....	—408	
Total ...	5,65,000	5,76,000	5,75,620	5,94,466	5,81,000	7,72,000	
Grants-in-aid	10,72,000	11,81,000	14,28,094	11,53,600	14,00,000	14,20,000	Revised includes amounts transferred from the non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,84,000 and from the recurring grant for secondary education and Rs. 40,000 for education of the domiciled community in Calcutta given from the Imperial Revenues.
Lump provision for improving popular education	... .	.. ..	.....	4,50,000	4,78,000	12,57,000	Budget includes Rs. 9,25,000, the recurring grant, and Rs. 3,32,000, the balance of the Imperial grant for 1912-13.
Lump provision for secondary education ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... ...	1,96,000	Budget includes Rs. 1,50,000, the recurring grant, and Rs. 46,000, the balance for 1912-13, to be regranted.
Lump provision for hostel buildings outside Calcutta and Dacca	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	1,02,000	2,40,000	This is the balance of the Imperial grant of four lakhs.
Hostel buildings in Calcutta	...	... ..	. ..	. ..	1,50,000	3,50,000	
Scholarships	1,71,000	1,91,000	2,19,049	1,82,400	2,18,000	2,34,000	
Dacca University and hostels	.....	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	... ..	3,00,000	
Miscellaneous	1,15,000	1,18,000	2,17,307	1,46,920	1,44,000	1,65,000	Budget includes Rs. 16,000 for maps.
Lump provision for non-recurring expenditure	..	... ..	.....	16,84,000	2,31,000	7,46,000	Budget represents the balance of the Imperial grant.
Expenditure from the non-recurring grant ..	..	... ..	.....	.. ..	.. ...	24,80,000	
Expenditure of the recurring grant ...	...	.. ..	.. ..	. ..	.....	14,20,000	
Refunds	4,000	3,000	2,454	2,700	2,000	2,500	
Lump deduction made by Government as probable savings	.. ...	... .	.....	.....	... ..	1,38,66,500 3,78,500	
Total ..	51,00,000	53,34,000	61,21,873	78,45,000	76,69,000	1,34,88,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
24.—Medical—							
Medical establishment—							
Superintendence ...			87,698	72,000	74,000	77,000	
District Medical establishment ...			4,16,581	4,33,000	4,40,000	4,42,000	

24.—Medical—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Reserve Medical Officers and Subordinates			19,190	6,500	8,000	15,000	
Bonus			1,660	.....	.....	...	
Total .	5,02,000	4,95,000	5,25,129	5,11,500	5 22,000	5,34,000	The actuals of 1911-12 include supervision charges in Eastern Bengal.
Hospitals and Dispensaries—							
Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries—							
Medical College Hospital			3,34,259	3,42,000	3,46,000	3,29,000	Revised includes larger expenditure on stores.
General Hospital			2,44,773	2,47,000	2,51,000	2,50,000	
Campbell Hospital			1,24,401	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,35,000	Budget includes Rs. 5,280 for additional nurses.
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers ...			33,278	35,000	36,000	37,000	
Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries ...			69,290	87,000	85,000	84,000	
Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries ...			2,34,456	1,22,600	1,80,000	1,18,000	
Medical charges in connection with the Inland Labour Transport Fund ...			1,733	2,200	1,000	1,500	
Bonus			5,223	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,67,000	9,80,000	10,47,413	9,60,800	10,24,000	9,54,500	
Sanitation and Vaccination	3,19,000	3,25,000	4,31,025	4,39,200	3,81,000	5,08,000	The actuals of 1911-12 include charges for the Sanitary Commissioner of Eastern Bengal. The decrease in the revised is for smaller purchase of quinine Budget includes Rs. 22,000 for three additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Rs. 26,000 for contribution to Municipalities for Health officers, Rs. 50,000 for experiments on jungle clearing and Rs. 5,000 for training of Sanitary Inspectors.
Grants for medical purposes—							
Expenses during the prevalence of plague			13,323	4,360	15,000	4,360	
Contribution to Lady Minto's Nursing Association			3,554	3,000	...		

For rounding			25			—350	
Total grants for medical purposes ...	37,000	27,000	21,049	18,200	20,000	9,000	
Medical Schools and Colleges—							
Medical Colleges			2,49,881	2,90,000	2,89,000	3,33,000	Budget includes larger provision for teaching allowance, new appointments of Professors and for serological work.
Medical Schools			1,03,900	1,10,500	1,09,000	1,23,000	Budget includes provision for additional teachers and Demonstrators and for increase of salaries of teachers already employed owing to revision of pay of Assistant Surgeons.
Bonus			695	...	.....	...	
Total ...	3,75,000	3,68,000	3,54,476	4,00,500	3,98,000	4,56,000	
Lunatic Asylums	1,54,000	1,57,000	1,60,678	1,61,500	1,65,000	1,72,000	
Special Hospitals	11,000	10,000	10,040	10,000	10,000	11,000	
Chemical Examiner	48,000	52,000	50,185	54,000	55,000	67,000	Budget includes provision for the appointment of a probationary Chemical Examiner.
Refunds	7,000	13,000	14,748	14,300	13,000	14,500	
Lump grant for non-recurring expenditure on sanitation	.....	.....	.....	7,25,000	1,00,000	.....	The decrease in the revised is for the transfer of the 6½ lakhs to Civil works in charge of Civil officers and partly to the Public Works and other Departments.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.....	... ...	6,75,000	
Ditto for recurring grant ...	... ...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	5,00,000	
Grant for medical relief	.....	... ...	.....	...	.....	1,00,000	
Lump grant for School of Tropical Medicine	.....	.....	...	4,00,000	.....	1,00,000	The budget grant of four lakhs has been transferred to the Public Works Department for land acquisition. The balance of the Imperial grant (one lakh) has been entered in the budget.
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,10,000	24,37,000	26,14,743	36,95,000	26,88,000	41,01,000	

25.—Political—

Political Agents	.....	10,000	14,648	14,000	12,000	14,900	The decrease in the revised is due to the absence of the Political Officer (Hill Tippera) on leave.
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...	.....	1,000	...	10	.....	...	
Durbar presents and allowances to Vakils, etc.	11,000	17,000	7,872	18,700	19,500	10,600	The decrease is due to smaller provision for Presidency payments on account of *khillats*.
Miscellaneous	.....	3,000	102	1,290	1,500	1,500	
Total ...	11,000	31,000	22,622	34,000	33,000	27,000	

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Veterinary and stallion charges	1,76,000	2,06,000	2,02,035	2,01,500	1,91,000	1,89,000	The decrease in the revised is for lapses in contingencies and to delay in provincialization of District Board Veterinary Assistants.
Donations to Scientific Societies	12,000	14,000	14,950	11,600	12,000	11,600	
Agriculture	3,76,000	3,95,000	4,03,479	3,66,400	3,95,000	4,84,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included supervision charges of the Eastern Bengal districts. The decrease in the revised is for non-utilization of the full provision for new farms. The increase in the budget is chiefly for extension of sericulture.
Provincial Museum	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	
Cinchona plantations	2,59,000	4,02,000	3,85,751	5,82,000	6,64,000	2,54,200	The increase in the revised is for larger purchase of cinchona bark.
Public exhibitions and fairs	.....	1,000	379	4,600	1,000	...	
Botanical and other public gardens ...	1,85,000	1,89,000	1,74,598	1,92,000	1,74,000	2,06,000	Budget includes provision of Rs. 10,000 for additional grant to Zoological garden.
Emigration	22,000	22,000	19,464	23,000	23,000	23,000	
Inspector of Factories	45,000	52,000	55,022	70,800	63,000	72,000	The decrease in the revised is for absence of officers on leave.
Census	2,000	2,000	1,634	1,600	2,000	2,000	
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs ...	28,000	1,000	3,135	18,000	4,000	14,000	
Registration of railway traffic	11,000	12,000	11,167	12,600	12,000	8,000	
Ditto of river-borne traffic ...	4,000	6,000	10,412	11,900	2,600	8,600	The budget for 1912-13 included certain special charges of the

Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts	9,000	7,000	6,850	9,300	9,000	9,000	
Examinations	1,000	1,000	441	400	500	500	
Inspector of Mines	.....	... .	265	300	300	300	
Bacteriology	10,000	10,000	10,272	11,300	12,000	11,500	
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies ...	46,000	57,000	80,391	66,000	63,000	73,000	The actuals of 1911-12 included the Eastern Bengal charges Revised includes charges for repairs of the steam-launch. Budget includes additional establishment and the cost of the upkeep of the steam-launch recently placed at the disposal of the Registrar.
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	26,000	29,000	29,030	36,800	23,000	22,000	
Miscellaneous (Smoke Nuisance and Fishery charges)	18,000	33,000	37,331	60,000	45,000	1,23,000	The decrease in the revised is for smaller charges of the Fishery Department. Budget includes Rs 98,000 for Fishery (including Rs. 45,000 for the provision of a steam-launch), and Rs. 25,000 for Smoke Nuisance.
Imperial Institute	.. .	.. ...	8	100	.....	. ...	
Refunds	.....	2,000	108	700	700	900	
Lump provision for agriculture and allied objects	.. ...	.....	...	75,000	40,000	70,000	Rupees 30,000 was transferred to Forest and Rs. 40,000 will be spent in 1912-13 on land acquisition and other charges in connection with the Rangpur Dairy Farm. The balance Rs. 30,000 has been provided for in the budget for 1913-14.
Ditto ditto .. .	.....	.	.....	... ..	...	1,50,000	This have been added by the Government of India.
Lump deduction as probable savings ...	.. ..	.....	...	—50,000	.. ...	. ...	
Total ...	12,62,000	14,61,000	14,80,938	17,13,000	17,07,000	17,16,000	

39.—Superannuation—

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Covenanted Civil Service pension ...	... ..	25,78,000	43,750	43,000	44,000	44,000	
Superannuation and Retired allowances ...	24,71,000		27,13,887	27,75,000	28,34,000	29,50,000	Provision has been made for the normal growth of expenditure.
Compassionate allowances	9,000	10,000	2,683	7,900	3,000	5,000	
Gratuities	6,000	26,000	16,380	9,500	13,000	14,000	Budget based on actuals.
Ports and Pliotage pensions	10,000	9,000	8,603	10,000	8,500	8,500	
Refunds	.....	...	334	600	500	500	
Total ..	24,96,000	26,22,000	27,85,637	28,46,000	29,03,000	30,22,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

40.—Stationery and Printing—

Forms Department at the Presidency ...	55,000	50,000	53,391	54,000	53,000	59,000	Budget includes Rs. 5,000 for revision of establishment.
Stationery purchased in the country ...	23,000	26,000	24,869	29,000	25,000	25,000	
Government Presses	7,34,000	6,44,000	6,74,169	6,26,000	6,94,000	6,24,000	
Printing at Private Presses	18,000	4,000	5,129	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	9,73,000	9,30,000	8,19,035	6,46,000	6,46,000	6,46,000	
Refunds	1,000	.. ...	2,428	1,000	2,000	2,000	
Lump deduction	.....	.....	.. ...	—1,06,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	18,04,000	16,54,000	15,79,021	12,55,000	14,24,000	13,60,000	The increase in the revised is due to non-realization of probable savings in budget for 1912-13 which was relied upon to provide

Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients of the Pasteur Institute ...	.....	1,000	1,492	1,400	2,000	1,500	
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	7,000	4,000	3,774	3,800	6,000	3,500	
Reward for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to the Language Examination Committee	4,000	8,000	7,200	3,000	5,000	9,000	
Cost of books and publications	1,000	16,000	47,503	700	3,000	3,000	The actuals 1910-11 and 1911-12 included payment to the *Sulabh Samachar* and the revised represents payments to *Biswa Barta* of Dacca. Budget includes provision for the purchase of *Near East*.
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,31,000	1,57,000	1,83,618	1,59,800	1,60,000	1,60,000	
Charges on account of European vagrants ..	8,000	5,000	4,603	7,000	9,000	7,000	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	10,000	9,000	16,503	7,200	15,000	14,000	Budget based on actuals.
Petty establishments	35,000	48,000	50,291	47,700	49,000	43,500	
Special Commissions of Enquiry ...	1,28,000	40,000	484	20,000	60,000	19,000	Revised includes Rs. 44,000 for Dacca University Committee, Rs. 16,000 on account of Public Service Commission. Budget includes Rs. 4,000 for Dacca University and Rs. 15,000 for other unforeseen charges.
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off ...	9,000	7,000	4	4,300	.. ...	1,000	
Rent, rates and taxes	38,000	38,000	54,106	53,400	54,000	54,000	
Contributions	2,37,000	2,33,000	1,75,287	2,31,300	24,000	4,000	The provision of Rs. 2,07,000 made in the budget for 1912-13 for equilibrium grants to District Boards for education in the Eastern Bengal Districts has been transferred to the head Education. The decrease in the budget is for exclusion of grants to Municipalities in Eastern Bengal from this head.
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	7,000	3,000	7,245	2,69,400	8,000	2,62,000	The decrease in the revised is for adjustment to the proper heads of account, the grants made by His Excellency out his petty grants allotment and reserve for unforeseen requirements. Budget includes 1 lakh for His Excellency's petty grants, Rs. 1,50,000 as general reserve for unforeseen requirements and Rs. 4,000 for King's portraits and Rs. 8,000 for other charges.
Miscellaneous refunds	1,000	8,000	8,261	4,100	8,000	8,500	
Extraordinary items	.....	.. ...	.....	300	. ...	.....	
Annual stipend to holders of literary titles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	3,000	Represents pensions of Mohamohopadhayas and Shamsul Ulamas granted as a Royal boon at the Coronation Durbar of 1911.
Lump provision for grain compensation allowance for all departments	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	1,50,000	3,60,000	
For rounding				+100			
Total ...	6,16,000	5,77,000	5,60,371	8,13,000	5,57,000	9,53,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

48.—Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—

Heads	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks
	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate	Budget estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Productive Works—							
Midnapore Canal			2,43,964	1,92,500	2,44,500	1,87,000	The increase in the revised is due to larger expenditure on silt clearance and repairs to lock gates in the Midnapore Canal.
Hijli Tidal Canals			33,122	33,500	31,500	53,000	
Total ..	2,77,000	2,65,000	2,77,086	2,26,000	2,76,000	2,40,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.
Provincial Share .	2,77,000	2,66,000	1,38,543	1,13,000	1,38,000	1,20,000	

49.—Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—

Interest	3,39,000	3,39,000	3,41,301	3,39,000	3,52,000	3,52,000	
Provincial Share	3,39,000	3,39,000	1,70,650	1,69,000	1,76,000	1,76,000	

50.—Minor Works and Navigation—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.							
Embankments under the contract system—							

Refunds			6	500		500
Temporary establishment			.....	.....		.....
Travelling allowance			.....	.....		.....
Grain compensation allowance ...			.....	.....		.....
Bonus			71	.....		.....
Add—For rounding ...			.....	52		.....
Total in charge of the Civil Department	7,000	3,000	3,909	2,000	2,000	3,000
Provincial Share	7,000	3,000	1,954	1,000	1,000	1,000
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Irrigation and Navigation Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Capital.						
Works in Progress.						
Midnapore Canal			(−)3,942	2,400	1,200	2,400
Hijili Tidal Canal			...			
Calcutta and Eastern Canals			(−)96,978*	−8,250	−77,819	−77,600
Madaripur Bhil Scheme			4,59,082	72,450	2,30,013	2,25,400
Utterbagh lock			14,798	87,000	71,000	26,800
Total Capital ...			3,72,960	1,53,600	2,24,394	1,77,000
Revenue.						
Orissa Coast Canal			19,016	20,000	22,000	26,000
Calcutta and Eastern Canals			3,01,057	4,81,800	3,80,680	5,88,000
Madaripur Bhil Scheme			7,210	28,700	80,014	63,000
Total Revenue ...			3,27,283	5,30,500	4,88,694	6,77,000
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ...			7,00,243	6,84,100	7,13,088	8,54,000

* Inclusive of Rs. 426 on account of survey of Tolly's Nala and Rs 572 on account of the ship canal.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.							
WORKS IN PROGRESS.							
Nadia Rivers			80,226	1,18,000	1,42,172	1,23,500	
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals			4,680*	5,400	7,750	500	* Inclusive of Rs. 258 on account of the Peali Sluice.
Total Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept			84,906	1,23,400	1,49,922	1,24,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.							
WORKS IN PROGRESS.							
Eden Canal			28,341	36,000	33,352	38,000	
Improvement of navigable channels—Ganges river			22,643	35,000	33,000	35,000	
Dredging the Bhagirathi entrance ...							
Ditto Gorai entrance			60,630	....	17,262	7,000	
Other works							
Dredging the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers							
Bandalling and putting on spurs on the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers ...				79,900	67,900	88,000	
Grant-in-aid for bandalling the Ganges near Rampur Boalia							
Improving the channel of the Karnafuli ...							
Repairs							
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept .			1,11,411	1,50,900	1,51,514	1,68,000	

Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept and for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.							
WORKS IN PROGRESS.							
Government embankments							
Midnapore Takavi embankments under contract			6,70,544	6,85,200	5,85,476	6,96,000	
Rajapur and Howrah drainage							
Magra Hât drainage project							
Total Agricultural ...	... ..	.....	6,70,544	6,85,200	5,85,476	6,96,000	
Reserve	.....	.....	. ....	21,400	.....	24,000	
Total in charge of the Public Works Department	17,80,000	17,40,000	15,67,107	16,65,000	16,00,000	18,66,000	
Provincial share	17,80,000	17,40,000	7,83,553	8,32,000	8,00,000	9,33,000	

45.—Civil Works—

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.							
Provision for Sub-Overseers in each Subdivision in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply .			.....	... ..	.....	38,000	
Ferry charges			2,485	6,094	6,950	5,827	
,, refunds			7,517	10,317	6,728	12,000	
Staging bungalows			4,223	7,764	8,200	6,996	
Encamping grounds			17	500	500	500	
Arboriculture			13,764	.. ...	20,000	. ...	
Contributions in aid of Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities			8,28,989	7,84,264	13 41,716	14,95,320	This includes the grant for the improvement of Sanitation.
Other items					4,595	4,650	
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust ..			11 64,461	12,12,267	11,50,000	11,50,000	
Contribution to District Funds and District Road Funds			10,06,283	8,11,494	8,58,661	3,07,934	Budget includes Rs. 50,000 for feeder roads, but excludes Rs. 6,84,000 by which amount the grants to District Boards will be reduced from 1913-14 owing to the localization of the Public Works Cess.
Lump addition			.. ...	3,36,703	. ..	.....	
Deduct—Probable savings ...			.....	+627	.. .	—1,227	
Total in charge of the Civil Department ..	17,17,000	16,74,000	30,27,729	32,00,000	33,94,000	30,20,000	

45.—*Civil Works*—concluded.

Heads.	Actuals.			1912-13.		1913-14.	Remarks.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In charge of the Public Works Department.							
Original Works.							
Civil Buildings { In progress				15,13,800	40,60,000	11,88,000	
Civil Buildings { Not commenced ...				17,73,927		27,34,100	
Communications. { In progress				99,500	1,47,000	58,000	
Communications. { Not commenced ..				42,000		3,15,000	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. { In progress				8,800	44,000	40,000	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. { Not commenced ...				53,300		3,300	
Total ...				34,91,327	42,51,000	43,38,400	
Repairs.							
Civil Buildings				7,56,000	8,07,000	19,60,000	
Communications				7,67,000	8,23,000		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...				77,500	84,000		
Total ...				16,00,500	17,14,000	19,60,000	
Establishment				10,09,173	10,32,000	10,94,600	
Tools and Plant				70,000	52,000	37,000	
Stock and Suspense				29,000	51,000	.....	
Total in charge of Public Works Department	59,81,000	63,65,000	61,52,000	62,00,000	71,00,000	74,30,000	

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate or ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.—Land Revenue—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Charges of District Administration.	One additional appointment of District Magistrate.	.. ...	18,000	18,000	.....	18,000	18,000	Owing to administrative needs five appointments for additional District Magistrates were created (Secretary of State's Despatch No. 154 Public, dated 4th November 1910) in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Of these, three were permanently included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service and two sanctioned up to 31st December 1912. On the reconstitution of the province, the three permanent additional appointments have been allotted to Bengal. One of the two temporary appointments has been given to Assam, and the other to Bengal. This appointment will be continued.
Ditto ...	Increase of pay of Kanungoes.	.....	9,000	9,000	.....	9,000	9,000	The scheme is now under consideration, and final decision has not yet been arrived at. A lump provision of Rs 6,000 for increase of pay and Rs. 3,000 for increase in the grant of travelling allowance has been made.
Total Land Revenue ...		.....	27,000	27,000	...	27,000	27,000	
7.—Excise—								
District Executive establishment—Sudder establishment.	Re-organization of the Excise Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department.	.....	2,66,808	2,66,808	.....	50,000	50,000	A proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the re-organization of the Excise Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department. The cost of the proposed amalgamated establishment will be Rs. 9,68,560 showing an increase of Rs. 2,66,808 over the present sanctioned scale. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made towards the introduction of the new schemes in the event of its being sanctioned during the year.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.—Forests.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Conservancy and Works	Purchase of elephants ..	9,000	. ..	9,000	9,000	.....	9,000	Provision has been made for the purchase of three elephants for the use of the Conservator of Forests while on tour in Jalpaiguri and other divisions.
	Construction of two rest-houses at Jalpaiguri and Dobacheri in Chittagong Division.	8,000	.. ...	8,000	8,000	...	8,000	These rest-houses are necessary for administrative purposes.
Total Forests ...	.....	17,000	.....	17,000	17,000	... ..	17,000	
12.—Registration—								
Superintendence ...	Revision of establishment of Inspector-General's office.	... ..	5,400	5,400	.....	5,400	5,400	This has already been sanctioned.
District charges. Sub-Registrars.	Revision of cadre of Sub-Registrars.	.....	12,300	12,300	.....	12,300	12,300	This is for re-grading of Sub-Registrars according to the sanctioned scale, in the proportion of 2 : 5, 5 : 6. The new scale would provide :— Rs. 1st grade 37 ... 5,550 2nd do. 92 ... 11,500 3rd do. 92 ... 9,200 4th do. 110 ... 8,250 34,500 per month or 4,14,000 a year against a budget grant of Rs. 4,01,700 in 1912-13. The excess expenditure is Rs. 12,300.
Ditto ...	Proposal for opening new Sub-Registry offices.	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000	The Inspector-General asked for Rs. 13,800, but Rs. 10,000 has been provided for.
Ditto ...	Revision of ministerial establishment.	.....	35,000	35,000	.....	35,000	35,000	The Inspector-General asked for Rs. 71,000, but Rs. 35,000 has been provided for in the budget for the revision of the District head-quarters offices. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministerial Officers'

	offices and the appointment of paid probationers.							
Total Registration ..	.....	.....	98,700	98,700	.. ...	82,700	82,700	
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.								
Civil and Sessions Courts	Re-grading of Munsifs	.....	50,000	50,000	... ..	50,000	50,000	The question is under consideration.
Courts of Small Causes ...	Additional Judge ...	15,000	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	15,000	A temporary Additional Judge has been sanctioned for the Calcutta Small Cause Court for six months. His salary at Rs. 1,000 and establishment at Rs. 250 per mensem have been provided for. As the appointment is a temporary one, the figures are shown as non-recurring. Provision has been made for one year, as it might be necessary to extend the terms of the appointment.
Criminal Courts	Chaukidari Panchyat ..	...	40,500	40,500	.. ..	22,000	22,000	The details are as below :—
Total Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	... .	15,000	90,500	1,05,500	15,000	72,000	87,000	Usually provision of Rs. 5,000 is made, but on account of extension of the Chaukidari Circle system an increased provision of Rs. 22,000 is made in 1913-14. The ultimate increased cost will be Rs. 40,500.

	Estimated cost	Cost during 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.
Temporary clerks ...	5,000	5,000
Clerks for Circle officers ..	4,800	4,800
Munshi Chaukidars	2,400	2,400
For 9 months. Additional Sub-Deputy Collectors— 10 probationers. ... 4,500		
1 1st grade 2,250	33,300	15,000
3 2nd ,, ... 5,400		
6 3rd ,, ... 9,450		
6 4th ,, ... 8,100		
4 5th ,, ... 3,600		
Total ...	45,500	27,200

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19B.—Courts of Law—Jails	Charges for moving prisoners.	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	This is on account of subsistence allowance for two extra days, *i.e.*, 5 annas a day, to the prisoners on release. The proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for approval.
20.—Police—								
Presidency Police—Calcutta Police ...	Re-grading of Sub-Inspectors.	.....	6,600	6,600	.....	6,600	6,600	To promote 4 Sub-Inspectors from 150 to 175 ,, 17 Sub-Inspectors from 140 to 150 ,, 19 Sub-Inspectors from 125 to 140 This is in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will be given effect from next year
Ditto ...	Approved service increments of constables.	.....	33,936	33,936	.....	33,936	33,936	This is in accordance with the scheme already sanctioned allowing the constables to draw a rupee increment after 3, 10 and 17 years of approved services. The additional cost in 1913-14 is— Rs. Calcutta Police ... ... 80,744 Dock and Bridge Police ... 1,512 Police supplied to private individuals 864 River Police ... 816

								Pay ... 40,108 7 Clothing .. ... 3,376 0 Contingencies ... 4,010 0 House-rent .. 1,200 0 Total .. 48,694 7 *Deduct* as set-off the cost of the armed guard sanctioned for the Bank of Bengal and the Mint which will not be required for duty 19,075 15 29,618 8 or Rs. 29,600 0
Ditto ...	Purchase of a motor prison van.	8,000	1,052	9,052	8,000	1,052	9,052	The prison van drawn by horses does not provide for the full requirements, and it has been decided to purchase a motor prison van at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Rupees 780 is required for establishment and Rs. 266 for contingencies.
District Police ...	Re-organization of subordinate police in Eastern Bengal.	3,71,435	1,66,598	5,38,033	1,75,000	1,17,014	2,92,014	The whole scheme for the re-organization of the subordinate police in the Eastern Bengal districts has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and effect is being given gradually.
Ditto ...	Revision of the superior police cadre.	...	69,825	69,825	.....	5,700	5,700	The scheme is to appoint two District Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents and eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, so that a larger number of gazetted officers may be employed in heavier subdivisions. It is thought two Additional Superintendents are urgently required for Midnapore and the 24-Parganas. Provision has been made for two officers for three months of next year.
Ditto ..	Establishment Constables' Training School at Dacca, a combined school at Sarda and revision of other schools.	.....	36,587	36,587	... ..	34,142	34,142	This has already been sanctioned and given effect partly in 1912-13. The increase is only temporary for three years or so, *i.e.*, until Sarda school is completely ready, when the schools at Berhampore and Rampur Boalia will be closed.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate or ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.—*Police*—continued.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District Police—*continued.*	Reorganization of Dacca Town Police.	1,000	10,065	11,065	1,000	9,000	10,000	This is over and above the sanctioned strength as passed in the Report of the Police Commission. It is proposed to employ additional force of eight Head constables and 70 constables.
Ditto ...	Approved service increment of constables.	.....	30,100	30,100	.....	28,000	28,000	This is in accordance with approved service rules passed by Government. This is necessary to remove the grievances of constables who are eligible for increments of pay.
Ditto ...	Temporary establishment for Training College of Sub-Inspectors.	.....	8,370	8,370	... .	8,370	8,370	This is for temporary force, etc., for the Training College, Sarda. Rs. 3 Inspectors (Rs. 150 each per mensem) ... ... 5,400 1 Head constable (Rs. 17-8) 210 12 Syces (Rs 10 each) ... 1,440 1 Pandit (Rs. 50) ... 600 Purchase of grass ... 720 8,370
Ditto ...	Enlistment allowances to recruits.	.....	10,504	10,504	... ..	10,504	10,504	The amount is based on the average number of recruits enlisted in the past three years, viz., 1,616 at Rs. 6-8 each. The allowance has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
Ditto ..	Purchase of elephants and horses.	9,500	.. ...	9,500	9,500	.....	9,500	Two elephants are required for the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, to replace one of the two which is dead and for the Inspector in charge of Alipur Duars subdivisions, and

Ditto	...	Purchase of books and publications.	9,180	.....	9,180	9,180	.....	9,180	Dr. Ryan's Law of Criminal Evidence ... 480 District and jurisdiction maps 1,120 Purchase of Bradshaws for 26 districts ... ... 130 Zaffar Umar's Police Manual 4,500 Newspapers ... ... 1,000 Captain Hirst's Hand-book of Surveying 1,950 9,180
Ditto	...	Grant to Athletic Club	.....	8,000	8,000	.....	8,000	8,000	This is for travelling allowance of hockey teams and has been sanctioned by the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.
Ditto	...	Purchase of furniture ...	10,000	... ..	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	Most of the existing police stations in the Eastern Bengal districts are very badly furnished. The provision is intended for supplying furniture to old and new stations and to the police sergeants who are in need of them
Ditto	...	Strengthening of Police guards of sub-treasuries.	2,760	22,756	25,516	2,760	15,394	18,154	The strength of police guards in sub-treasuries as sanctioned under the re-organization scheme is in most places considered to be inadequate. The men are relieved once a fortnight only in East Bengal districts and once in three weeks in West Bengal districts. There is, therefore, a risk of the men being overworked and not properly on the alert, as they do not get a sufficient number of nights in bed. It is proposed to bring the number of guards to a sufficient strength by appointing 54 head constables and 84 constables.
Ditto	...	Increase in the rate of pay of Armed Reserve.	.....	62,520 + 4,689 (Pensionary charges)	67,209	.....	25,000	25,000	It is impossible to get suitable men at the present rate of pay of Rs. 9, as it is less than what is earned by coolies, servants, etc. It is proposed to raise the pay of 2,605 constables by Rs. 2 per mensem.
Ditto	...	Construction of steamers and cutters.	1,46,541	36,107	1,82,648	75,186	.....	75,186	Steam-launches are wanted by the Superintendents of Police, Tippera, Bogra, Deputy Inspector-General of Dacca, and Assistant Superintendents of Patuakhali and Munshiganj. Without these proper police supervision cannot be expected in the river districts.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks
		Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.—Police—concluded.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Other Police—River Police.	Re-organisation of River Police, Dacca	6,28,015	1,61,825	7,89,870	3,00,000	1,49,555	4,49,555	The cost during the year 1912-13 is— Rs. Recurring ... ... 73,640 Non-recurring ... 6,000 Total ... 79,643 It has been decided to provide in the next year's budget Rs. 4,49,555.
Ditto ...	Station boat scheme ...	... ..	58,709	58,709	....	45,000	45,000	Rs. Faridpur and Dacca (already sanctioned) ... ... 27,626 Tippera and Mymensingh (do.) 13,641 Addition for Faridpur, Dacca and Barisal ... 17,442 Total ... 58,709 It is proposed to allow Rs. 45,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in 1912-13. These boats are most useful and the reduction of crime must be largely attributed to them.
Ditto ...	Re-organization of the Dacca and Hooghly Military Police.	11,253	8,429	19,682	11,253	8,429	19,682	This is for the re-organisation of the Dacca Military Police battalion and for converting the Hooghly Military Company into a Jharua Company and amalgamating it with the Dacca battalion. The cost is for recruitment of sepoys, purchase of kits, armoury and ammunitions, etc.

							Rs. 6,000 for Director of Public Instruction's office 3,000 for the office of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education. 480 for probationers to be made permanent. 9,480
Inspection	Re-grading of Sub-Inspectors.	... ..	12,000	12,000	... ..	12,000	12,000	This is for re-grading the subordinate inspecting staff. The scheme is not yet ready.
Government Colleges, Professional.	An additional Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering College.	. ...	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	6,000	This is intended for the creation of an Indian Educational Service appointment for the Civil Engineering College in place of an appointment in the Provincial Educational Service which will be available on Mr. Bruhl's retirement.
Government Schools, General—							
Secondary Schools for girls. Middle English Schools.	New preparatory class in the Dow Hill School.	.....	6,450	6,450	.....	6,450	6,450	This is a sort of preparatory class for small boys in the girls' school before they are transferred to boys' school. The details are— Rs. Boarding charges ... ... 4,672 Servants ... ... 528 Prize and library allowance .. 50 Contingencies ... .. 300 Apparatus ... . 300 Nurse-matron ... ... 600 Total ... 6,450
Government Schools, Special—Normal Schools	Re-organisation of 1st grade Training Schools.	.....	6,800	6,800	.....	6,800	6,800	As the sanctioned budget for 1912-13 which included the amount in full was not issued till July when the training school session was far advanced the full amount has not been appropriated, but it is proposed to give effect to the scheme at once.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22.—*Education*—continued.								
Government Schools, Special—*continued.*	Reforming the system of training in Eastern Bengal districts.	.....	29,000	29,000	.....	29,000	29,000	The non-recurring charges for equipment and building will be met from the Imperial grant. It is only for recurring charges that a provision is necessary. The scheme was approved by the Secretary of State and will be brought into operation as funds permit. It is proposed to start ten schools next year and the details of the charges are as below :— Staff ... ... Rs. 24,000; House-rent ... ... Rs. 1,000; Substitutes of teachers to be trained ... ... Rs. 4,000; Total Rs. 29,000
Ditto	Provincialisation of Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and Diamond Jubilee Industrial School.	23,400	14,775	38,175	10,600	... ..	10,600	The Director of Public Instruction asks for the provision of Rs 11,600 (non-recurring Rs. 4,200 and recurring Rs. 7,400) for Victoria Technical Institute. Until the building is completed recurring charges will not be necessary. The proposal is to provide Rs. 2,200 for non-recurring charges in 1913-14. The Director of Public Instruction asks for provision of Rs. 15,775 (non-recurring Rs. 8,400 and recurring Rs. 7,375) for Diamond Jubilee Industrial School. Until the building is completed recurring charges will not be necessary. The proposal is to provide Rs. 8,400 for non-recurring only in 1913-14.
Ditto	Improvement of [illegible]	.....	15,000	15,000	... .	5,000	5,000	The scheme is under the consideration of

								has been made.
Miscellaneous ...	Supply of maps ...	16,000	.....	16,000	16,000	.....	16,000	This is for the supply of school maps. The Director of Surveys wants Rs. 6,000 each year for five years at present and the balance Rs. 10,000 is wanted by the Director of Public Instruction for the supply of maps to certain schools, etc.
Total Education ...	.....	1,14,400	1,25,211	2,39,611	66,600	84,730	1,51,330	
24.—Medical.								
Medical establishment, Superintendence	Appointment of an Indian Medical Service Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.	.....	10,800	10,800	...	9,600	9,600	
Medical Schools and Colleges	Professor of Physics and an Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta.	.....	15,300	15,300	...	8,400	8,400	Pay of Professor of Physics ... ... Rs. 420 Pay of Assistant Professors (180 + 100) ... 280 700 × 12 = 8,400
Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's Special Serological work.	32,000	.....	32,000	20,000	.....	20,000	Dr. Sutherland's salary (1,650 + 150) ... Rs. 1,950 Pay of Assistant Surgeon (150 + 50) ... 200 Servants ... ... 27 2,177 Rs. For seven months 15,189 Working expenses 1,876 17,065 Contingencies, etc. 2,935 20,000 The charge for five months will appear in 1912-13.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.—*Medical*—concluded.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Medical Schools and Colleges—*continued.*	Allowances to the Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital.	.....	7,200	7,200	.....	7,200	7,200	Rs. 2 Resident Surgeons at 200 400 1 Resident Physician at 200 200 Total ... 600 × 12 7,200 This is required in consideration of the large amount of teaching work they have to do in connection with the college. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals wanted an allowance of Rs. 100 per month for the Apothecary, but this has not been approved.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	Appointment of additional nurses in the Campbell Hospital.	.....	5,280	5,280	.....	5,280	5,280	It is proposed to appoint six additional nurses on the following rates of pay and allowances:— Pay. Diet allowance. Lodging allowance. Rs. Rs. 1 Nurse for operation .. 60 + 15 + 20 1 Assistant to matron .. 50 + 15 + 20 1 Ditto ... 30 + 15 + 20 3 Nurses ... ... 90 + 45 + 60 230 + 90 + 120 = 440 × 12 = 5,280
Sanitation and vaccination	Three new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments.	.....	25,000	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000	Rs. 3 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners 22,000 Establishment ... ... 3,000 25,000 One of these officers will be from the Indian Medical Service.

								the municipalities to which they will be attached would bear the other half.
Ditto	...	Jungle clearing	...	50,000	..	50,000	50,000	.....	50,000	This amount has already been paid by the governing body of the Indian Research Fund for carrying out experiments in the decrease of malaria by jungle-clearing in notoriously malarious tracts.
Chemical Examiner	...	A Probationary Officer	... ..		9,000	9,000	...	7,200	7,200	This appointment has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
Total Medical	...	.....		82,000	98,680	1,80,680	70,000	88,780	1,58,780	
26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—										
Agriculture	...	Other demonstrations and experiments.		25,000	.....	25,000	25,000	...	25,000	The provision is intended for the following purposes:— Rs. Bonemeal demonstration ... 10,000; Purchase of seed potatoes for free distribution among cultivators ... 10,000; Crop-cutting experiments by district officers— Cost of experiments to be undertaken to test the efficiency of the measures recommended by Mr. Lefroy for combating the mango weevil 5,000; 25,000
	...	Rangpur Dairy Farm	...	.....	16,000	16,000	.....	16,000	16,000	A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 will be incurred in 1912-13.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	Estimate of ultimate maximum cost.			Estimate of expenditure in 1913-14.			Remarks.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—continued.								
Agriculture—*continued.* ...	Contribution to Tea Association.	4,000	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	4,000	This is required in connection with the experimental station at Toklai in Assam.
Ditto ...	Sericulture—opening and extension of central nurseries.	51,500	8,000	59,500	51,500	8,000	59,500	This is for the following nurseries— Rs. Extension of Mirganj nursery ... 9,400; Malda scheme ... ... 20,700; Bogra do. ... ... 3,700; Extension of Chandpur nursery ... 9,000; Ditto of Kamarpur nursery ... 5,700; Other experiments 11,000; 59,500
Miscellaneous ...	Steam launches for Fishery Department.	45,000	6,000	51,000	45,000	6,000	51,000	A launch is essential for the working of the Department.
Total Scientific and other Minor Departments.	.....	1,25,500	30,000	1,55,500	1,25,500	30,000	1,55,500	
48.—*Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works Department.*	Dredging of the entrance of Gorai River.	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	This is strongly recommended by the Standing Committee for water-ways.

of Civil officers.							
Contribution to municipalities—							
Special grants at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners.	To meet minor local requirements without the delay incidental to a reference to headquarters.	23,500	.....	23,500	23,500	.....	23,500	The system has worked well and it is proposed to increase the allotment to one lakh against the present grant of Rs. 76,500 in the budget.
Special grant at the disposal of District Magistrates.		52,000	.....	52,000	52,000	.....	52,000	It is proposed to place similar allotments at the disposal of District Magistrates in order that minor defects brought to their notice may be promptly remedied.
	Appointment of overseers of water-supply enquiry.	38,000	.....	38,000	38,000	.....	38,000	This is intended for the appointment of Sub-overseers in each subdivision in Bengal temporarily for one year to report on the real condition of rural water-supply.
Total Civil Works in charge of Civil officers.	.....	1,13,500	.....	1,13,500	1,13,500	.....	1,13,500	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	16,75,167	15,13,671	31,88,838	10,19,532	9,81,006	20,00,538	

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

RESOLUTION ON THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURE—*Heads 19 B—Jails; 24—Medical; 45—Civil Works.*

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a further sum of Rs. 2,00,000, in addition to the sum already budgetted for improvements of jails, be provided for—

(*i*) improving the accommodation and dietary for invalids in jails, and

(*ii*) establishing a sanitarium in some healthy station (not necessarily in Bengal) for such prisoners as require change of climate ; and

(*b*) that this charge be met from the fund placed at the disposal of Government for discretionary grants.

He said—

"My Lord, I thankfully acknowledge the benevolent efforts of Government for improvement in the sanitary conditions of our jails, which were only a few years back notorious for their high sick-rate and mortality among the prison population. But it cannot be denied that much yet remains to be done in this direction. The insanitary condition of the jails of this Presidency has been causing great anxiety not only among the people themselves, but among the officials in charge of the department who have always called attention to the defective arrangements and the inadequacy of accommodation in the jails, especially in some of the Eastern Bengal districts.

"The Sanitary Commissioners have referred to the over crowding which exists in some of the Bengal jails, and the comparatively heavy death-toll which tuberculosis levies on the prison population of Bengal. Some time back the Inspector-General of Prisons recorded with regret that the opportunity of obtaining the jail at Berhampore for the segregation of tuberculous prisoners had disappeared, and noted that the disease could not be effectively controlled until a separate jail for infective cases were provided. In the latest report for Bengal, Lieut.-Col. Buchanan observes once more that the great need for a separate jail for isolation and separation of these cases still remains. 'It is needed,' he goes on to say, 'in the interest of the patients themselves, and even more so in the interest of the healthy patients who have to associate with them in jails.' Major B. J. Singh likewise testifies to the overcrowding which existed in most of the jails in Eastern Bengal last year, and the statistics which he gives of the deaths from malaria and tuberculosis are indeed very disquieting.

"On a reference to the report for 1910 of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, we find that, while the average jail mortality per 1,000 of strength was 19·29 for all India, that for Bengal was 22·56. There were in the year under report about 20 jails in all India, with a death-rate above 40 per thousand of prisoners, and of these as many as 8 or more than one-third of the total number are in Bengal. In a schedule of the unhealthy jails this report mentions 24 as being the figure for all India. And it may interest the Council to know that 10 of these are now included in the Bengal Presidency. Again, of some 39 central jails in all India, 6 are in Bengal. But while only 8 of this total number of 39 figure on the list of unhealthy jails, Bengal contributes 3, or half of her share of central jails, to make up the 8 insanitary central jails for all India. So also, out of a total number of some 200 district jails in India, Bengal claims about 23. But while only 15 of the district jails are enumerated in the black list for all India, 7 are from Bengal. The insanitary state of the Bengal jails can also be gauged from the 'constantly sick rate' which for all India is 25·5 per thousand of strength, and which stands at the high figure of 39·5 in Bengal.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

"In 1910, the admission rate of prisoners for tuberculosis was 8·7 per 1,000 strength for India, as compared with 9·7 for Bengal. And while the death-rate for this fell disease was 3·41 per thousand of the entire prison population of India, 4·49 represented the same for Bengal.

"In view of these facts, I think I am justified in pressing this scheme of reform upon the attention of Your Excellency's Council. All that I say is that amender and better accommodation should be provided for the prisoners, that a better dietary should be sanctioned for the invalids, and that a sanitarium—which would serve the purpose of an isolation jail—should be established in some healthy station for such diseased prisoners as may require a change of climate."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"My Lord, since I share in the enthusiasm of the Hon'ble Member for the promotion of sanitary conditions in jails, and to a very great extent sympathise with his views, it would have been a pleasure to me if I could have accepted his resolution as it stands; but although we can go some way with him, I am afraid it is not possible formally to accept the resolution as it stands, nor indeed altogether to admit the conclusions which he draws from the facts he has stated as to the proper remedies to be adopted. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mover is disposed to regard health in jails as a matter entirely dependent upon good administration, or whether he admits that climate is also a factor in the case. If the former, if he thinks it is entirely a matter of administration, I would point out that in Bengal, as it was previously constituted, the death-rates have been steadily reduced. They have for some time been exceptionally low—as low as 18 per 1,000 in 1910 and 17 per 1,000 in 1911—results which may be regarded as excellent. The jails in Eastern Bengal have now come under the same administration; and if it depended on administration alone, it might be held that the former Bengal standard would before long be attained in the new Presidency; but if he admits that climate is an important item in the case, then, considering the extreme unhealthiness of some of our northern districts, the rate for the last year in the Presidency of Bengal as it now is constituted, namely, 22 per thousand, is, I think, fairly satisfactory. I do not, of course, pretend that the conditions are ideal, but I do not wish to admit too much. There is one point in the motion to-day to which I cannot agree, and that is that any special measures are required to provide improved dietary for the sick in jails. As a matter of fact, Government believes that everything that can make for the health of sick prisoners is provided and is used, and that nothing that would reasonably promote their health and comfort is withheld, and that therefore in that respect no very special measures are required. As regards accommodation, in the western part of Bengal—the old part of Bengal—the jails have already been provided with well equipped hospitals. In Eastern Bengal, however, there is still something to be accomplished in this respect, but it is being done as rapidly as it can be done. At the present moment better accommodation for the sick is being provided in the jails at Tippera, Mymensingh and Bogra. Whatever else may be found necessary in this respect will be provided as rapidly as possible, and that can be done, we anticipate, without any necessity of making a special grant or interfering with our ordinary financial arrangements. Government is fully alive to the importance of caring for and isolating prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. Separate wards have already been provided in all the Western Bengal jails, and special steps taken to ensure separation being effected in all the jails on the eastern side also. But Government has before it a more important scheme for the thorough segregation of tuberculous prisoners than such measures can ever amount to. That is proposed to be done by converting the present Berhampore Lunatic Asylum into a jail entirely devoted to prisoners suffering from tubercular disease. That will be done as soon as the buildings can be given up, and that will be when the new lunatic asylum at Ranchi, for which a scheme has already

[*Sir William Duke*; *Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

been prepared and funds kept in reserve, is opened. When these steps have been taken, and when their effects on the health of the jails and of the tuberculous prisoners has become apparent, the question raised by the Hon'ble Mover of establishing a sanitarium in some healthy station, which he suggests need not necessarily be in Bengal, will probably come under consideration. By that time perhaps something will have been done on the same basis for the free population of a sanitarium, and from the effect of what may be done it may be possible to judge whether anything in the same line can be done for prisoners. I do not wish to seem lukewarm upon this question, and therefore I may point out that there is a matter connected with the health of prisoners which causes us deeper anxiety, and for which there is more immediate need for effort than there is even in dealing with tuberculosis, and that is that in several jails our great difficulty is the predisposition amongst prisoners to dysentery. It is this really which makes certain jails seriously unhealthy, and which causes us anxiety. The subject has received unremitting attention, and will continue to do so, but it is both difficult and obscure, because sometimes, after all possible cases of contamination have been examined and dealt with, although the number of cases is always reduced in the process, still the disease cannot always be entirely got rid of, and, indeed, it may demand the only certain means of amelioration that we know, *i.e.*, the reduction of pressure on the accommodation. In present conditions in Bengal, as we are not overcrowded, reduction of pressure may generally be effected without much difficulty. I may mention that the Government of India are assisting us in our efforts in this direction, in discovering and dealing with cases of dysentery in jails, by deputing an Indian Medical Service officer, under the auspices of the Indian Research Committee, to make a special inquiry on the subject in Bengal. I have adverted to this subject, because it is really the most important difficulty in this province in connection with the health of jails, and to emphasise the fact that we must deal with first things first. The subject of tuberculosis is constantly kept in sight and being dealt with, I therefore hope that the Hon'ble Mover will recognise that Government is doing what can be done in the case, and will not be disposed to press his resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE said :—

"I was for some time a visitor of the Central Jail at Alipore. I used to attend to my duties pretty carefully, and I must bear testimony to the high character for humanity which distinguished generally the Jail administration; but, my Lord, there are one or two points which are apt to be overlooked, and which, I think, have not been taken sufficient note of. Are the authorities quite sure that the food which is provided for the prisoners is actually obtained by the prisoners? I am afraid that although considerable sums of money are provided for suitable food to be given to the prisoners, they do not get the kind of food that is meant for them. I think that in that respect the administration of jails is capable of considerable improvement. Then, my Lord, there is another point which has often struck me, and has, I think, struck most visitors who have been associated with our jails. There are prisoners and prisoners. Sometimes respectable people, *bhadraloks* as we call them, get entangled in the meshes of criminal cases, and are sentenced to hard labour. They get precisely the same kind of food as is given to the poorest convict. Now, ordinarily the food of the *bhadralok* is different from the food of the poorer classes. The *bhadralok* class get fish every day; the poorer classes do not. Now, I found that, in the Alipore Jail, fish was a scarcity, was hardly ever given to the *bhadralok* prisoners, was given only once a week, or perhaps twice. Now, this is a matter which I think is deserving of consideration. Then, my Lord, with reference to the question of mortality to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, we would like to know whether he has compared the mortality of the jail to the mortality in its particular district, because the Hon'ble Member has referred to the climatic condition as an important factor in determining the rate of mortality. Everybody will accept that; but in order to understand whether in a particular jail the rate of mortality is too

[*Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray*; *Dr. Nilratan Sarkar*; *Mr. Chakravarti.*]

high, I think it is essential that we should know what the rate of mortality is prevalent in the particular district in which the jail is located. In that respect I think the Council would be grateful, and I, at any rate, would be grateful, if my hon'ble friend were in a position to give us some information. I think, my Lord, my hon'ble friend's motion is one which is deserving of the sympathy of Government; and although Government may not be in a position to accede to the request he makes, I trust that the matter will be borne in mind, and that sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, Government will take definite steps in the direction indicated. My Lord, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray said:—

"My Lord, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar. Only a very few words are necessary from me in respect of it. The question of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the jails in Bengal has not failed to attract the notice of Government, but the resolution now moved refers to specific measure in that connection. The secret of the high rate of mortality amongst the prisoners in our jails fully justifies the provision of better accommodation and of improvement in the dietary, especially that of invalids. The other portion of the resolution, namely, the establishment of a sanitarium for prisoners, speaks for itself. It is evident that a change of climate is to be resorted to when other methods fail. The amount asked for is very small in comparison with the benefit that would be effected by the measures which it is proposed should be taken. I trust the resolution will commend itself to Your Excellency's Council without any opposition. I hope and trust that the resolution just moved will have the sympathy of Government, and it is gratifying to see that Government has already taken the subject into consideration, and what my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarkar wants is to make a small addition to the grant which has already been budgeted.

"With these few words, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar said:—

"Just a word in connection with what we have heard from the Hon'ble Sir William Duke. With regard to the causes of these diseases in jails, I believe that, so far as Bengal is concerned, the climate is more responsible than the administration; but still remedies could be found by proper administrative measures. As regards tuberculosis, it is quite possible that climate may have something to do with the causation of this disease. At the same time we cannot forget infection is one of the most important elements in the causation of the disease; and if a healthy prisoner acquires tuberculosis during his stay in a jail by infection from another prisoner who is suffering from that disease, then the State should take the responsibility of providing for him proper medical treatment and also the benefit of a change of climate. I do not propose a sanitarium, by which I mean simply an isolation jail, as a luxury. What I mean is that if any of these convicts who enter jails in good health get infected by some such disease, I think he can claim some consideration at the hands of Government in the matter of treatment. That is my whole argument. Sir, I am extremely grateful to Government for what they have already done, and what they are still doing in this matter, and under the circumstances, I do not think it necessary to press this resolution further, and I beg leave to withdraw it."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Expenditure—Head 21—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti the moved following resolution:—

2. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 be set apart for laying down to permanent pasture on scientific lines a selected area of not less than 100 acres, and

[*Mr. Chakravarti.*]

(*b*) that the cost be met from the non-recurring assignment for discretionary grant of Rs. 12,00,000.

He said :—

"I move the Resolution which stands in my name; but, in doing so, I desire, at the outset, to point out to the Council that, either in the copy sent by me, or in printing, there is a mistake in the first part of it. The resolution ought to run in this form :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to be set apart for laying down permanent pasture on scientific lines in selected areas, not less than 100 acres each, and

(*b*) that the cost be met from the non-recurring assignment for discretionary grant of Rs. 12,00,000.

"In this connection may I be further allowed to point out that from the Draft Financial Statement and the observations made by various official members on various heads of the Draft Financial Statement it is well-nigh impossible for any Hon'ble Member of this Council to find out the real position of affairs with regard to any of the important heads, and this observation applies eminently to agricultural receipts and agricultural disbursements. I defy any Hon'ble Member to tell us from the Draft Financial Statement as to what they are. Still, Bengal is essentially an agricultural country, and I have no doubt that the Government is very keen on giving facilities for the improvement of agricultural process and the dissemination of agricultural education. That being so, one has a right to expect that the Department of Agriculture strictly so called should receive greater attention in the Financial Statement and the speeches introducing them into this Council.

"Be that as it may, in this Presidency where the population is so overwhelmingly agricultural, cattle is essential, for it is required for draught purposes, for agricultural operations and for the production of milk. Therefore provisions for food, the health, and the improvement of the cattle are almost as important as those of the people owning the cattle. It becomes almost a national concern, demanding the primary attention of the Government, being quite as important as maintaining peace and order in the Presidency. Although the importance of the subject has been admitted on all hands from time to time, I cannot find from the materials at my disposal that either adequate attention has been given to this subject, or suitable provision has been made for its accomplishment. I find that the Government records describe 'the cattle in Bengal as generally poor and under-fed.' The Government publications also show that 'in Bengal pasture is very scanty, where every inch of land grows crops and the cattle have to be content with such scanty herbage as the road-sides, tank-banks and field boundary ridges afford.' That being so, it is singular that the question of providing adequate pasture-lands has not so far engaged the attention of the Government to the extent that its importance deserves. Though something, however little, has been done in recent years by the Government for the encouragement of agricultural education, the attention of the Government towards the improvement of cattle has been directed only recently. The subjects with which the Government appear to be concerned at present are the improvement of the breed of cattle and the establishment of a dairy farm at Rangpur. I think these objects cannot be successfully attained without in the first place making provision for adequate and permanent pasture. To overlook it would mean failure, sure and certain. Moreover, from what I know—or rather knew at one time—I can safely say that pastures on scientific lines are bound to yield a fair return, and they will prove a profitable investment for the Government.

"But we should not look at this important question only from the standpoint of returns. Once the success of permanent pastures is brought home to the millions in Bengal, I have no doubt private enterprise will be attracted

[*Mr. Chakravarti*; *Mr. Kerr.*]

towards them, and it will not only have the effect of improving the cattle and providing food for it throughout the land, but will open up a new channel for the employment of a large number of our youths who at present find great difficulty in finding suitable occupation for themselves, and are on that account discontented and dissatisfied not only with themselves but with everything and everybody.

"Those are objects worth achieving, and financial considerations, although not to be overlooked, should not be allowed to stand in the way. On a persual of the Government publications I find that the Agricultural Department since its start has been hampered for want of funds. Both Mr. Gourlay and the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming when in charge of the Agricultural Department complained about the inadequacy of the funds at their disposal to effect an improvement in the agricultural requirement of the country. I find that, out of the ordinary annual revenue of 5·71½ crores, the Government does not spend more than Rs. 1,00,000 annually on the requirements of this important department in which is included the not very kindred Department of Fisheries. Out of these 4 lakhs, nearly a lakh and-a-half goes towards the salaries of the superior officers and experts, about another lakh in the maintenance of the Veterinary College at Belgachia, and I have no doubt a fairly large amount in the maintenance of the Sabour College of Agriculture now in the province of Bihar and Orissa. If I am right in my estimate, and I believe I am, then what is left for the improvement of cattle and for other pressing requirements of agriculture. It must be an insignificant sum compared to the minimum requirements of agriculture in this Presidency. So far as I can make out, the Government could only allow the sums of Rs. 17,420 in 1910-11 and Rs. 37,230 in 1911-12 to specific agricultural purposes. And the present Financial Statement offers only a sum of Rs. 1,01,500 for purely agricultural requirements, in which is included the sum of nearly Rs. 60,000 for sericulture. Under these circumstances, I think the Government will be well advised to allot the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of the discretionary grant towards the objects mentioned in the resolution, so that the Agricultural Department will be enabled in the near future by starting about half a dozen pastures on scientific lines in different places to accomplish an object which is certainly one of the most important that can concern any Government, viz., the prosperity of the people committed to its care, by promoting their interests as they understand them, and which will further have the effect, above and beyond everything else, of conducing to the popularity of the Government with the teeming agricultural population of this province. That is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and Government has at present the means to accomplish it. Let not this golden opportunity be thrown away. I therefore move the resolution standing in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said :—

"Since I received notice of the Hon'ble Member's resolution on Saturday last, I have been racking my brains to discover how he proposed to spend 5 lakhs on converting a hundred acres of land into pasture. A hundred acres of suitable land could probably be acquired in most districts for something under Rs. 10,000. So practically what the resolution invites us to do is to spend Rs. 5,000 an acre in laying down land to permanent pasture on scientific lines. Now I have no doubt that for a good deal less than Rs. 5,000 an acre we could provide pasture lands which would enable us to rear as fine and fat a stock of cattle as any in the world, but a hundred acres would not give us more than 50 or 75 cattle at a time, and I fail to understand what good a demonstration costing Rs. 5,000 an acre would do to the ordinary cultivator who cannot afford to spend even Rs. 5 an acre on his scanty pasture land.

"It now appears that the Hon'ble Member's resolution does not really mean what it says, and that what he wants us to do is to spend 5 lakhs on setting apart a hundred acres in half a dozen places for pasture land. The Hon'ble Member complains that the budget is not particularly clear, but his own resolution is admittedly far from clear. If I understand his present proposal aright, we should have about Rs. 80,000 to spend in each district, and

should be able to devote about Rs. 800 an acre to the laying down of fodder crops. I am far from denying that a certain amount of good might possibly be done in this way, but the benefit would be very limited and the expenditure far out of proportion to any permanent results which could be expected. A few score cattle in each district would benefit, but the scheme would not touch thousands of other cattle in the district, for the ordinary raiyat could not be asked to spend Rs. 800 any more than Rs. 5,000 an acre on his pasture lands. The Hon'ble Member says pasture lands laid out on this scale would yield a fair return, but I have very grave doubts about this. In all schemes for agricultural development in this country it must be recollected that it is sheer waste of money to embark on projects which the ordinary cultivator cannot be expected to imitate. Government by lavish distribution of money in limited areas can produce magnificent results; but such results are useless unless they can be repeated by the millions of small cultivators in the country. It is for this reason that the experiments which have been made from time to time with fodder crops have not come to very much. The most Government can do is to point out a path which it is possible for the cultivator to follow. In matters relating to cattle breeding more especially it is useless to ask the Indian cultivator to follow methods which might be adopted by a capitalist cattle farmer in America.

"At the same time Government has sincere sympathy with the Hon'ble Member's apprehensions as to the growing dearth of grazing grounds in this province and also with his desire to find employment on the soil for his educated fellow countrymen. But a scheme which is economically unsound will never provide employment, and this problem of grazing is essentially an economic one, and as in the case of most economic problems the influence which Government can exert towards its solution is very limited. Waste land is being brought under cultivation simply because the development of the country makes it more profitable for the cultivator to grow crops on the land than to reserve it for grazing purposes. The sale of the crops puts money into his pocket, and he overlooks the deleterious effects on his cattle. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, for Government to find a remedy for this state of affairs. Government has no control over the extension of cultivation in ordinary private estates in this province, and legislation giving Government power to enforce the reservation of grazing lands would touch many vested interests and would be attended with grave difficulties, the seriousness which nobody will realise better than the Hon'ble Member who is himself a distinguished lawyer as well as a representative of the land-holders in this Council. The problem is indeed no new one, and the Hon'ble Member is mistaken in supposing that it has never engaged the attention of Government. It came under investigation more than twenty years ago, when Sir Charles Elliott summed up the situation in these words: 'Where fodder reserves are wanted, there is no spare land; and where there is land, no fodder reserves are wanted.' Measures to secure the proper feeding of cattle are in fact almost entirely in the hands of the owners of cattle themselves. It is probable that in time it will come to be realised in this country, as it has already been realised in other countries, which are more advanced from the agricultural point of view, that successful agriculture can only be practised if the farmer looks to the condition of his stock as well as to the growing of his crops. In other words mixed farming in some form or other will have to be adopted. Now mixed farming is one of the objects of the Rangpur scheme which I explained to the Council last week in introducing the agricultural head of the budget. It is hoped for a sum of about half a lakh of rupees to acquire a thousand bighas of land in Rangpur, and to equip it as a mixed farm for dairy and cattle breeding purposes as well as for the growing of ordinary crops. The dairy part of the scheme is expected to yield a profit, and the manure which will be obtained will improve the cultivation of ordinary crops. The scheme is intended to demonstrate to the cultivator that it pays to feed his cattle well and to improve them by careful selection in breeding. I do not claim by any means that the scheme is bound to be a success. There are many difficulties in the way, some of which have been foreseen and others no doubt will only arise

[*Mr. Kerr ; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

when the project gets into working order. But I do claim that the scheme is worth trying, and that it gives a greater promise of success than the proposal of the Hon'ble Member, in so much as if the Rangpur dairy farm is a success, there is nothing in it which cannot be adopted by the ordinary cultivator or by co-operative societies consisting of ordinary cultivators. I would submit, therefore, to the Council that we should await the results of the comparatively modest Rangpur scheme before adopting a roughly conceived and very expensive project such as that put forward by the Hon'ble Member. There is no fear of the question being lost sight of, but we should do more harm than good by rushing into hasty and unconsidered action. For these reasons, I must oppose the resolution, and perhaps in view of the explanation which has been given, the Hon'ble Member will be willing to withdraw it."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Expenditure—Head 22—Education.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved the following resolution :—

3. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a non-recurring grant of Rs. 24,000 be provided in the budget for the purpose of granting a special allowance to ten members of the Provincial Educational Service, pending the final consideration of the question of their pay and prospects ; and

(*b*) that the said grant be met out of the non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants (Rs. 12,00,000) shown in page 2 of the amended Draft Financial Statement.

He said:—

"My Lord, this is a small remedial measure in regard to a somewhat long-standing question around which a great deal of hardship has clustered. For the removal of these hardships the question has often been ventilated in this Council, in the Press, and through individual memorials of officers concerned, and we are glad to know and feel that the sympathies of Government have right through been with the long-suffering deserving officers. The grievances of the members of the Provincial Educational Service as it is now constituted have often been admitted, and remedial schemes have been suggested from time to time. However, they have somehow or other failed right at the last moment, and the grievances have just continued on. Some time ago we understood that the Bengal Government had formulated a scheme which had the sanction of the Government of India, and that the Secretary of State had viewed it favourably, and orders were about to be passed. The Public Service Commission in the meantime was appointed, and according to a recent communique the Government of India finds it difficult, although it has some scheme ready, to give effect to the recommendations that had been decided on. We quite see and appreciate the difficulties of the position. The Public Service Commission has not been able to take up the question this year. They will probably take it up next year or the year after. Then there will be their report which will go before the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and delay is thus unavoidable. In the meantime, what these people have long been waiting for and have practically been promised will be deferred. I see there is no help for it. My resolution therefore asks that the more deserving senior officers should be given an acting allowance, as a sort of temporary solatium, pending the final determination of the larger question which the Public Service Commission go into. There are certain appointments in the Imperial Educational Service which have long been supposed to be ear-marked for members of the Provincial Educational Service, and these are the appointments to which we are looking forward for the promotion of deserving men from the Subordinate Service. The question is of the "King Charles' head" order, which

has been brought up and sent back often without any result. I have for the time being, therefore, asked that selected members should be given a small acting allowance, amounting to Rs. 24,000, which may well come out of the non-recurring discretionary grant of 12 lakhs of rupees. This sum may without serious objection, I think, be provided for the purpose of giving relief to some deserving officers, pending the determination of the larger question."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"My Lord, I may say at the outset that the Government is in full sympathy with any proposal to improve the status of the Provincial Educational Service. As the Hon'ble Member has himself indicated in the course of his remarks, a scheme for the permanent improvement of that service has long been under consideration. It had certainly been hoped that the proposals which were therein made would have come to fruition by this time. Unfortunately, the consideration of the whole question had to be postponed owing to the appointment of the Public Service Commission. That this was a good and sufficient reason for the postponement of the consideration must be admitted by everyone, and in some ways the fact that the whole question will come under examination by this Commission will be an advantage so far at least as the permanent reorganization of the service is concerned. It is much more likely I think that recommendations which are made by the Commission will be of a complete character, and that they will be carried out in their entirety than if the scheme which has been framed by the Bengal Government and considered by the Government of India had been given effect to. However, the members of the service who had long been looking forward to the attainment of their hopes have been bitterly disappointed by this postponement, and the question arises in what form relief should be given to them, at least to the more senior members on whom the hardship falls more nearly. The Government of India have themselves fully recognized the necessity for some measure of temporary relief, and, as is obvious, temporary relief can only take the form of personal allowances. As soon as it was decided that the Public Service Commission should be appointed to enquire into the conditions, not only of the Provincial Educational Service, but all the services in India, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to give relief to the members of the Provincial Educational Service by the institution of certain number of personal allowances. The matter therefore is at present under consideration. It may perhaps be already under the consideration of the Secretary of State. At any rate, I think that the Hon'ble Member will see the futility of asking this Council to pass a resolution which is only intended to effect what has already been done. It is true that the Hon'ble Member has given specific numbers in his resolution, but I think that the question of details in a matter of this kind must be left to the Executive authority, and the Hon'ble Member has himself implied this. He says that in assigning the number '10' he has only intended the maximum, and in the same way I presume with regard to the value of the individual allowances.

"I would ask, therefore, if the Hon'ble Member would not be satisfied by having this question ventilated in this Council, and whether he would be willing to withdraw the resolution. As a matter of fact, there is no possibility of its being accepted by the Council for other reasons. The Hon'ble Member has proposed to make what is in its nature a recurring grant, a charge on a non-recurring allotment. I need hardly say that this is financially impossible, and it would certainly not, even if recommended by Council, be accepted by the Financial Department. Secondly, he has also proposed that this grant should come out of what is called the discretionary grant. Well, unfortunately up to the present moment we are not at all aware as to what amount of discretion will be left to the Local Government in the apportionment of this grant, and that being so, it is clearly impossible for this Council to take out of that grant a sum of money for any specific purpose. On these grounds, my Lord, I very much regret that I must ask the Council to reject this resolution, unless the Hon'ble Member is prepared of his own accord to withdraw it."

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said :—

"My Lord, if that which is described as discretionary is not really discretionary, as the remark of the Hon'ble Member opposite implies, the Council, or at least the outside members of the Council not 'in the know,' are perfectly helpless. The whole matter is, as I said, discretionary, and appositely enough I thought it might come out of the discretionary grant. As regards its non-recurring character, the reason why I chose that particular shape of grant was that the question was being considered by the Public Service Commission and by the time that we were contemplating another budget we might be able to frame a more definite scheme, and therefore for the time being a non-recurring grant might be useful. For another reason I am glad that I asked that the grant should be non-recurring. By reason of my defective legislative education, I ventured to bring up questions of certain recurring grants relating to the Judicial, Police, Executive and other services, and asked them to be paid out of the Free balance, which we are told can never be touched for purposes like these. For these reasons, my resolutions regarding the Excise, Police, Executive and Judicial and other services had to be ruled out of order. Therefore I am glad that this particular grant had the comparative good fortune of being non-recurring, as it gives me an opportunity of getting a very valuable piece of information which even wild horses could not drag out of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction this morning. In these circumstances, I see the futility of pressing this resolution. As the question is before the Government, and pending the determination of the larger measure some of these long-suffering people whose woes have been admitted by my friend are likely to have some temporary relief of some shape or another, my purpose has been partially won, and in view of this fact, I see no use in pressing this motion. I accordingly beg to withdraw it."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved the following Resolution :—

4. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a non-recurring additional grant of Rs. 10 lakhs be provided to enable the University of Calcutta—

(*i*) to acquire the market to the south-east of the Senate House,

(*ii*) to help in strengthening the colleges affiliated to it, and

(*iii*) generally, to improve and promote University work ; and

(*b*) that the said grant be met out of the provision of Rs. 24,80,000 entered for expenditure during 1913-14 from the Imperial non-recurring educational grant of Rs. 75,00,000.

He said :—

"The grant of Rs. 10 lakhs asked for is in addition to the amount already provided in the Draft Financial Statement. Since it was presented in this Council, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has announced that Rs. 8 lakhs are to be provided for the Calcutta University as a non-recurring grant, and Rs. 15 lakhs are to be provided for the Dacca University as a non-recurring grant, and Rs. 5 lakhs are to be granted to the Dacca University as a recurring grant. It is not open to us to discuss the merits of these grants, and I shall confine my observations to the scope of the Resolution, namely, the needs of the Calcutta University. In emphasizing these needs I put forward the claims of not only what is termed high education in a restricted sense, but of all education, chiefly primary and secondary, for those who firmly believe in filtration downwards in matters educational will not be able to persuade themselves that without a large body of trained men to take the place of teachers, such as sound

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

University teaching alone can provide, you will not be able to do real and abiding service to the cause of primary and secondary education.

"I therefore invite Your Lordship's Government to supplement the benefactions of the Government of India, for as such we look upon the Rs. 8 lakhs, the gift of which to the Calcutta University has been announced by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. If the Calcutta University is to do all the work that it had set to itself, the least that it can do it with would be a non-recurring grant of 32 lakhs and a recurring grant for the present of Rs. 45,000 a year, in addition to the grants already provided. A strong case was made out by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate in asking the Government of India for a sympathetic treatment of the case last December. The facts and the arguments then adduced hold good in a stronger manner to-day.

"Sir T. Palit has made to the University a princely gift of money and property of the aggregate value of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of founding a College of Science and for the general improvement of scientific and technical education. Welcome as the windfall might appear and undoubtedly is, it has added not a little to the difficulties of the University. Under the terms of the deed of gift, the University is bound to maintain, from the income of the endowment, a Chair of Physics and a Chair of Chemistry, and to institute a Science scholarship; the University is also bound to establish a laboratory for advanced teaching and research, and to contribute towards this object at least Rs. 2½ lakhs out of its own funds. But this sum is quite inadequate for the establishment of a laboratory of the kind contemplated. We are anxious that the fullest advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity of establishing a Residential College of Science in Calcutta, and if the necessary funds are available, the object can be speedily accomplished without any difficulty. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15 lakhs.

"The acquisition of the fish market situated to the south of the Senate House and east of the new University buildings is urgently needed for further extension of University buildings. There can also be no doubt that, from a sanitary point of view, the market ought not to be tolerated in its present place immediately to the north of the Medical College Hospital and to the east of the hostels for medical students and University law students. The University has definitely undertaken post-graduate teaching, and there can be no doubt that advanced teaching for M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees—for which the time is fully ripe—must be concentrated in Calcutta, so far, at all events, as Western Bengal is concerned. The standard prescribed by the regulations for the degrees of Master and Doctor is too high, and adequate instruction in this respect cannot be expected to be imparted by private colleges, possibly not even by isolated Government colleges, which have to bear the burden of undergraduate teaching. Besides, the difficulty of securing the services of competent teachers for advanced instruction has been found to be so great that M.A. and M.Sc. instruction in several centres is beyond the range of practical politics. Even in Calcutta, the Presidency College, with an exceptionally strong teaching staff and up-to-date equipments, is able to provide for the post-graduate teaching of not more than a very limited number of students in selected groups out of six subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. The affiliation in Geology has not yet been accomplished owing to difficulties that are soon expected to be removed. The anomaly of the Sanskrit College being without M.A. affiliation in Sanskrit, to which I drew attention three years ago, still continues, and the University ought to do the work.

"Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the arrangements made by the University for post-graduate study have met with striking success. At the present moment, there are over 500 students attending systematic courses of lectures on various M.A. subjects under University Lecturers appointed and paid by the University; and there is reason to believe that their number will substantially increase next session. If

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari*; *Mr Küchler.*]

this large body of post-graduate students is to be properly educated and kept under discipline, the question of lecture rooms, seminars and hostel accommodation at once urges itself upon our attention. If the site now occupied by the market were acquired for the University and a substantial grant made for the further extension of the University buildings, the need for which is keenly felt, the question of teaching and residence of post-graduate students would in a great measure be solved. It has been estimated that the acquisition of the market would cost Rs. 8 lakhs, and another Rs. 7 lakhs would be required for the proposed buildings. Proposals for the acquisition of the market have, from time to time, been discussed for several years past in the Bengal Legislative Council and elsewhere: meanwhile, the value of the property has rapidly increased, and further delay would mean further rise in value and payment of a heavier sum as compensation to the owner, unless my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas takes it up as a part of his improvement scheme and makes a gift of it to the University. Immediate acquisition would, therefore, prove to be ultimately economical, since the fish market must be acquired, sooner or later, for educational if not sanitary purposes, situated as it is in the heart of a locality studded on all sides with handsome educational buildings.

"The completion of the University Law College Hostel buildings, towards the erection of which the Government of India have generously made a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs (the land having been acquired by the University for a lakh and a half out of its own funds), is also urgently needed. A grant of one lakh for furniture, fittings and appliances for the 175 students who will be in residence from June next, as well as for the extra cost of construction of the building, is necessary. The recent Government Resolution on Educational Institutions has more than a good word to say in praise of the good work which the Law College has been doing.

"The University Library cannot be properly strengthened for less than a lakh of rupees. And for three additional Chairs in Applied Mathematics, Modern History, and Comparative Philology, a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 a year would be necessary, with which my present Resolution does not deal.

"The University is entitled to special consideration by reason of the determined and sustained effort it has hitherto successfully made to carry out loyally the reforms contemplated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904. It cannot be disputed that this University has achieved a high measure of success in its endeavour to undertake and promote higher teaching amidst enormous and growing difficulties, and all friends of education venture to express the hope that no Governments concerned will be reluctant to place adequate funds at their disposal to continue, and place on a wide and sound basis the work already begun. We realize of course that, having regard to the other demands, the whole of the needful sum cannot be provided this year. The Government of India has partially met the situation, and we invite your Lordship's Government to do the rest.

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said:—

"My Lord, I think we shall all agree with the Hon'ble Member that the University of Calcutta is deserving of our deepest admiration for the work it has done in the past in the sphere of education, and it also deserves our fullest sympathy in the efforts which it is making to increase the scope of its work. I have been associated personally with the University of Calcutta for the past 25 years, and have taken a humble part in promoting the advance of education during that period. I am therefore the last man to ask that recognition should be withheld from the University for the good work which it has done, and I should also be extremely glad if I could assist in any way in securing further funds for the University to enable it to carry out the numerous projects which the Hon'ble Member has referred to in the course of his remarks. However, unfortunately, this is not the question which is before the Council. I am afraid here, again, finance is the stumbling block, and I am not sure whether my hon'ble friend has not got into a worse

financial difficulty at the present occasion than he did in connection with the previous resolution. He has in the first place asked for an assignment of Rs. 10 lakhs out of the total non-recurring grant of Rs. 75 lakhs which has been made by the Government of India. Now, it is perfectly clear from the report of the budget speech in the Imperial Council that the whole of this Rs. 75 lakhs has been absolutely earmarked by the Government of India. The Hon'ble Member has himself told us that according to that earmarking Rs. 8 lakhs had been assigned to the University of Calcutta. I do not quite understand from the Hon'ble Member's remarks whether what he now wishes is an additional Rs. 2 lakhs in order to bring the grant of Rs. 8 lakhs up to Rs. 10 lakhs in all, which he originally desired, or whether he wishes Rs. 10 lakhs in addition to the Rs. 8 lakhs which the Government of India have given. In either case, the principle is the same. It is perfectly clear that we shall not get more, or rather that the University will not get more than Rs. 8 lakhs; and as the total amount of the Rs. 75 lakhs has been definitely assigned for specific purposes, I do not think it is any use to ask the Council to pass a resolution giving any more than what has been determined on by the Government of India. Although personally, therefore, I should be very glad to see the University get a great deal more, I feel it incumbent upon me to ask the Council to reject this resolution. If the Hon'ble Member was content with Rs 10 lakhs in the first place he probably would not cavil at the amount being reduced to Rs. 8 lakhs, because after all the additional Rs. 2 lakhs will not go very far towards carrying out the numerous projects to which he has referred. If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to accept this, although he has deprecated such a course on my part, I might again ask him to withdraw the resolution which he has now put forward with so much energy. As I have pointed out, there is no use asking for more than Rs. 8 lakhs; and as the objects to which this grant of Rs. 8 lakhs is to be devoted practically coincide with the objects which the Hon'ble Member has himself enumerated, I think on that ground at least he has no cause to complain. It is indicated with sufficient clearness in the report of the budget debate in the Imperial Council that a greater portion of this grant is intended for the acquisition of a site for the extension of University buildings. I think it is extremely probable that the site which is here intended is the fish market to which he has referred. I fully agree with the Hon'ble Member that the fish market is a most offensive site, and the sooner it is acquired the better for the comfort of the Senators of the University, especially the Syndics, and the better also for the aesthetic appearance of the neighbourhood of College Square. The Hon'ble Member, as he has himself indicated in the course of his remarks, has often had cause to complain of the unsavoury proximity of this site to our meeting places in the University, and I would certainly rejoice with him if it were definitely decided that the money which has been granted by the Government of India is to be specifically assigned for the purpose of acquiring it."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Having asked for Rs. 10 lakhs at the outset, and having got the not very unexpected windfall of Rs. 8 lakhs from Delhi, I cannot with any propriety ask for an additional Rs. 10 lakhs. If my hon'ble friend would be good enough to enter into a *Concordat* and give me the additional Rs. 2 lakhs for the present out of such funds as he can lay his hands on, the University may be able to get on for a time. My Lord, I begin to get very anxious and nervous when my friend is very sympathetic, and it strikes me now and again that a little more pronounced antipathy might further our views more than his sympathy does. Of course, it is no use asking for a thing that is sure to be denied, and like the old gentleman whose name is unaccountably believed to have been Hobson, my choice under the circumstances narrated by my "sympathetic" friend is limited to withdrawal or getting the resolution defeated. But as my friend has fully recognized the difficulties and the needs of the situation, and Your Excellency will soon be a personal witness to such needs, we hope that some means will be found to enable the University to carry on its very difficult and delicate work."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved the following Resolution :—

5. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that the following non-recurring grants be provided in the Budget in addition to the sums shown in the Draft Financial Statement under the head 22—Education :—

(*i*) Primary	Education	...	... 1 lakh,
(*ii*) Secondary	ditto	..	... 2 lakhs,
(*iii*) Female	ditto	...	... 1 lakh,
(*iv*) Technical	ditto	...	.. 50 thousand,
(*v*) European	ditto	...	... 20 ,,
(*vi*) Muhammadan	ditto	...	... 50 ,,
(*vii*) Hostels		...	... 1 lakh
(*viii*) Training of Teachers		..	... 2 lakhs,
(*ix*) Moral Education		...	... 50 thousand ; and

(*b*) that the said grant be met out of the provision of Rs. 24,80,000 entered for expenditure, during 1913-14, from the Imperial non-recurring Educational grant of Rs. 75,00,000.

He said :—

"The case of the different heads for which I suggest larger grants has been strongly made out in the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler's striking and exhaustive speech in introducing the items of expenditure in Council last week. The whole-hearted devotion with which the Hon'ble Mr. Kuchler applied himself to his difficult work deservedly won high approbation of all who had any idea of the work, and his difficulties were considerably added to since the recent territorial distribution, in a way that would have taxed the patience of a less strong and capable man. Of this he gave but a passing indication in his opening speech, and we must, in our reasoned imagination, fill in the rest of the picture. Those who know his work and his difficulties must be very sorry to lose him at this most critical stage of the educational history of the province, and our regret must be keener than ordinary, because he will not have the piloting of our affairs in comparatively calmer waters and with augmented resources—for which larger resources we are supremely thankful to the Government of India. Our best wishes will follow him in his retirement, and whoever succeeds him in his delicate and difficult task will have reason to be thankful if he can lay down his office amidst as much approbation as the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler will be doing. His accession to office helped in pouring oil over troubled waters in the service, for he got back to the service what the service justly regarded as its own—the Directorate of the service. It will be no help to the service or to the cause of Education if, for any reason, the waters were again to be similarly troubled. It would be no help to the proper recruiting and manning of the service, if it was to be known abroad that undoubted and admitted claims of deserving members of the service were apt to be sacrificed for no potent and patent reasons. And the utter worthlessness of the service cannot be better demonstrated than by no one being found worthy of directing it. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler's tenure of the Directorate will be remembered and remarkable as a turning point in this respect and many others.

Under all the heads referred to in my resolution, young Twist is abroad with his annual cry, the Budget provision is too little and increase is necessary all round. Government readily recognizes the justice of the demand—more readily than it used to do in the near past, and fortunately for us its capacity and willingness to help are yearly augmenting. Expansion in all directions and of all descriptions is urgently needed, as the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has detailed ; the chief of our present needs is the improvement of sound secondary education, for we must admit that more than the first step

towards betterment of University education has been taken. The field of recruitment must be improved immediately, and our matriculates have to be immediately and vastly better strengthened if University work is to progress all along the line. Unless secondary education is thoroughly well grounded, and unless particularly the private schools, the life history of many of which is a perfect tragedy, are materially assisted, proper University education will be impossible. My observations have nearly equal application to our girls, for whose improved education much remains to be done, and the basis of education has to be considerably expanded for the merely intellectual basis pursued so far is felt to be too cramped and ineffective. A Government Committee has been appointed to investigate the question of female education, and another has already investigated the question of moral education. The provision I ask for under these heads will be none too extravagant for a great deal of work that requires to be done immediately. Mr. Gould, the agent and demonstrator of the Moral Education League of London, whose methods had complete sanction of the recent International Moral Education Congress at Hague, was invited by the Government of Bombay, and he gave useful assistance to the Government in regard to the work begun there. I ventured to bring his work to the notice of your Excellency's Government, and the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler and the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan, who is on special duty with regard to certain educational questions, were good enough to invite him to come, but he could not do so on account of his other engagements. As the Government has been good enough to extend this recognition to the work of the League, it is to be hoped that Mr. Gould, or some one else in his place, will be able soon to come and help our work. As regards female education, we are ahead or behind the suffragette movement and are in a position to, and do, demand the fullest measures. Paucity or incompleteness of schemes can be no plea to these or the other demands included in the resolution. Our chief difficulty is about the training of teachers, and the work that is being done in our training colleges and schools has to be augmented in a manner much in advance of what the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has foreshadowed. The hostel grant of previous years has, to a certain extent, been indirectly impaired by the University Institute grant, and this I seek to get repaired by another lakh of rupees being added to what has been provided. We are supremely thankful to Your Lordship's Government for the very material assistance that is to be given to that highly useful and promising institution, the University Institute, and we can never forget Your Lordship's services and those of the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler and Mr. Gourlay in this concern. In this connection, though not immediately arising of it, we have to express our obligations that the Sahitya Parishad has been conceded some recognition in the Budget; though too little by itself it will help much in securing enlarged public support. Assembled *literati* of Bengal at Chittagong next week will not fail, I am sure, to take note of and be grateful for this recognition. And what to them will be a greater pleasure, will be to know that in Your Lordship they have a devoted though yet a finished votary of their dearly loved Vernacular, the purity of which they are trying to, and will try to, maintain against threatened inroads. The claims of Muhammadan education at Dacca have been largely recognized, but Muhammadans outside Dacca are quite large in number and importance, and special treatment is undoubtedly necessary to meet their educational requirements. The eloquent words of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the recent Mohsin Centenary at Hooghly remind us that, but for the vast beneficence of that Prince of men, Muhammadan education of the province would have lagged behind still more. Thanks to that benefaction and continued special treatment, for which I have always advocated, Muhammadan education is making appreciable advance, and, in the satisfactory and promising stage that it has arrived at, it is but meet that some more help should be given. As the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, and the Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kasem have got special resolutions on the subject, it is needless for me to retraverse at length grounds that, on previous occasions, I have often taken before the Council. And having regard to the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar's resolution on Female Education, I have

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Küchler.*]

left it to him to elaborate the details of this important problem. The principles of all our resolutions are the same. The details are for Your Excellency's Government to determine. For the proper educational advance of the province it is of supreme importance that all communal interests should be duly correlated, and we feel that the European education question is daily becoming more acute. For the benefit of the community as a whole, it is of the utmost importance that greater public attention should be given to it, for the community itself has undoubtedly done much in this direction. It is of importance that the claims of education should not be under-rated by the domiciled community, and that half-educated people should not get into positions of power and trust and abuse them. They have so far been quick in occupying the field of technical education, such as is given in docks and workshops. It is of importance that the basis of education should be materially strengthened.

"Technical education is daily becoming more popular in Bengal, and a special officer is now attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction to help in the spread of this work. His hands have to be strengthened, towards which a small extra grant would be a great help.

"And last comes primary education, though first in my list in the resolution. The recent resolution of the Government of India makes it abundantly clear that, though legislation for promoting primary education has been discountenanced, for reasons that will appeal to some as satisfactory, the claims of primary education, upon which His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor laid deserved stress, will not be neglected or overlooked. The field is vast; the resources are limited. Though fairly large grants have been provided, a little more within the allowable limits would be distinctly welcome.

"These are all well-trodden grounds, regarding which it would be no economy of time to labour. The claims under all these items are conceded, both in the resolution of the Government of India in its bewildering diversity, as well as in the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler's speech. I plead for a little more liberal treatment of the situation. The difficulties about ear-marking by the Government of India ought to disappear on suitable representation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said:—

"I have to thank my hon'ble friend for the friendly remarks which he has made with regard to my work as Director of Public Instruction. My only regret is that, in the face of those encomiums, I have again to oppose the resolution which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Member. But it is not that I am out of sympathy with him, though I hesitate to use this word after what has fallen from him in connection with the previous resolution. It is not that I am out of sympathy with him, but it is purely on technical grounds. As will have been seen from the Budget report of the Government of India, the Imperial grants, as I have already pointed out, have been ear-marked for specific branches of Education, though it has not been announced as yet what assignments under these heads will be given to Bengal. I might just briefly, for the sake of convenience, refer to the totals which are contained in the report of the Budget proceedings. In the first place a grant of Rs. 67 lakhs has been made for hostels. A grant of Rs. 48 lakhs has been made for Universities. This, of course, is for the whole of India. For colleges and secondary schools including training institutions, there is an allotment of Rs. 35 lakhs. Then, again, the Government of India have given Rs. 25 lakhs towards the claims of training institutions, educational, hygiene, gymnasia, play-grounds, swimming baths, reading-rooms, gardens, common rooms, etc. For manual instruction Rs. 7 lakhs have been given, and for girls' schools, technical and special schools, Rs. 25 lakhs, and lastly for European education Rs. 20 lakhs. If we take the recurring grant of Rs. 55 lakhs, Rs. 6 lakhs are being held in reserve, and of the remaining Rs. 49 lakhs, Rs. 6½ lakhs are given to Universities, Rs. 20 lakhs for primary education, Rs. 5 lakhs for girls' education, Rs. 3 lakhs for colleges and training institutions, Rs. 9 lakhs for secondary and

[*Mr. Küchler; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; the President.*]

Rs. 1½ for technical and special education, Rs. 1 lakh for manual training, and Rs. 3 lakhs for European education.

"It will be obvious from what I have read out here that the grants of the Government of India cover practically all the objects which are enumerated in the Hon'ble Member's list, so that it is only a question of how these grants are to be divided.

"It is clear, from the magnitude of the grants which is indicated in the Government of India's announcement, that a far more liberal allotment, if we take the whole of the allotment, will be made than that which is now proposed by the Hon'ble Member, so that I do not think that the Hon'ble Member, in view of these circumstances, should actually press for a smaller allotment than we are likely to get according to the instructions of the Government of India. In any case, I think it is highly objectionable to have a meticulous division made in the Council of a grant of this kind, and a meticulous assignment to individual heads. Such a division would necessarily be embarrassing the Government. For instance, if one lakh is given to one head, it might be found later on that it would be wise to spend Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs. I do not think, therefore, that it is advisable or expedient that this Council should definitely, on the information which is at present before it, which practically amounts to very little, make a new division of the grant such as the Hon'ble Member has suggested. Nor, as I have pointed out, is this necessary, in view of the fact that the actual assignments by the Government of India are almost sure to be on a more liberal scale than those which he has himself proposed. I am reluctant to use the old formula, and to ask the Hon'ble Member to withdraw, but at the same time I am perfectly certain that it must have been brought home to him, by what I have now said, that he would have absolutely nothing to lose by withdrawal and everything to gain, and therefore I now make this proposal with more confidence than I did on the former occasion."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, we are not often accused of modesty, but in this case I have been, and I plead guilty. But 'sub-heads of division' are no discovery of my own, however ingeniously I may be inclined. I have simply improved upon the headings which were furnished by my hon'ble friend and I asked for more.

"However, my Lord, if by not asking for more I am likely to get more, having regard to the very persuasive way in which my friend has couched his reasons for withdrawal, I readily withdraw. In doing so, I do not however withdraw the words of encomium which were not a part of what has unfortunately struck my friend as a bargain. In the domains of education at all events, we are not 'petty traders,' and what I have given in this regard I have given freely, though often and bitterly have my friend and I fought on either side of the house here as elsewhere. I wish him god-speed and much better engagement in the retirement to which he will soon be going."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I wish to make a statement. We are going through the business fairly rapidly. I should now naturally call upon the mover of the next resolution, but I understand that for certain reasons it will be more convenient if Resolutions 6, 9 and 10 were taken one after the other, and this may take rather longer to discuss than you would care to sit to-day. I shall therefore call on Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar to move the Resolution which stands in his name, and I understand that it will be in consonance with the views of Hon'ble Members that after this Resolution is dealt with, we should adjourn till to-morrow."

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Mr. Küchler.*]

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar moved the following Resolution :—

7. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that special facilities be provided for the education of the depressed classes, principally at the primary stages, by opening ordinary *patshalas* and schools and establishing night schools, wherever necessary ; and that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be earmarked for the purpose ;

(*b*) that special accommodation be provided for students of the above-mentioned classes, wherever necessary, in hostels attached to secondary schools or colleges, and that special stipends, scholarships or prizes be offered to students belonging to such classes ; and

(*c*) that the expenditure which may be incurred for the purpose of giving effect to the above proposals be provided from the lump sum grants made by the Government of India under the head of "Education."

He said :—

"My Lord, it is generally admitted that among the primary rights of citizenship in a civilized State, is the right to receive education. This right supposes a corresponding duty on the part of the State to provide education to its people, and the obligation is all the greater when the people are inarticulate and helpless and cannot, therefore, secure what is but their due.

"It is for such a voiceless and unprogressive section of our people that I plead in this Council. Apart from any other consideration, it is their backwardness that constitutes their first and foremost claim to special treatment at the hands of your Lordship's Government.

"On a modest computation the submerged population that represents the social outcasts of Bengal are about 65 lakhs, or one-seventh of the total population of the Presidency. This large number cannot be said to have any recognized status in society, and only a little over three *per cent.* are literate. Most of them live in a state of chronic poverty, and this, coupled with the serious social disabilities under which they labour, militates against their availing of the existing arrangements for popular education. The schools which are suited to the requirements of the more prosperous and advanced sections of the people, cannot be equally well utilized by the poorer and backward classes, most of whom have to toil for their bread during the day time, and on whom, moreover, the social ban of ostracism sometimes operates too harshly even in schools. These social difficulties become insuperable in hostels, where the members of the so-called lower castes are very seldom the recipient of considerate treatment at the hands of the boys of the higher castes.

"It is education alone that can elevate the social status of the depressed classes. And as Government has of late in a manner committed itself, very properly as I should say, to a policy of affording special facilities in matters of education to comparatively non-progressive sections, it is to be hoped that it will not grudge this boon to the backward communities of Bengal.

"I feel the importance of the question very strongly, as I believe that no nation or race can ever make any real progress when a considerable section of it is left behind."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said :—

"Government has been long alive to the necessity of making some provision for the education of what are called depressed classes. I presume that what the Hon'ble Member intends by this term are the classes that belong to

the very lowest classes of the Hindu social system or are outside the pale of caste altogether, though I must say that in one part of his speech he seems to identify these classes merely with the poorer and backward classes of the community which of course is a much wider term indeed. The problem of dealing with the depressed classes is admittedly a very difficult one. It is not merely a question of poverty, because poverty is not altogether peculiar to the depressed classes, but is shared by a large portion of the general community, and poverty as a matter of fact is not always present in the depressed classes. It is more a question of social ostracism against which they have to contend, and of their general indifference to education altogether. I do not agree, however, with the Hon'ble Member when he contends that there is very great difficulty in the matter of admission of boys of the depressed classes to the primary schools. This has not been my experience in Bengal. The method that we have adopted in Bengal to attract pupils of these classes is either to admit them free or give a capitation grant to the individual gurus, and we have found these methods fairly successful. At the same time, in localities where these classes happened to be settled in fairly large numbers, it has also been our policy to open special schools. I must, therefore, oppose the first part of the Hon'ble Member's resolution, viz., that which is included in section (*a*), and I must also oppose it on other grounds. As usual, the grounds are financial. The Hon'ble Member has asked for a specific allotment. Now in the first place this allotment does not err on the side of modesty, which was the fault that I had to find with the Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari's resolution, but errs on the other side altogether. If the Hon'ble Member will take a note of the amounts which have been assigned by the Government of India to primary education throughout the whole country, he will see that he proposes to take practically the whole of the amount for the education of the depressed classes, if we make a reasonable calculation as to what particular proportion of the whole grant will come to Bengal. I had already indicated in my speech on the Financial Statement that it had been hoped out of Rs. 9 lakhs grant to make provision for the opening of special schools not for the depressed classes only, but for the backward classes and in backward areas. I also indicated there that, though it had not been found possible to make the nine lakhs go far enough for the purpose, the new grants which we were receiving from the Government of India would enable Government to carry out its avowed policy in this respect. I am able to satisfy the Hon'ble Member to this extent that we shall go as far as we possibly can with the funds at our disposal to provide for facilities for the education of the depressed classes ; but it is impossible to accept this resolution which mentions a distinct allotment.

"The same objection, however, does not apply to the second part of this resolution, in that the Hon'ble mover is fortunate enough to escape the pitfall of which other Members have been victims—of mentioning specific assignments, and there is no doubt that the question to which he calls attention in this part of the resolution is one which requires urgent treatment. The great difficulty that the members of the depressed classes experience in utilizing the facilities for education which are open to the whole community is in the matter of hostel accommodation. It is perfectly certain that, in the case of these classes, it is necessary to provide separate hostels, and certain steps have already been taken in this direction, especially in Eastern Bengal. A hostel for 36 Namasudra boys has been built at Jhalakati in the district of Bakarganj. At Pirojpur, in the same district, a Namasudra hostel for 20 boys will be built next year. It is also proposed to erect two other hostels next year, viz., a Rajbansi hostel for 32 boys at Rangpur, and a Yogi hostel for 20 boys at Chittagong. A proposal is under the consideration of the department to form Namasudra hostels at Barisal, Faridpur and Dacca. There is a Mahisya hostel at Dacca, which receives a monthly grant not exceeding Rs. 30. It will be seen from these that Government is already taking steps to provide proper hostel accommodation for boys belonging to the depressed classes. This policy will, of course, be extended with the help of the funds which are now placed at our disposal.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. Küchler; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

"In exactly the same way special scholarships are now given not expressly for the depressed classes but for a much wider range of boys who are included in what are called the backward classes. These scholarships are open to the depressed classes as well. There is no doubt that if we had more funds at our disposal, we could do a great deal more in this direction, as we are enabled by the generosity of the Government of India to spend more on education than has been possible in former years. There is not the slightest doubt the Government of India will consent to the allotment of a considerable portion of the Imperial grant for this purpose. The Government is, therefore, quite willing to accept the second and third parts of the resolution, but I would ask the Hon'ble Member, in view of what I have said, to withdraw the first part of his resolution."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee said :—

"May I put a question to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the hostel accommodation for the Namasudra boys? The Hon'ble Member has referred to the hostels being established at Chittagong and some other places in Eastern Bengal. But there is a considerable number of Namasudra boys in Calcutta, and, speaking from my own personal experience, we have had very considerable difficulty in getting hostel accommodation for Namasudra boys in Calcutta, and we have been obliged to put them here and there. We had to contend against considerable difficulties. Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to consider the desirability of affording hostel accommodation for Namasudra boys in the town of Calcutta as part of the general scheme which he has been good enough to sketch."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said :—

"There would be no objection to that being done provided the conditions which are to be attached to the Government of India grant permit us to extend these hostels to Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee said :—

"I beg to thank the Hon'ble Member for his kind assurance. I will give him a list of the Namasudra boys in the Calcutta colleges and schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said :—

"I am afraid I shall not be of much help, as my term will expire in a short time. But I am sure the adjudication will be carried out by my successor."

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar said :—

"My Lord, I am obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler for his sympathetic attitude, and I hope he will transmit it to his successor before he leaves Calcutta. I readily withdraw the first part of my resolution, and I beg to express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Member for his kind acceptance of the latter part."

The resolution was then put to the vote in the following form and carried :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that special accommodation be provided for students of the depressed classes, wherever necessary, in hostels attached to secondary schools or Colleges, and that special stipends, scholarships or prizes be offered to students belonging to such classes; and

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

(*b*) that the expenditure which may be incurred for the purpose of giving effect to the above proposals be provided from the lump sum grants made by the Government of India under the head of "Education."

The Council was then adjourned to Friday, the 14th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March, 1913.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892, and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID, NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1913-14.

THE HON'BLE Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a substantial sum out of the provision of Rs. 24,80,000 entered for expenditure during 1913-14 from the Imperial non-recurring Educational grant of Rs. 75,00,000 be applied—

(*i*) towards providing better facilities for the education of Muhammadan boys in existing colleges, schools and madrasas, and

(*ii*) towards starting new educational institutions with similar facilities in centres of Muhammadan population ; and

(*b*) that a fair and reasonable amount out of the recurring educational grant (Rs. 13,20,000) be appropriated in that behalf.

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

He said :—

"My Lord,

It is with a sense of gratitude that I express my thanks to the Government for the very substantial recognition of the prior claims of education in the Presidency. Throughout the Presidency if there is any feeling above all, it is that of genuine appreciation for the large provision in the Educational Budget of the coming year. Nobody more sincerely wishes it than myself that with this provision, better facilities for education will be provided for the people, the educational machineries of the State will be largely strengthened and permanent improvements will be made in all directions. It is the duty of all of us to offer help in this cause, and my object in moving the resolution now before the Council is merely by way of still more furthering it, so that the benefits may penetrate deeper and deeper to reach all sections of the people. Past experience will instruct us that it is possible that a section of the people will not get full and proportionate advantage which the Government offers to all. If on the judgment of facts it is accepted that a portion could not and cannot take its share in the educational advantages, the legislature and the executive should co-operate to find a remedy for it.

"I confess I speak this with not a little grief, that after more than half a century, during which time the Government has been making such strenuous efforts to spread the light of Western knowledge and culture all over the country, the Muhammadans have not yet been able to bring themselves up to the normal level. In spite of the fact that all the enlightenment and life-giving forces, which have followed British rule, have concentrated in Bengal, they have not been able to take full advantage of the greatest blessing of the British rule. Is it not lamentable to consider that a large section of the people is still plunged in ignorance after half a century of vigorous efforts to forward the work of education? My Lord, it is idle to lay the blame on one party or the other. We cannot ignore facts as they are and must find some solution of the problem, however complicated it may be.

"My Lord, this all-embracing question should not be postponed for long. Better facilities must be given to the Muhammadans if we want the Muhammadans to prosper. We do not desire the Government to depart from its recognised principle. We are not wanting anything new. All authorities have constantly pressed the claims of Muhammadan Education for special consideration. The Education Commission, the most representative body that ever investigated the entire problem of education in India, after making a careful and exhaustive enquiry into the subject, clearly grasped the situation and formulated the following recommendations for the encouragement of Muhammadan Education :—

1. That the special encouragement of Muhammadan Education be regarded as a legitimate charge on Local, Municipal and Provincial Funds.

2. That indigenous Muhammadan schools be liberally encouraged to add purely secular subjects to their course of instruction.

3. That in localities where Muhammadans form a fair proportion of the population, provision be made in middle and high schools, maintained from Public Funds, for imparting instructions in the Hindustani and the Persian languages.

4. That higher education for Muhammadans, being the kind of education in which that community needs special help, be liberally encouraged.

5. That where necessary, a graduated system of special scholarships for Muhammadans be established to be awarded (*a*) in primary schools and tenable in middle schools, (*b*) in middle schools and tenable in high schools, (*c*) on the result of the Matriculation and the First Arts Examination and tenable in colleges.

6. That in all classes of schools, maintained from public funds, a certain proportion of free studentships be expressly reserved for Muhammadan students.

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

7. That, where necessary, normal schools or classes for the training of the Muhammadan teachers be established.

The Government of India, in its Resolution No. $\frac{10}{509}$, Home Department, dated the 23rd October, 1884, which adopts almost every one of the suggestions and recommendations made by the Education Commission, thought it desirable to give the Muhammadans in some respects exceptional assistance, "in view of the backward condition into which in some Provinces the members of that community have fallen."

"My Lord, a quarter of a century has passed since the time, and we must pause to take stock of the exceptional assistance and special help that have been offered to the Muhammadans. Every member of the community is grateful for these expressions of facts and for kind words of help. But it is unfortunately too true that, though initial steps were taken, the remedy was not proportioned to the gravity of the disease in extent as well as in efficacy. Full effect has not been given to the recommendations of the Education Commission indicated above. And what is the situation to-day? It was in 1871 that the then Lieutenant-Governor in a minute said that the Muhammadans were not fairly treated in Bengal in regard to the educational machinery: and although much has been done by the Government in various ways to remove many just causes for such a complaint, much yet remains to be done and the necessity for help to our community is no less pressing now than it was forty years ago. The leaders and the representatives of the Muhammadan community have pressed the question on the Government from time to time. The reports of the Muhammadan Provincial Educational conferences and the District Educational conferences in past years will afford sufficient testimony to this assertion. The Muhammadan deputation that waited on His Excellency Lord Hardinge on the 31st January 1912, at Dacca, very strongly represented their case. Their claims, among others, were—

"(1) That special allotments be made by the Education Department, the Local, District and Municipal Boards for the furtherance of Muhammadan education.

(2) That in the localities largely inhabited by Muhammadans schools be established and aided with adequate grants.

(3) That hostels for Muhammadan students be provided where there may be a demand for such institutions.

(4) That till such time as the Muhammadans do not come up to the level of the Hindus in the matter of education, a large separate allotment be made for Muhammadan education and be utilised in giving special scholarships to deserving Muhammadan boys in providing free seats in hostels, in remission of tuition fees to poor Muhammadan students and in such other directions in which special facilities for Muhammadans may be considered necessary." In reply, the Viceroy was pleased to hold out hopes to the Muhammadans. Even the Hindu deputation, headed by Dr. Ghosh, that waited on His Excellency Lord Hardinge in Calcutta on the 16th February, 1912, in connection with the proposed University at Dacca, had the frankness to concede that "the whole province will welcome the grant of special facilities for the spread of education among the Muhammadans in the shape of endowments and a more liberal award of scholarships. The reply by His Excellency was full of hopes for us. His Excellency was pleased to reply:—

"It may, as you suggest, be necessary to give special facilities to Muhammadans. The inadequate arrangement for the collegiate instruction of Muhammadans was emphasised by the Vice-Chancellor in his address to Convocation in 1909. I can only say that any proposal to this end, which the new Governor of Bengal may take, will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government of India."

"My Lord, these are the pronouncements and opinions from high quarters. They have raised high hopes in the bosom of every Mussalman in the Presidency and I venture to say that all are anxiously waiting for the decision to-day.

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

"The Muhammadans, who form more than 50 per cent. of the total population, by virtue of their numerical strength, have a claim upon the Government. To them the Government owes a duty which it would be wise not to ignore. The Muhammadans have never grudged any help to others. Between 1899 and 1909, the Government has spent about sixty-two lakhs of rupees from the Provincial Fund only for higher collegiate education direct. The total number of Muhammadan students that received instructions in these years in college classes was only 5,114 against the grand total of 91,858. In other words, the Muhammadans have received barely 6 per cent. of the total advantages. They do not murmur that others have wholly received the major part of the benefits from public funds. What they want is that now they have surpassed the inherent difficulty to move along an unaccustomed path and their boys are coming to the doors of the university and the schools, no artificial cause should block their path. They now want a fair chance and a free field. Year after year the demand for higher collegiate education is becoming keener and keener among them. The question is not now one of demand but of supply. We have not adequate means to meet the demand. Muhammadan students are refused admission owing to want of accommodation in existing institutions. They cannot defray their expenses which, under the New University regulations, are growing higher and higher. They are to compete with their brethren who have been flocking to the academic doors for two generations, and there we find all the necessary results when two competitors of different degrees of strength meet in the same arena. When in accordance with the policy laid down in the Despatch of 1854, which was reaffirmed in 1859, the University was established in Calcutta and there was an unprecedented growth of schools and colleges. There was no necessity for fifty years to change the system of education, residence or discipline of students. The University has only to-day laid down rules restricting admissions in educational institutions and at the time the Muhammadans have begun to come to the doors of the University, the new regulations have proved very much against them. Last year, a large number of Muhammadan students was refused admission from the Presidency College and the Madrasa hostels. This is the situation in Calcutta and the situation in mufassal is no better. Muhammadan students are refused admission into many schools in Bengal. In their thirst for knowledge, they have to put up with physical discomforts of almost every description before they can gain admission to any educational institution and to pass days and nights in insanitary and wretched surroundings. My Lord, it is not difficult to imagine what the consequences might be of such a system.

"I would like to turn the attention of the Council to another phase of this problem. "Too Late" has always been imprinted on the back of the Muhammadans, and while to-day, throughout the Presidency, there has been an unprecedented demand for more technical, industrial and professional education, the Muhammadans have not yet passed the stage even to make the nearest approach to it. At a time when they will do so, the story of "Too Late" will be repeated again. My Lord, since 1899 to 1909, the total number of tudents in the professional colleges was 22,511 or 2,200 on an average a year, while the total number of Muhammadan students is only 919 or 91 on an average a year. On closer scrutiny, we find that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of Muhammadan students in technical and professional institutions.

"In 1899, the number of students was 82. There was a steady rise year after year till in 1904-05 it was 116. After that the figures go down till in 1907-08 the figure reaches 65. My Lord, it is a serious state of affairs for a community and I hope we must take timely note of it. I have not the actual figures with me, but it is a fact that in the Medical College the Muhammadan students mostly hail from Bihar. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to take such means that Muhammadan students from this Presidency can join the professional colleges in greater numbers.

"My Lord, it may strike one as strange that with increased number of Muhammadan undergraduates, there has been a marked fall in the number of students in the technical and professional colleges. The keynote to this is

[*Nawab Sayid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

the fact that the educational expenses are very high in the professional and technical lines and Muhammadan students are mostly poor.

"In secondary and primary schools, though the percentage of Muhammadan students is a little hopeful in the lower classes, yet it strikes every cautious mind to find that in the higher classes the number gradually dwindles down —a fact which has been noted by successive Directors. It is high time that we must devise adequate means to remedy this state of affairs or else the future will be very gloomy.

"My Lord, I have said that the new regulations of the University, which have put restrictions in the number of admission into all educational institutions, have caused great hardships in the way of Muhammadan students. I do not for a moment mean that the new regulations are not beneficial or not desirable. They are necessities of efficiency in education; but if, along with it, we do not start more institutions, it would cause disaster to the community. It is therefore incumbent on the Government that in centres of Muhammadan population, new educational institutions should be immediately started with better facilities for Muhammadans, if Muhammadan Education is not to starve in these places. We must at the same time offer better facilities to Muhammadans in the existing institutions. It is notorious that Muhammadan students are not attracted to aided and private institutions owing to want of provision for teaching Persian and Arabic, and we must liberally strengthen the hands of the school authorities that they may appoint Persian and Arabic teachers to attract Muhammadan students thereto.

"My Lord, I am conscious of the fact that the only effort that is likely to succeed is ultimately that of people themselves. But the present practice of asking the public to defray two-thirds of the expenses in establishing educational institutions has not the desirable result among the Muhammadans, and I believe, it is high time that the practice should be changed for a better one.

"My Lord, without trespassing into the domain of controversial politics, I hope I will be pardoned if I make a passing reference to the inestimable blessing that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam brought to the people of that portion of the Presidency, where the Muhammadans form the majority of the population. Throughout the land there were signs of new life and vigour as the outcome of educational overhauling that underwent therein. No language can be more glowing than the words of Lord Hardinge himself when His Excellency bore eloquent tribute to the good work done in matters educational by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam In reply to the Dacca University deputation, His Excellency said that since 1906 the Province made great strides forward. "In that year there were 1,698 collegiate students in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the expenditure on collegiate education was Rs. 1,54,358. To-day with the same number of institutions the corresponding figures are 2,580 students and Rs. 3,83,619. Nor has the improvement been confined to colleges Educational courses and schemes were formed with reference to local conditions. From 1905-11, the number of pupils in public schools rose from 699,051 to 936,653, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 11,96,510 to Rs. 22,05,330, while the local expenditure direct and indirect rose from Rs. 47,91,833 to Rs. 73,05,260."

"My Lord, the Muhammadans, who form the majority of the population, consequently received an increased attention and the number of Muhammadan scholars rose from 368,396 males in 1905-06 to 460,768 in 1908-09, and from 29,974 to 60,999 females. In spite of the fact that there were such rapid strides, the want was only partially met; and year after year the Muhammadans had to ask for a more adequate recognition of the demand. My Lord, is it not only natural that the Muhammadans would now urge for forwarding the work already begun? Throughout the Presidency, there remains the same demand, the same necessity still exists. I would say that the necessity is increasing day by day, and I hope the Government will not turn a deaf ear to the persistent demand on the part of the Muhammadans.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

"I have said enough as to the necessity of accepting the resolution before us. It is not in violation of the recognised principle and policy of the Government. Government spends a large amount specially for European education in Bengal and between 1899 and 1909, about thirty-five lacs of rupees have been devoted for the purpose from the Provincial Fund. But my resolution merely wants new educational institutions in centres of Muhammadan population. It wants grant of money to bring about reforms in the existing Madrasas and Maktabs and to start new ones wherever there seems to be any demand. It demands facilities in the shape of hostels, stipends, new colleges, schools, remission of fees and in such other ways as the Government may think it proper and necessary.

"In asking for this I need not make any apology. It is so little to give and so much to receive that I hope the Government will be pleased to accept it. My Lord, of late there has been much talk of special treatment and special privileges. We do not want here any such thing. We do not want that the Government should educate us more than others. We do not want to enjoy the loaves and fishes of anything. But, my Lord, we have a right to have ourselves educated as much as others. If the existing organisation and arrangement cannot educate us, we have a right to ask for adjusting the machineries in accordance with our needs. That is never a special treatment. Change of method is not the change of principle.

"My Lord, a new era has begun in Indian life and thought. His Majesty the King-Emperor has sent to all the message of Hope. The words in the gracious reply of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in response to the address presented by the University of Calcutta are still ringing in our ears. They are inscribed in letters of gold in every Indian mind. His Imperial Majesty says to us:— "Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day, in India, I give to India the watchword of Hope. On every side, I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope, and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes." With full confidence, therefore, I bring the resolution before the Council in the firm faith that the Hon'ble Members present will be fully alive to the needs of my community and that the Government will be true to its past pledges. With these words, I commend the resolution to the Council and hope it will meet with their whole-hearted acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said:—

"My Lord, there is fortunately no financial objection to this resolution, as the Hon'ble Member has not asked for the allotment of any specific sum, but has merely asked for a substantial contribution from the Imperial grant which is being made for the general purpose of education. Moreover, the resolution, as will be noticed, is couched in general terms, and these terms are in entire accord with the policy which has been laid down by the Education Commission in 1884 towards Muhammadan Education, and which I take it has been consistently followed by Government ever since. There can be no objection, therefore, on the part of Government to the acceptance of this resolution by the Council. It is necessary, however, that I should say a few words to make the position of Government clear with regard to this matter. The Hon'ble Member, I am glad to say, is not unmindful of the liberal assistance which has been given by Government in the past towards Muhammadan education, but I regret very much that the same recognition has not always been forthcoming in the numerous representations which have been made to Government on the subject by representative Muhammadan public bodies, and by representative Muhammadan newspapers. It is desirable therefore that I should indicate very briefly what has been done by Government in the past, and what Government is doing at the present moment in the way of providing better facilities for the education of Muhammadan boys. Especially is this useful with a view to ascertaining in what direction it will be possible and desirable to give further assistance in future. I do not think I can do better in this connection than to take the heads

of Education enunciated by the Education Commission which made its pronouncement in 1884, and I propose therefore to run briefly through these heads, and to see what has been done already, and what can be done in the future. The first head is of a general nature, and the adoption of the resolution by the Council will practically endorse the recommendation which was made by the Commission.

"The second head shows that indigenous Muhammadan schools should be liberally encouraged to add purely secular subjects to their course of instruction. This will enable me to say a few words about special Muhammadan institutions, because it is institutions of this class which are referred to in this particular recommendation. Now, in the year 1908, an important reform of Madrasa education was sanctioned by Government. Under that scheme of reform an improved staff and curriculum for the Hooghly and Calcutta Madrasas were sanctioned, and this reform involved a very considerable cost to Government. Almost all the recommendations, which were made by the Committee which dealt with the matter, previously to its being submitted to Government, have now been carried out and I think I may safely say that these two institutions have very materially benefited by the reforms which were then introduced. Over and above this, proposals were sanctioned for increased grants-in-aid to both senior and junior Madrasas throughout the western province. In a great number of cases, increased grants-in-aid have, in accordance with these recommendations, been made to the various Madrasas, but it has been up to date of course impossible to carry out in its entirety the whole scheme because the execution of the scheme depended largely upon the amount of assistance which was forthcoming from the Muhammadan community itself. In a very large number of instances, I am glad to say, the Muhammadan community has been extremely liberal in supplementing the contributions which have been made by Government, but, in some cases, it has not yet been possible to bring the junior and senior Madrasas up to the pitch of efficiency which it is hoped they will ultimately attain. In Eastern Bengal, nothing has yet been done as far as the Government resolution is concerned to effect a scheme of reform for Madrasa education, but at the same time, as is well known to the Muhammadan gentlemen present, an important conference dealt with this question a year or so ago. The recommendations made by that conference were ready for submission to Government, but in the meantime a modification had become essential owing to the scheme which had been proposed for the introduction of a department of Islamic studies in connection with the Dacca University. That scheme necessitated a slight change in the proposals which were then made. I am glad to say, however, that the subject has since then been further considered, and I think there will not be very much greater delay in giving effect to the recommendations as subsequently modified which were made by the Education Committee. This scheme, if carried into effect, will cost a very large sum of money indeed, and I think that there is no doubt it will be adopted by Government, and Government in adopting it will show, as it has always shown, I maintain, its readiness to give every facility and every assistance to the cause of Muhammadan Education

"Another class of indigenous institution, which was dealt with by the Committee in Eastern Bengal, was that of Maktabs, and it was decided by this Committee, and the recommendation of the Committee was subsequently accepted by Government that these Maktabs should receive special grants-in-aid in addition to those which were ordinarily given by district boards. Since these recommendations were given effect to, a large number of Maktabs in Western Bengal have received assistance under the new grant-in-aid system and at the present moment an annual sum of Rs. 55,000 is being spent in this way. In Eastern Bengal, the conference which dealt with the whole question of Muhammadan Education came to the conclusion that while Maktabs were entitled to special assistance, no special curriculum except in so far as there should be a slight simplification of that adopted in primary schools should be introduced. The recommendations of this Committee have not yet been given effect to, but they will be given effect to and the grants which have now been made by the Imperial Government will enable us to give very considerable extra assistance to the teachers of these institutions.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

"Another special reform which was introduced in Western Bengal was that in connection with the training of Muhammadan teachers and this, as will be seen, forms the substance of head No. 7 of the recommendations of the Education Commission, viz., that where necessary normal schools or classes for the training of Muhammadan teachers should be established. Such institutions in the case of primary school teachers, which are called mainji training schools, have been introduced in the western divisions of Bengal. But the same conference, to which I have already referred, which sat in Eastern Bengal, came to the conclusion that special arrangements were not necessary nor desirable in Eastern Bengal and it was not therefore proposed to take any steps with regard to Maktabs and primary schools for Muhammadans in that part of the Province.

"The next head of the recommendations made by the Education Commission is to the effect that in localities, where Muhammadans form a fair proportion of the population, provision from public funds should be made for imparting instruction in Hindustani and Persian languages. This matter was already dealt with yesterday in a question which was asked in Council, and I have little to add to the reply which was then made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr. It has always been the policy of Government to provide instruction in High and Middle schools throughout the province in Persian, Arabic and Urdu, where there is a clear demand for such instruction, but I do not think that it can be expected that Government should provide teachers in these subjects where it is obvious that there is no need for them and if they were supplied no pupils would be forthcoming. Many reasons have been advanced why it is that pupils in our schools in Eastern Bengal prefer to take up, in a large number of cases, Sanskrit instead of Persian or Arabic for the Matriculation examination. But I think there is no doubt that one of the reasons which have been mentioned to me is the chief reason and that is that the examination for the Matriculation in Persian and Arabic is rather a stiff examination and the pupils of Eastern Bengal schools find it easier to pass in Sanskrit; and this is not the only reason. We must remember that Bengali is the vernacular of the Muhammadans certainly in Eastern Bengal and practically of the greater part of them in West Bengal. That being so, it is less difficult for them to go on afterwards with a classical language like Sanskrit than it is with Persian specially when it is combined with Arabic, as their vernacular, viz., Bengali, leads them naturally to the study of Sanskrit. I consider that this reason is a sound one. I consider also that it is a reason which really accounts in great part for the very curious fact that there is so little demand for Persian in a large number of schools throughout the province. I can only repeat that where any such demand is represented to the Department of Public Instruction, the Director has always been willing and will be willing in future to meet the wishes of the Muhammadan community.

"The next head of the recommendations of the Education Commission is that higher education for Muhammadans, being the kind of education in which they need special help should be liberally encouraged. The particular kind of encouragement, *i.e.*, the particular form in which that encouragement should be given would probably be in the main through the institutions of scholarships and stipends. I will deal with that presently, because the subject of scholarship forms the next head of the recommendation. But there is another way of course, in which the higher education of Muhammadans, by which I take it education in our colleges is understood can also be fostered and facilitated, and that is by the provision of an adequate amount of hostel accommodation. It has long been a demand on the part of the Muhammadan community that increased hostel accommodation should be provided for them in connection with higher education in colleges. Though no doubt the supply has not yet overtaken the demand, I may fairly say that Government have been liberal in their attempts to meet the wants of the Muhammadan community in this respect.

"In one of the resolutions, which will be moved presently—I may perhaps be excused for referring to it now—the need of a Muhammadan hostel in the

neighbourhood of College Square is especially referred to. In this connection I may point out that in the vicinity of College Square we have already the Elliott and the Baker Hostels, and there are 95 seats in the Baker Hostel and 125 in the Elliot Hostel. Well, it was found this year that the accommodation is insufficient to meet the demands on the part of the Muhammadan student community, and a project has been sanctioned for an extension of the Baker Hostel at a cost of Rs. 91,000. When this project is completed, which it will be in the course of the coming year, it will be possible to provide for 60 more students. This will of course relieve a small number, but in addition to this measure of relief, further relief will be afforded by a condition which has been laid down by Government in connection with the grants-in-aid which have been made from the Imperial allotment to private colleges. It has been stipulated in the case of the City, Bangabasi and Ripon Colleges which have a large number of Muhammadan students reading in them that a fifth of the seats provided in the new hostels which will be financed from Imperial grant should be reserved for Muhammadans. It has also been recommended to a number of other colleges that a similar reservation should be made. Though I am not prepared to say that the additional accommodation which will thus be provided will meet all the wants of the student community, I think we may fairly expect that a very considerable measure of relief will be afforded thereby. I do not think that it can be said that Government has been at all illiberal in the measures which it has taken to give relief in this respect.

"Before I pass on to the next head, I should also say that with regard to the two lakhs grant which was made in the present financial year by the Imperial Government for the provision of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca, the greater portion has this year been assigned to Muhammadan hostels, so that I do not think that here in this case there is any cause for complaint on the part of the Muhammadan community.

"Now I pass on to the fifth head of the recommendations of the Education Commission, viz., that where necessary a graduated system of special scholarships for Muhammadans be established in primary schools and middle class schools. Well, in this connection I should like to point out what is the provision of scholarships which at present obtains for Muhammadan students or for Muhammadan pupils in schools. There is naturally a difference which has not yet been abolished between the provision that has been made in the Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal Divisions, and I am compelled therefore to take these parts of the Province separately. There are six special junior scholarships and eight special senior scholarships in Western Bengal besides the two Madrasa scholarships. In addition to that, I should mention that 35 students are admitted every year to the Presidency College at a reduced fee of Rs. 2, and I am glad that it presents me an opportunity of correcting a statement which crops up repeatedly notwithstanding the contradictions which have been made of late that the cost of this reduction of fees is met from the Mohsin Fund. It is not met from the Mohsin Fund, but it is met from Provincial funds, and although I have stated this on many occasions, I always find that the same mistake steadily recurs. The Mohsin Fund is a fund which of course affords great benefits to the Muhammadan community, but it has been my painful duty to warn the members of the Muhammadan community that it is not an elastic fund and the present impression seems to be that the Mohsin Fund can cover the expenditure of a perfectly indefinite kind. Unfortunately, on the contrary, we have now reached the limits to which the Mohsin Fund can be extended, simply for this reason that the demands on the part of the Muhammadan community for increased education have so largely increased.

"The reduction of fees which is made in the Presidency College is financed from Provincial revenues, and I think that the Muhammadan community ought to acknowledge this. It is a very important privilege which is given to the Muhammadan community, because not only are the fees remitted in the case of these students, but they are given the first right of admission to the Presidency College and the same criteria for admission are not enforced in their case as are enforced in the case of other students of colleges.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

"Passing now, to Eastern Bengal, we find still more liberal provision of scholarships which is only natural of course, because the proportion of the Muhammadan population is much greater there than in the Western Bengal. There are 20 junior college scholarships of Rs. 10 each and 6 senior college scholarships of Rs. 10 and 6 also for Rs. 15. There are, moreover, 5 Engineering scholarships of the value of Rs. 10, 3 Law Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 and 1 post-graduate scholarship of the value of Rs. 30 available for both Muhammadan and backward classes in Eastern Bengal and Assam; besides these there are scholarships which are granted from endowment funds given by private individuals. Passing to other classes of scholarships, and taking first of all the high and middle schools throughout the Province, I would call attention to the free studentships which are here granted. The free studentships are granted up to the limit of 13 per cent. of the school population (exclusive of scholarship-holders and time-expired scholars) of which 8 per cent. are reserved for Muhammadan boys. Here, too, therefore, we have a very liberal allotment in favour especially of the Muhammadan schoolboys. Besides these, in Eastern Bengal, we have given 17 Middle English School scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each and 24 Upper Primary scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 each. No special provision of this kind has been made for Western Bengal, but if the conditions attached to the Government of India grant permit, these scholarships might well be extended to Western Bengal, and over and above this Government is perfectly prepared to recommend an even larger provision.

"I may point out that the great difficulty in the way of the Muhammadan community availing themselves of the facilities of education which are open to others is their universal poverty. Their extreme poverty prevents them from taking advantage of the opportunities open to others, and the only way to get rid of the difficulty is by making a fair provision for scholarships and free studentships. At the same time, the Muhammadan community must bear in mind that this can only be a temporary measure. As the Muhammadan community advances in education, it may be presumed that it will also advance in material prosperity, and as it advances in material prosperity the necessity for giving temporary relief in this form must gradually disappear. Not only will the parents and guardians be then able to pay the necessary fees, but the richer members of the community will, it is hoped, as they have done in the past, give endowments for providing scholarships for the benefit of the poorer members of their own community.

"My Lord, I have already dealt with the sixth head of the recommendations of the Education Commission, viz., that in all schools maintained from public funds a certain number of free studentships be expressly reserved for Muhammadan students as also with the seventh, that where necessary normal schools or classes for the training of Muhammadan teachers be established.

"I think that what I have said above fairly covers the heads to which the Hon'ble Member himself referred in his own speech. He has, however, specially mentioned the case of establishing new schools in centres of Muhammadan population. Well, whether it is a centre of Muhammadan population or it is a centre of Hindu population, it has always been the recognized policy of Government to establish such schools, where there is a decided demand for them and where the local community is itself willing to co-operate. In this connection the Hon'ble Member has called attention to what he considers—of the two-thirds rule—that two-thirds of the total cost should always be met by the local community themselves. But this rule, though it is a general rule, has been relaxed on occasions, and there is no reason why in special circumstances, it should not be relaxed in future. The relaxations, however, cannot be very numerous, for this simple reason that the demands for education are extremely numerous. As we wish to extend, as far as possible, the benefits of any grants that provincial revenues afford, it is obvious that we ought to be able to depend, to a large extent, on the assistance provided by the people themselves. However, in special cases, this two-thirds rule has been relaxed and especially so lately in connection with the Imperial grants which have been given for the purpose of erecting hostels.

[*Mr. Küchler ; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

"I need perhaps say no more on the subject. I have tried to show clearly what is the position which Government takes in the matter, and as I have already intimated that Government will offer no objection to the acceptance of this resolution on the part of the Council, it is not necessary for me to say more than that no apprehension need have been felt onthe part of the Muhammadan community that their claims would be neglected, if they had read the remark made by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in his speech at Delhi in connection with the Imperial Budget. He there states that the Government of India are about to address the Local Governments on the question of encouraging Muhammadan education generally, and they have no doubt that Local Governments in distributing grants will make provision for special Muhammadan education, and elsewhere in his speech he says that out of the recurring of fifty-five lakhs out of the income of the ensuing year six lakhs is held in reserve for requirements such as the proposal for the development of Oriental studies and Muhammadan education.

"I think that this is an ample assurance and the Muhammadan community need therefore feel no fear that their claims are likely to be neglected."

The HON'BLE DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"In spite of assured victory for this resolution, I desire to associate myself with the principles of the demand contained in it. The educational question is looming larger every year and much of the time the Council has been given to the ventilation of this question. So that in the course of the year following suggestions of Hon'ble Members might be considered and given effect to as far as possible. Time was when a very few number of Members used to take part in this question, but their number is gradually increasing, which is to my mind a hopeful sign, and it is some relief to the Education representative on your Excellency's Council, on whom the bulk of the work used to fall in former years. In the five years that I have been a Member of the Council, the Education grants have nearly doubled from thirty-six lakhs (a figure with which I started when I joined the Council), we are now close upon sixty lakhs. The Muhammadan community has no doubt participated proportionately in this increase, but in spite of such proportionate increase of Educational facilities all round, Hindu Members have always ungrudgingly recognized and still recognize that in order that Muhammadan education may be put on a par with the needs of the community and the country, special provision is necessary. As the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has pointed out, such treatment has not been withheld in the past, but I feel that enough has not been done in this direction, because the people belonging to the community who yet take advantage of education facilities are poor as in our community. I do not subscribe wholly to my friend's proposition that the Muhammadans are as a class poor. I do not know that Hindus are very much better off, but it is undoubtedly a fact that the richer classes of the Muhammadans do not yet come forward to avail themselves of the education facilities to the extent that the poorer classes do, because the question of facilities for earning a livelihood is unfortunately still associated with this question. Therefore it is right and necessary that special facilities should continue to be given to this community. I must frankly admit that I have heard it for the first time that it is not out of the Mohsin Fund that some of the special facilities of which we have often heard are given to the Muhammadan community. I acknowledge my ignorance. And I do not complain of what has been done by Government for specially advancing the cause of Muhammadan Education in this connection, but I think that more has to be done. So far as special facilities of another kind are concerned, I am afraid that we must make it clear that they cannot be always granted. So far Muhammadan education and the Islamic studies are concerned, they will no doubt continue to receive attention, but as far as higher and collegiate education is concerned, they must be on the same scale and on the same terms—conditions that obtain in the case of members of the other communities, except of course, in the matter of free studentships and scholarships to which reference has already been made.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

"The real difficulty of the situation, my Lord, arose out of the abolition of the college classes of the Madrasa some time ago. Some very fine products of that Madrasa are present with us here to-day and elsewhere. For a time the demand for that education fell off and the result was that the classes were abolished and the few Muhammadan students that then cared for collegiate education were drafted on to the other colleges. There is absolutely no reason why the Madrasa should not be restored to greater vigour, and the restored College classes should be able to combine with European culture and Islamic studies, as has been done in the Sanskrit College. This is a view that has found acceptance in some quarters. I should have liked to bring up a question like this in connection with the general resolution which has been placed before the Council, but I do not wish to strike a discordant note. I am glad that it is going to be accepted. But I trust Government will carefully reconsider the question of restoring the Madrasa College classes. The result of that will be to afford relief to the other colleges and there will be more effective and greater co-ordination of studies among the Muhammadans themselves.

"With regard to this resolution I should like to correct the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution with reference to his remark regarding the University regulations. He is himself a member of the University and he should have been aware that, under regulations, up to now there has not been any practical difficulty. The Syndicate has been able to arrange that no student *bonâ fide* requiring instruction should go without it. Accommodation has been found for all in our colleges heretofore under special concession terms. The Government of India, however, deprecate such concessions and in the immediate future college accommodation will cease to be equal to the demand. College accommodation must therefore be increased all round and not alone for the benefit of Muhammadan students.

"Then, with regard to the question of Arabic and Persian teachers, it is not a fact that the authorities are unwilling to provide them, but the difficulty is that teachers of the proper stamp are not available. We have some teachers who do not know English and, under the University regulations, they cannot be employed for collegiate work or advanced school work, although they may be quite capable of conducting Madrasa classes or Maktabs. That has been a real difficulty in providing teachers for Arabic and Persian. This has been a difficulty with which the University and the Educational advisers of Government have been trying to combat in the past. It is to be hoped that in the colleges and schools better Arabic and Persian teaching facilities should be given and then this difficulty should disappear; but English-knowing Persian scholars will readily find employment on assured terms elsewhere, and do not much care for the Educational Service. That adds to the difficulty of the situation.

"With regard to the suggestion that because the examination in Persian and Arabic for the Matriculation is stiff, few students take up those subjects as their second language.

"I do not know that this view is well founded. Those who are taking Sanskrit as their second language in preference to Arabic and Persian must have begun their studies quite early in life, or else they never could have taken it up. Sanskrit is not an easy language; it is just as difficult as, if not more than, Arabic and Persian, and what has been suggested by my Hon'ble friend is not the real solution of the question. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has referred to Muhammadan hostels in the neighbourhood of the College Square, the Elliott Hostel and the Baker Hostel. Mr. Küchler and I have often gone land-hunting in Calcutta for these Hostels, and he might have known by this time that the Baker and Elliott Hostels are not in the neighbourhood of College Square, but in the neighbourhood of Wellesley Square."

[*Mr. Küchler; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur; Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KÜCHLER :—

"I don't know what you mean by neighbourhood."

The HON'BLE MR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Well, I mean about a mile or so away, if not the better part of a couple of miles. I do not know whether it is desirable to take our Muhammadan students away from the neighbourhood of Taltolla where Muhammadans of light and leading, who can benefit Muhammadan students by being in touch with them, congregate and bring them right in the midst of pure Hindu influence of College Square. That is a matter upon which I do not presume to offer an opinion. But if the Muhammadan students of the Ripon College are to be accommodated in close proximity to their colleges, I am afraid there must be some sort of hostel accommodation for them in the neighbourhood of those colleges of the kind suggested by the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem whom the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler seeks to answer in advance."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI KHAN BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I beg to support the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. The resolution speaks for itself and has been ably put. There appears to be an awakening among the Muhammadans and a real desire to avail themselves of the benefit of Western education, but unfortunately their circumstances stand in their way. No doubt the Government has shown a great concern in the welfare of its Muhammadan subjects and made some concessions in their favour, for which the Government is entitled to the thanks of our community, but all that has been done is not adequate to the demand. We therefore hope that the Government will be pleased to see its way to give further facilities to the Muhammadan students by making a more liberal grant in the matter of their education."

THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I feel perhaps that I ought not to give a silent vote on this resolution. Speaking on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of my Hindu colleagues, I may say at once that we feel the deepest possible sympathy with the aspirations of our Muhammadan fellow countrymen to obtain greater facilities in the matter of education. We have advanced a great deal beyond them, for the simple reason that we have made greater educational progress than they have done. The Muhammadan community has now begun to realise its deficiency and a great movement for the foundation of a Muhammadan University has stimulated, deepened and quickened the desire of the Muhammadan community to make still further progress in the matter of education, and it is one of the healthiest signs of the times that their progress has been very substantial within the last two or three years. Speaking from my experience of the Ripon College, with which I happen to be associated, I find that in the course of the last three years the number of Muhammadan students has more than doubled itself. Three years back the percentage of Muhammadan students in the Ripon College was 4 as compared to the Hindus; two years back it was 7. This year it is 10 per cent. of the entire contingent of Hindu students. What is true of the Ripon College is probably true of all the other colleges, and therefore there is a distinct forward movement in respect of education on the part of the Muhammadan community, and I desire, my Lord to say once again that we Hindus feel the deepest sympathy for our Muhammadan fellow countrymen in their aspirations for greater facilities in the matter of education. I cannot, I am afraid, see eye to eye with my friend on my left that there should be a special Muhammadan college for the education of

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Maulvi Abu. Kasem.*]

Muhammadans, or that special Muhammadan institutions should be strengthened for the benefit of Muhammadans. I am opposed to all sectarian institutions to all-classes institutions. I believe that in the sacred temple of learning all distinctions of race, colour and creed should be forgotten, that Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians should take their seats with each other, cultivate the acquaintance of each other, associate with each other and cultivate that fellow-feeling which I think is of the greatest possible importance to a mixed community like ours. We have a large number of Muhammadan students in Ripon College. They are on the best terms with the Hindu students, a feeling of friendliness of created mutual understanding is promoted, solidarity of feeling is fostered. All that is helpful to the greater unity of the two communities upon which the best prospects of India depend so largely is promoted and therefore we feel all the deepest possible sympathy with Muhammadan aspirations in the matter of education. I totally dissociate myself from any attempt made on the part of anybody, no matter who he may be, no matter how highly placed he may be, to establish sectarian institutions based upon considerations of creed, race or colour."

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda said :—

"I want to say just a few words in support of the present resolution. From my own personal knowledge of the matter I could have said a great deal, but I do not do so for two reasons. First, that the Government has already accepted my Hon'ble friend's resolution, and, secondly, I am afraid that I may mix up my views as a Muhammadan with the views which may be held by this Government. The Muhammadans realise what has been done in the past and are grateful for it. But at the same time I confess I have found, wherever I have gone, that there still exist large demands in connection with Muhammadan Education which it is probably difficult even for Government fully to satisfy.

As regards one matter which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, I wish to say a word. In making the grant for hostels to colleges, we have made it a condition in certain instances that a certain number of seats should be reserved for Muhammadan boys. I wish here to state that this condition was not one which was forced by Government on the authorities of these colleges. As a matter of fact, Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji for the Ripon College and the Principal of the City College both agreed and volunteered to make provision for Muhammadan boys in their hostels. That is a circumstance which is probably not known to the Muhammadans themselves, but I think it my duty to state it."

The resolution was then put to the vote and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a sum of rupees two lakhs be applied for the building of a hostel for Muhammadan boys in the vicinity of College Square in Calcutta ; and

(*b*) that a sum of rupees three lakhs be applied for the establishment of hostels for Muhammadan boys outside Calcutta and Dacca ; and

(*c*) that the above expenditure be met out of the provision of Rs. 24,80,000 entered for expenditure during 1913-14 from the Imperial non-recurring educational grant of Rs. 75,00,000.

"My Lord, after the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in connection with and in support of the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend the Nawab of Dhanbari, I feel great diffidence in moving the resolutions which stand in my name, and in asking

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem.*]

this Council to accept them, and if I venture to do so, it is simply because I feel it my duty to place before your Excellency's Government and this Council the needs and the wants of the Muhammadan community with regard to educational facilities. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has dealt with the whole question of Muhammadan education and we are deeply grateful to him for his sympathy for the aspirations of the Muhammadan community and for the assurance given that, as in the past so in the future, the Musalmans will receive every assistance from Government for their education. The Muhammadans, my Lord, in the beginning, had some apprehensions about giving their sons high education on occidental lines, and they did not take advantage of the opportunities placed before them by the Government with the result that they lost the position they once occupied and the influence they exercised. And from affluence they were reduced to a state of abject poverty and penury.

"The Musalmans, my Lord, have paid the penalty for their apathy to and neglect of high education and western culture. But the lessons of the past have not been lost upon them. They now feel and feel it keenly that education and education alone is the means not only for their progress and advancement but for their very existence as a community. They are now as much eager to give their boys education as the members of any other community. But, my Lord, to their cost, they find that they have realised the situation rather too late. They have now not the means with which to educate their children. When the Muhammadan boys turn their eyes to high schools and colleges they find that high education has become more costly than ever. My Lord, we have always acknowledged and are deeply grateful to the Government for the sympathy, support and help we have received for the advancement and progress of education among Muhammadans. The question of Muhammadan education has been engaging the attention of the Government now for many years, and it is a matter of the gravest concern to the community. The Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Shams-ul-Huda has remarked that in his tour he has found that the wants of the Muhammadans are such that it would be impracticable for the Government to meet them. The demand which I put forward on behalf of the community in these resolutions are not of that nature nor are they extravagant and unreasonable. The Musalmans, my Lord, form the majority of the population in this presidency. And their progress and their advancement depend entirely upon educational facilities they receive from Government. My Lord, my Hindu fellow-countrymen at any rate the leaders of Hindu public opinion in Bengal, have always expressed their sympathy with the demands of the Muhammadans for educational facilities. They have extended their hand of help to us in our endeavours to spread education among Musalmans. We are deeply grateful to them for their sympathy with our aspirations. I am sure, my Lord, that if your Excellency's Government grant the facilities which I now ask on behalf, and for the members, of my community, the action of the Government will receive the approbation of Hindus and Musalmans alike. In this resolution, my Lord, I ask for the establishment of hostels for Muhammadan boys in Calcutta and in the mufassal. The necessity of Muhammadan hostels is admitted on all hands. The Madrasah hostels can accommodate only a limited number of our boys and a very large number of our students have to shift for themselves. They live in private messes without discipline and proper care, in insanitary surroundings, independent of all control, and this has an injurious effect on the health, the education, the morals and the future career of these young men. From a statement published by the Muhammadan students last year it appears that about 100 boys in Calcutta failed to obtain accommodation not only in hostels but even in private messes. Probably they had to leave Calcutta and many of them must have been obliged to give up their studies. I am glad to learn, my Lord that authorities of the Ripon and City Colleges have voluntarily offered to provide accommodation for Muhammadan boys in their college hostels and that some other private colleges have been asked by Government to make such provision as a condition for the grant of their hostel buildings. This, my Lord, will no doubt accommodate some Muhammadan boys, but it cannot provide room for all the Moslem

college boys in Calcutta. A good many of them will have to hunt for messes ; and again there are the students of the Presidency, Law and Medical Colleges for whom no provision is being made. Besides, my Lord, it is necessary that Musalman college students should so far as practicable live at one place. Under the present circumstances no religious instructions can be given in our colleges. We attach great importance to that branch of education and we will have to supplement the college education by a system of religious and moral education in our hostels. There are at present about 700 Muhammadan college students in Calcutta, and their number is gradually increasing ; there is accommodation in the Madrasah hostels for about 140 boys, and private colleges will probably make room for 160 more, so that accommodation will be wanted for about 400 students. Now the question arises as to where should the hostel be located. I suggest the vicinity of College Square. The Presidency and other colleges which have large number of Muhammadan students are all situated in the neighbourhood of College Square. The Madrasah hostels are at a distance of nearly two miles from these colleges. The students have to walk this distance immediately after their morning meals, which affects their health and causes an unnecessary loss of time. Under the present University regulations, college boys are taught in groups, and generally there is an interval of two hours or more between lecture hours ; and Musalman boys living at a distance cannot utilise this leisure to any advantage as their Hindu brethren do. They cannot take advantage of the University and college libraries, and the lectures of the University Professors and readers, and other facilities provided by the University.

"As regards Muhammadan hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca no words of mine are necessary to commend them to your Excellency's Government. I am glad to know that a good portion of last year's grant has been spent for Muhammadan hostels, but I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to the fact that in the Burdwan Division except the Mohsin Hostel at Chinsura there is not a single hostel for Muhammadan boys.

"Large sums have been granted for the building of hostels in Calcutta and in mufassal, and this additional 75 lakhs have been granted by the Government of India for education, and I humbly submit, my Lord, that it is fair and reasonable that a small amount out of this should be applied for the building of hostels for Muhammadan boys in and out of Calcutta.

"The Muhammadans on account of their poverty find it difficult to provide accommodation for their boys at centres of education, and whenever they are able to get such accommodation, they feel the necessity and lack of sufficient control and supervision over boys who have to live out of home for their education. In our public schools and colleges which are non-sectarian the sort of religious education which Muhammadans want and feel it necessary for their boys cannot be imparted, and therefore we want to supplement secular education by a system of moral and religious training given at these hostels and boarding-houses to be established for Muhammadan boys.

"We in the Burdwan Division have tried for some years past to get a hostel established at some of the centres of education, but so far we have failed to succeed. I hope that if the Government comes forward with a substantial help, the local Muhammadan community will not fail to respond to a call of duty and contribute as far as their means would permit towards the building of these hotels. With the assured sympathy and support of our Hindu fellow-countrymen, I think the Government will find no difficulty in making provisions for the building of hostels."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said :—

"My Lord, my chief objection to the resolution which has been put forward by the Hon'ble mover is that he mentions specific allotments in connection with his proposals. Now we all know, as I have already pointed out, that a very considerable sum has been given by the Government of India for the purpose of erecting new hostels in Bengal, but we do not know what are

the conditions attached to this grant. Even, however, if we had full information on this point, it would obviously be inexpedient for this Council, on the insufficient data at their disposal, to prescribe any definite sums for the construction of hostels for particular communities or in particular places. I think it is only reasonable that we should ask Hon'ble Members who support projects of this kind to leave the details in the hands of the executive. I have given in the name of Government the assurance that the claims of the Muhammadan community will be fully considered in the apportionment of this grant, and I do not think that it would be advisable at this stage to do any more. I am perfectly certain in any case that Government would never accept a resolution of this kind which ties its hands, especially in the absence of any information from the Government of India as to what are the exact conditions attached to the hostel grant. I think it would be only reasonable, I must say, if the Hon'ble Member would accept the assurance that has been given that these grants which are likely to be very large will be distributed in a fair way and that the claims of the Muhammadans to a fair share in them will be fully considered. In illustration of this, I have pointed out that, with regard to the grants which have already been made, the Muhammadans have actually got a share to which the other communities, if they had been inclined to be captious, might reasonably have taken exception, but they have not done so, and I think therefore that Muhammadans ought perhaps not to make specific demands, but to be content with the general assurance which has now been given.

"As regards the hostel in the vicinity of College Square, I may say that at the present moment, I have a perfectly open mind on the subject. I mean it is simply a question of principle. I do not think I possibly can in this Council give an assurance on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Member that such a hostel should be erected. The Hon'ble Member has mentioned that complaints are made of the distance of the present hostels—the Baker and Elliot Hostels from the colleges in Calcutta. Well, I must say that I have never heard such a complaint, nor do I accept the very liberal estimate which has been given of the distance to Wellesley Square from College Square. I certainly think it is very considerably under two miles. At any rate, I have always understood—and this is certainly the view which has been brought to my attention—that it is the wish of the Muhammadan community that the Baker and Elliot Hostels should be extended, and that no Government hostel in any other place should be erected, and in a way the Hon'ble Member himself has, in the course of his remarks, rather supported this view because he has called attention to the necessity of Muhammadan institutions being all together in one place. If however we build one of them in Wellesley Square and another in College Square, I do not see how we can secure that object, the desirability of which he himself has called attention to. Under these circumstances I am compelled, on the part of Government, to oppose the acceptance of this resolution and I still hope that the Hon'ble Member, on the strength of what has been said, will see his way to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"After the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Director of Public Instruction, I beg to withdraw my resolution, and, in doing so, I have to make only one observation, and that is, that I am glad to learn that the Director of Public Instruction is open to conviction about the establishment of hostels in the vicinity of College Square."

The Resolution was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My Lord, with your Excellency's permission, I beg to move that—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a sum of rupees two lakhs be set apart for the grant of scholarships to Muhammadan boys ;

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem.*]

(*b*) that a further sum of a lakh of rupees be applied for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in colleges, as well as in secondary and high schools; and

(*c*) that the above expenditure be met out of the sum of Rs. 13,20,000 (recurring grant under the head "22—Education").

"My Lord, as this question of Muhammadan scholarships has been dealt with by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in his observations, I do not think it necessary to add much to it.

"That the Muhammadans were admittedly a poor people, and the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler had himself remarked that the real difficulty of the Muhammadans was their poverty. The little progress Muhammadan education has made is due to a large extent to the scholarships and stipends granted to Moslem boys out of the Mohsin Fund, but the fund, as has been just remarked, is not elastic, and it cannot meet the wants of the increasing number of Moslem students or to further advance and spread education among Muhammadans. The Government considered the situation, and during the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson a few scholarships were created for Moslem boys. This has greatly helped the poor struggling students, but since 1887 no steps have been taken to give them any further assistance, although the number has since then largely increased and is growing.

"The Mohsin and Government scholarships have greatly helped the spread and advance of Muhammadan education in this province, and I think that this Council and the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler will agree with me that the number of these scholarships is quite insufficient for the large and increasing number of Muhammadan students that come up for education. As he has himself stated, the real difficulty in regard to Muhammadans failing to take advantage of public institutions is their very great poverty, and to meet that it is necessary that scholarships should be provided on a liberal scale for the education of Muhammadan boys. There will be some difficulty, but I hope the Government will take into consideration the question of creating special scholarships for Muhammadan boys in order to provide greater facilities for Muhammadan education. The scholarships so far created concern college students and so far nothing has been done for Moslem boys in primary and secondary schools which are the feeders of high schools and colleges. I hope the creation of special stipends for these students will receive the consideration of the Education Department of the Government of Bengal.

"In reply to my question I was told that Government was not aware that the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu was defective, and that it had received no complaints about it. The Muhammadan Educational Conferences and other representative bodies have from time to time drawn public attention to this matter.

"There are no maulvis in any schools and colleges and in others ill-paid and not fully qualified teachers are employed. They cannot be expected to, and do not, perform their duties satisfactorily. Large numbers of Muhammadan students are obliged to take up Sanskrit as their second language. This has an injurious and demoralising effect on the general well-being of the community. It is true that of late the examinations in Arabic and Persian have become more stiff, but that is not the reason for the Muhammadan boys taking Sanskrit. The fact is that in the early part of their education they get no facilities for learning Urdu and Persian, and so have to learn Sanskrit and the allied languages. The number of Government schools is very small, the greater portion of our boys receive their education in private institutions, and my humble suggestion is that for the encouragement of Muhammadan education, Government should apply a portion of the recurring grant for the purpose of an additional grant to aided, and as subsidy to unaided, institutions in order to enable them to make proper provision for the teaching of these languages.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

"Some provision has no doubt been made in Government schools for the teaching of these languages, but the number of Government schools are very small in this province and a large number of students receive their education in private institutions which may or may not care to engage teachers in Persian, Arabic or Urdu. Even in Government institutions the arrangements, my Lord, are insufficient. In high schools only one teacher is engaged ; he has to take up ten classes, and it is simply impossible for him to do the work satisfactorily. In private institutions there is an apology for a teacher of Arabic and Persian who has to live on the pittance which the school authorities care to pay. It was stated yesterday that private institutions, if they wanted help for the maintenance of a teaching staff in these languages, may apply for Government aid, but it is not in the interests of these institutions to apply for such aid ; it is for the Muhammadan community to see that sufficient facilities are provided for the teaching of these languages. Even in Calcutta itself there are many colleges where there is no such person as a teacher of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and these colleges are not going to ask Government for any special aid. I appeal to Government and to the Director of Public Instruction to enquire where there is a large number of Muhammadan students, or a probability of Muhammadan students coming to the schools and colleges, and to come forward with some sort of subsidy or help to these private institutions for the teaching of Persian, Arabic and Urdu. So far as our Muhammadan community is concerned, I believe the Muhammadan Educational Conferences have from time to time drawn the attention of Government to the defective teaching of Arabic, Persian, and Urdu in our schools. There is no doubt that the examinations in Persian and Arabic have become of late rather stiff, but that is not the only reason, and perhaps not the real reason, why some Muhammadan students have taken up Sanskrit in the early stages of their studies. It is not for lack of desire to learn Arabic, Urdu and Persian that they have failed to take up those languages ; but it is the lack of facilities for doing so that has forced them to turn to Bengali and Sanskrit.

"With these few words I beg to move my resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"I hoped from the preliminary remarks that the Hon'ble Member made that he was going to withdraw his resolution, but to judge from the conclusion of his speech he evidently wishes to press it.

It will be impossible to fix a specific sum for scholarships. I have already dealt fully with the question of scholarship in my remarks on the resolution of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. I do not think it is necessary here to cover the same ground again. I have already stated there that the Government is prepared to make still further grants in the way of securing a greater number of scholarships for the boys of the Muhammadan community, and I think that under the circumstances this ought to suffice.

With regard to the teaching of Arabic and Persian in our schools, I did not refer merely to Government schools, because it is one of the conditions of our grants-in-aid that instruction should be provided in such subjects as are required by the conditions of the locality. Of course this alone will not be very much by itself unless Government at the same time contributes to the pay of the teachers. Government is prepared to do so, and I do not think for a moment that schools will be reluctant to entertain teachers in these subjects, if there is a demand on the part of the local community to have instructions on these subjects. It will be in the interests of school authorities to do so. If there is a demand on the part of the local people for teaching in these subjects and if Government is prepared at the same time to give a grant-in-aid in that direction, it is difficult to understand why such teachers should not be appointed. The Hon'ble Dr. Sarvadhikari has referred to the difficulty of getting trained teachers on these subjects who are sufficiently acquainted

[*Mr. Küchler; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Maulvi Abul Kasem; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

with English and can thus fulfil the demand made by the University that no teacher should be appointed for these subjects who does not know English. But I do not think that this difficulty is so great as is imagined. The University of Calcutta, though it has insisted on a knowledge of the English language, has relaxed this condition in favour of the old school of maulvis who do not know English at all. I do not think that that is the real difficulty which lies in the way of teaching Arabic and Persian in our schools. But before taking the step suggested by the Hon'ble mover of this resolution, Government must be assured that there is some special reason for it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that we ought not to hamper these resolutions with specific allotments of money. It is for us from our place in this Council Chamber to formulate our demands, and if these demands are accepted by the Government, it is for the Government to find money and to draw out the scheme that it may think fit. We lay down principles, and it is for the Government to give effect to these principles. That I conceive to be our function here. But, my Lord, while agreeing so far with the Director of Public Instruction in regard to this part of the contention, I must be permitted to repeat that the stand made by my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Abul Kasem to the effect that much remains to be done in the direction for the improvement of the instruction of Arabic and Persian is a reasonable one. My Lord, I happen to be associated with a college in which we teach Persian and Arabic. We find great difficulty in getting good maulvis. We can get maulvis—very good maulvis—but the difficulty arises when we cannot get maulvis of the right sort who know English and can coach boys on passing the University examinations. This has been referred to by my Hon'ble friend Dr. Sarvadhikari. This is a matter in regard to which there is a complaint—and a well-founded complaint—and it does seem to me that it is the duty of the Government and the Director of Public Instruction and the department over which he presides to inquire into the complaint. The complaint is that it is the duty of those who are in charge of the education work to see and to take such measure as would ensure and would facilitate teaching of these subjects in our institutions. And I fully associate myself with my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Abul Kasem, so far as this part of the resolution is concerned."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem said :—

"My Lord, after the observations that have been made by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I beg to withdraw my resolution. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has said in the course of his remarks that there is not sufficient local demand for instruction in Arabic and Persian, or the school authorities would, in their own interest, find it profitable to appoint qualified teachers for those subjects. But, my Lord, that is not the case. The majority of the boys in our colleges are Hindus and take up Sanskrit. And for the few Muhammadan boys the school authorities do not like to go into the expense of appointing good Persian or Arabic teachers. They can easily afford to do away with those boys than appoint a teacher for Persian and Arabic.

"With these words, my Lord, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

Before resolution No. 8 which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar was moved, the Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray said :—

"My Lord, I want to move an amendment to this resolution, before it is taken up.

[*The President; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.*]

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I do not think you can move an amendment before the original resolution is moved."

The Hon'ble Dr. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My Lord, with your Excellency's permission, I will move the resolution in a slightly amended form, *i.e.*, I want to substitute for the words 'sum of not less than Rs. 1,00,000' the words 'definite allotment be made.'"

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"I also wanted to make that slight alteration."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"It has already been done."

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"I wanted to make it convenient for those who are manipulating the funds for the Government and not to tie their hands with the proposal of a specific allotment. I hope that my Hon'ble friend will accept my amendment for the substitution of the word 'substantial' for 'definite.'"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"We cannot do it now."

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"My Lord, we have already made a definite statement regarding the increase of girls' schools. But trained teachers are needed. We find that a great deal of interest is taken in female education now in urban areas where there are a number of Indians. We also find that during the last five years a great deal of improvement has been done in Eastern Bengal and Assam, where the number of educational institutions for girls has been doubled. But still we want more. And we cannot get the improvement unless we set apart a large amount for this work."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"As far as I can see what the Hon'ble Member wishes to do is to make a slight amendment in form, and as it would not vitally affect the resolution, the amendment may be allowed."

The Hon'ble Dr. NILRATAN SARKAR then moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a definite allotment be made for female education in urban areas, principally for the establishment for girls' schools in localities where the same are needed, and also for the establishment of at least three additional higher class girls' schools, including preferably at least one seminary in Calcutta; and

(*b*) that the initial expenditure on buildings and equipment and the above-mentioned grant be met from the recurring grant by the Government of India for Education (Rs. 13,20,000).

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Mr. Küchler.*]

He said :—

"My Lord, in moving this resolution I must first acknowledge with grateful thanks the beneficent efforts of Government towards the furtherance of female education in the province. My only justification for bringing forward this resolution is the large inadequacy of institutions for the very large numbers of girls of school-going age even in Calcutta. Whereas there are in this city some 50 high schools for boys affiliated to the University providing accommodation for about 25,000 students, there are only 11 schools of the same standard for girls—that can accommodate only about 2,000 pupils (about 1,000 of whom are Indian) out of about 13,000 girls of the school-going age.

"After making due allowance for the fact that the number of girls of school-going age in Calcutta is less than half that of boys, as also for the general backwardness of ideas in regard to female education, it may be safely stated that for at least 5 per cent. of the total number or over 2,000 girls of school-going age, there is a real demand for education in high schools, whereas there is provision for only about 1,000.

"Outside Calcutta, again, there are over 250,000 girls of school-going age in municipal areas for whom there is practically no opportunity for obtaining higher education excepting such as is afforded by the three high schools in the Eastern districts. It is time therefore that greater impetus should be given to female education in the province.

"As regards Calcutta, the Director of Public Instruction in his last report states that the "upper classes of girls' high schools are beginning to attract more pupils, and though fees have in some cases been raised parents have shown no great opposition to the enhancement." I may be permitted to observe that though girls' education in this country has got only education for its end, it is making rapid strides in Indian homes—indeed it has become a necessity in the Indian society. It is possible now to enlist the co-operation of a large number of people of the Indian community, who until recently were quite apathetic towards the furtherance of female education.

"The system of early marriage, another obstacle to education, is gradually disappearing on account of radical changes in the social and economic conditions of the country. Our conservatism is happily breaking down before the manifold liberalising influences that are now at work in India. In fact, many belonging to the middle classes strongly feel the want of seminaries where their grown-up daughters, yet unmarried on account of pecuniary difficulties, may find a suitable home and proper training. If high schools and seminaries be opened at this opportune moment under trained female teachers who alone can make female education more acceptable to my countrymen, the success of such institutions is almost guaranteed. According to a high authority one of the obstacles that hinders the furtherance of female education in Bengal is the want of State aid and aid from other public funds. And it is my earnest hope that this will be removed by your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler said :—

"My Lord, as the resolution is now amended, the objection which I would otherwise have made to it disappears. At the same time, I must still point out that it is yet possible that there may be conditions in the Government of India grant which would prevent the recommendations made by the Council being carried out, even if the resolution is accepted by the Council. However, with this proviso, I am quite prepared to accept the resolution, that a definite allotment be made for female education in urban areas. We must, however, remember that there are a number of other branches of female education which have equal claims to our funds. I have already indicated this in my speech in introducing the financial statement, when I was speaking of the grant of Rs. 1,07,000 already made by the Government of India, *i.e.*, that the money should be distributed amongst various heads, such as the provision of training colleges and training schools for teachers, the provision of inspecting

[*Mr Küchler; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

agencies and the assignment of larger grants-in-aid not only for schools in urban area but for the far greater number of schools which we find in rural areas. It is obvious therefore that if we take the grant that has been assigned by the Government of India for the whole of India, viz., 5 lakhs, of which probably not much more than 1 lakh will be allotted to Bengal, we find that we could not transfer the whole amount as was originally proposed in the resolution to female education in urban areas, but with the new sums that will be placed at our disposal, it will be possible to give much greater assistance in this direction than has hitherto been possible. I think therefore that there will be no difficulty whatever in accepting the resolution as it now stands, as it merely agrees with the policy which has already been adopted in this matter by the Government. I would point out, however, that there is a slight danger in going too fast in the matter of female education. The Hon'ble Member has given us the number of girls of school-going age as an argument in favour of increase of facilities for female education. But this is not the true criterion; the true criterion is the number of girls to whom their parents or guardians wish education to be given.

"In connection with this question, I would specially refer to the proposal which the Hon'ble Member has made for providing an additional high school in Calcutta. I am not prepared to admit that there is any necessity for another high school. The Hon'ble Member has said that there are 11 high schools in Calcutta. I know there are nine at least for Indian girls, and there are only 203 pupils in the higher classes of these schools. In the face of this fact it is idle to maintain that there is a demand for another high school in Calcutta. On the other hand, I agree that a few more high schools are needed in rural areas, and there are already some schemes under consideration. I need hardly add anything more to what I have already said. I am in perfect accord with the spirit of the resolution, and I am prepared to recommend its acceptance by the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said:—

"I think, Sir, we must express our gratitude to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction for the sympathy which he has expressed with my Hon'ble friend's motion and for having accepted it. There is, however, one observation which has been made by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to which I feel it my duty to take exception. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has said that it was not sufficiently a correct criterion to compare the number of school-going pupils as regards female education with the number already in schools. That the attitude of the parents in regard to the whole question of female education is a determining factor, nobody will deny. It is a statement which nobody will challenge. But, Sir, our contention is this: that in consequence of the progressive forces which have been operating upon us, the liberalising influences which have been at work for a period of more than a quarter of a century, a distinct advancement in the direction of the attitude of the public mind in regard to female education has taken place. I am perfectly certain that there is a growing desire on the part of the Indian community, and I think that the Government ought to take advantage of the rising tide of popular feeling in this respect. I believe that the Hon'ble mover of this resolution expresses the sense of the educated community of this province. We are glad of the assurances and sympathy, and we hope that it will bear fruit in the near future in the shape of female schools and colleges in rural areas."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said:—

"My Lord, I heartily support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sircar. My Lord, speaking on behalf of the orthodox community I may say that there is a great demand for girls' schools in Calcutta and in the vicinity of Calcutta. Although the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji agreed with the Director of Public Instruction that there is some unwillingness on the part of parents to send their girls to schools to be

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Sinha.*]

educated yet it cannot be denied that the unwillingness arises from certain difficulties—"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I did not say that."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR, continuing, said :—

"My Lord, so far as the orthodox community are concerned, there are certain difficulties in the way of our daughters being sent to high schools, which I had explained personally to the Director of Public Instruction. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the schools are not suitable in every respect to the orthodox community. There are institutions like the Bethune College where some of our girls are educated. There are also the Brahmo and Christian girls' schools. But they do not supply the wants of the orthodox community. My Lord, the orthodox community do not require their girls to be educated up to the standard of B.A. and M.A. of the Calcutta University. They do not want such education to be imparted to their girls, as they are withdrawn from schools between the ages of 12 and 14. What is wanted is primary education imparted on religious basis so as to fit them to be good wives and good mothers in Hindu houses. In this respect these schools do not fulfil our expectation. And I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler that what is wanted is not so many higher schools as a number of well conducted primary institutions. My Lord, there are some such institutions in Calcutta, but their sanitary condition is such that no respectable people would like to send their daughters there.

"Placed in such habitations their health is bound to be injured, if they continue there for some time. Then, my Lord, although Government is so generously inclined to foster female education, proper facilities will not be afforded, unless and until female education is made cheap enough to be availed of by all ranks of the people. Belonging as I do to the middle class of the community my Lord, I can assure you that the high scale of fees in such institutions as the Bethune College, which I believe is from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per month for every girl, is practically prohibitive for middle class people, who cannot afford to pay such fees. A clerk or a trader earning Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 cannot, if he has half a dozen, or three, or four girls, afford to pay the fee which is required to be paid at the Bethune College. Well conducted cheap primary schools housed in sanitary buildings are wanted. My friend the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sircar, who belongs to the advanced community, has urged the desirability of additional higher class girls' schools. I think it my duty, my Lord, to bring more forcibly to the attention of Government the need of more primary schools to meet the wants of the orthodox community, who form by far the largest majority of the population under your Lordship's rule."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA said :—

"I beg your Lordship's permission to add to the resolution, by way of amendment, certain words which, from what I understand from the Hon'ble Director of Public Instruction, will make it acceptable to the Government. I am sure my hon'ble friend the proposer of the resolution will be prepared to accept this, because it is his desire, as it is the desire of the Members of this Council, that the hands of Government should be strengthened in carrying out this measure of reform. My Lord, I propose that to the amended resolution as moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sircar the following words be added, viz.—"provided the conditions attached to the Government of India grant are met." I am sure the learned mover will accept this, because it is necessarily implied in the resolution itself. If the money out of which the grant is to be made is saddled by these conditions, it follows that the Government cannot use that money apart from or independent of the conditions which may be attached, and therefore, my Lord, I propose, without any further words, that the words

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Küchler.*]

'provided that the conditions attached to the Government of India grant are met' be added to the resolution."

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SIRCAR said :—

"I accept that."

The resolution was then put in the following form and agreed to :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a definite allotment be made for female education in urban areas, principally for the establishment of girls' schools, in localities where the same are needed, and also for the establishment of at least three additional higher class girls' schools, including preferably at least one seminary in Calcutta ; and

(*b*) that the initial expenditure on buildings and equipment and the above-mentioned grant be met from the recurring grant by the Government of India for education (Rs. 13,20,000), provided that the conditions attached to the Government of India's grant are met.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, if I may also have the indulgence extended to the mover of the last resolution, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, to substitute the words 'a substantial sum' for the words 'a non-recurring grant of 5 lakhs' in my resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"I have no objection."

The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"It is never too late to learn, or to mend anything, and I accept the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in regard to the previous resolution, in connection with this resolution also."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"May I rise to explain? I merely wish to say that I have no objection to the words being substituted, but I do not wish to imply by that, that I intend to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. SARBADHIKARI :—

"I never thought my hon'ble friend would be so generous as that. At all events, he need not have anticipated me, and might have heard me out."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI then moved his resolution in the following form:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a substantial sum be provided for helping non-official medical education in Calcutta ; and

(*b*) that the said grant be met out of the provision of Rs. 24,80,000 entered for expenditure during 1913-14 from the Imperial non-recurring educational grant of Rs. 75,00,000, provided that the conditions attached to the Government of India's grant are met.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

In respect of this resolution, my Lord, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the elaborate report of the Dacca University Committee, which states that the "competition for admission into the Calcutta Medical College has become so great that further provision for medical students must be made in this province." The report goes on to say :—"We are further told that it is not at present practicable to establish a fully-equipped Medical College at Dacca, for which reason only the lower preliminary science classes are to be established." Under the present scheme for the Dacca Department of Medical Studies "there will be no separate Medical College; students of medicine, like students of other scientific subjects, will be received into the various colleges and taught by the University. The number to be admitted each year will depend upon the demand for training and the capacity of the Calcutta Medical College to receive those students who have completed their course at Dacca.

"The 'capacity of the Calcutta Medical College,' which has long been limited, will continue to govern the situation for a long while yet to come. Hundreds of students have to be turned away from its doors every year, and, as the immediate Dacca accommodation is to be for 50 students, the overflow that will rush to Dacca will fare no better. Owing to the heavy failures in the earlier examination, there may be more room in the upper classes than at present, but when the Dacca men are quite ready to claim admission in the upper classes at Calcutta, the situation will be just the same or possibly a good deal worse.

"The medical needs of the country have long been expanding owing to growth of advanced ideas of sanitation. Of those that passed between 1856 and to-day, about 1,600 or 1,700 in number not more than 100 or 150 are alive and many of them had to man important offices in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Ceylon and Burma. The Bengal residuum of fully qualified doctors is therefore clearly inadequate for the demand. I pressed this point of view upon the King Edward Memorial Committee in connection with the shape that the permanent memorial should take, and urged that a second Medical College for Bengal, for which the existing non-official institutions afforded an excellent nucleus, should be established. This was not accepted by the Committee, but seems to have appealed to the Government. A Committee was appointed to go into the matter fully under the capable guidance of General Harris, and certain schemes were nearly formulated. Unfortunately, all the institutions concerned could not immediately agree upon the scheme of amalgamation that would make them one whole or correlating entities entitling them to substantial Government help. But those who worked on the Committee—and I was one of them—were convinced that a practical amalgamation of at least the better elements and entities that are available ought not to be impossible if the matter was carefully and persistently pursued. The Government was for a time anxious to introduce a Medical Practitioners Registration Act so far as allopathic practitioners are concerned, and a Bill was ready. But an essential preliminary of keeping out quacks is the furnishing of abundant supply of qualified practitioners, not necessarily of the first quality. We want qualified practitioners of all degrees of efficiency to suit the different classes of people requiring and able to pay for their services. The Patna and the Cuttack Medical Schools are now outside the province, and there will be a falling off even in the lower grade of practitioners. On the testimony of the Dacca University Committee and of our own knowledge and experience it is clear the Calcutta Medical College cannot possibly supply the demand for the superior class of practitioner, and Dacca will not have a Medical College long. In and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta there are non-official medical schools and hospitals that are doing excellent work, some of which your Lordship has seen. The Albert Victor Hospital at Belgachia, Bhagwan Das Bugla's Marwari Hospital, the Mayo Hospital in its different branches and the new King's Hospital and the hospitals attached to the medical schools in Corporation Street, would, if properly conducted and correlated, afford excellent nucleus for a second college. Between themselves they have large funds and some endowments, and if the Government and the University were to help in the work it

ought not to be difficult to have a second Medical College of fair excellence. Government expenditure on sanitary work is going to increase. It is of the utmost importance for the proper administration of such larger grants that enough capable and qualified men should be in charge of such administration. The prejudices against a second Medical College are fast dying out, and the Senate of the Calcutta University, where they were unfortunately strong some time ago, are beginning to see things in a better light. Such prejudices were high when Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar of revered memory started his Metropolition Institution, but we have to-day not one but many private Arts and Science colleges in Bengal which are substantially supplementing Government work. I quite recognise the difficulties of a non-official Medical College would be considerably greater, but a great many years have elapsed since Pundit Vidyasagar, the pioneer of private Arts and Science colleges, as he was the pioneer of many good works, began his work. Capable medical graduates may not be as plentiful as Arts and Science graduates. But in quite recent times we have had in our midst distinguished non-official Physicians and Surgeons who are capable of holding their own against all comers. One such alas we lost night before last with teriffic suddenness, for in Dr. Gonendra Nath Mitter's sudden death the non-official branch of the profession has suffered a heavy loss. But others we have still spared to us, men of the standing and capacity of Dr. Nilratan Sirkar whom through your Lordship's good offices we are able to welcome to the Council. Busy as these men are, they are also warm-hearted patriots, who ungrudgingly give their time, energies and money in building up places like the Belgachia Hospital. The outside world has already indications of your Lordship's great sympathy towards the better classes of these struggling institutions. We invite your Lordship to translate this sympathy and good-will into action, and to make it possible for this admirable nucleus to grow into a full and a first-class institution. And the value of the work of these struggling institutions has been appreciated in provinces other than this—in the distant Punjab, in the Straits Settlements, where their students are finding ready service and ample employment as soon as the college can supply them. The question therefore is one of ways and means. The need is securely established, and from what we have been able to gather, my Lord, in spite of the disclaimer of the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, Government is not without sympathy towards concentrating at all events some of the better of these institutions and bringing them together with a view to finding what help they could be in forming the nucleus of a second Medical College. So far as Government is concerned, they are doing that of their own accord and out of their own means, but that is not enough to meet the demands of the situation. The larger demands have to be met, and it is clear that unless the resources are considerably strengthened, the Calcutta University will not be able to entertain their application for affiliation. They were in communication with some hospitals in England, and it was at one time thought that if a hospital with 100 beds and the necessary equipment could be established, some of the lower English qualifications and degrees could be conferred upon the students of this college. That, however, could not meet the requirements of the situation. A *bonâ fide*, genuine second Medical College is needed, and its provision would be assured if a suitable grant were forthcoming. I therefore ask, my Lord, that such a substantial grant should be made to the proposed institution on such terms and conditions as your Excellency's advisers may be able to agree upon."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"The Hon'ble Member has removed one difficulty by the omission of the mentionof any specific sum, but I am afraid a still more formidable difficulty remains. It is perfectly clear from the report of the budget proceedings in the Imperial Council that this grant of 75 lakhs is intended only for such branches of education as come under the control of the Department of the Director of Public Instruction. In any case, with the numerous claims which there are on the part of the ordinary branches of education for assistance from the Provincial or Imperial revenues, I should strongly oppose

[*The President; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Küchler; Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.*]

the diversion of any portion of the funds which are now going to be made available for the purpose of medical education. Not that I am at all out of sympathy."

The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"If I may be permitted, my Lord, to interrupt my hon'ble friend for a moment, I accepted the form that had been agreed upon with regard to the last resolution, that a substantial sum should be provided by Government. I do not indicate where it is to come from."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"You must do so."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"I am afraid this constitutes a still greater objection, for I do not think for a moment that Government will accept any resolution in connection with the budget which is now before us asking for a grant when the source from which the funds are to come is not indicated. I need hardly say that if the last part of the resolution has really been withdrawn, I need not take up the time of the Council by any further remarks, because it falls to the ground of itself, and I think the Financial Members here present will support me in this view."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"If that part is withdrawn, it falls to the ground."

The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Well, I am afraid, my Lord, if that is so, it will be so."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, with your Excellency's permission, I should like to modify my resolution thus :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a substantial sum be set apart for the supply of fresh medicines and new surgical instruments to the existing hospitals and dispensaries in rural and urban areas other than Calcutta and Dacca; and

(*b*) that the said expenditure be met out of the rupees four lakhs provided for expenditure in 1913-14 from the discretionary grant of Rs. 12,00,000, subject to conditions attached by the Government of India to that grant.

"Very few words are necessary in support of this resolution. I have no doubt that the question of health of the population is as important for the Government as for the people. There is no question that by far the largest population of this Presidency lives in the rural areas and within the mufassal municipalities. That the death-rate is very high in this Presidency admits of no doubt, the mortality due to fever alone being 63·3 per cent. in 1911. Moreover, no one who has any touch with these hospitals and dispensaries in the rural areas can help being struck with their wretched condition, specially in respect of the quality of the medicine and inadequacy of surgical instruments. As this Government has pointed out in one of its recent resolutions published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, "the advance in the standard of medical requirements must involve increased expenditure." The Government has further pointed out that "economy on hospitals and dispensaries must act very hardly

on poor inhabitants," for whom these charitable institutions are primarily intended. So far as I can gather, these hospitals and dispensaries number about 400, and they are the only institutions to bring up to date medical relief to about 44 millions of His Majesty's subjects. The local funds according to reliable information are absolutely inadequate to meet the growing requirements of these institutions, and I find that the Government grants come up to nearly Rs. 85,000 a year. So far as materials at my disposal enable me to say, I find that this sum is only about one-fifth of the total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in this Presidency. Under these circumstances, I trust this resolution will commend itself to this Council."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I am afraid that Government will not be able to accept this resolution. I am first of all indisposed to accept what the Hon'ble Member has stated in the speech which he has circulated, as to the wretched quality of the medicines and the deficiency of the surgical instruments in the hospitals and dispensaries in the rural districts. Medicines are, I believe, in all cases, whether in Government dispensaries or in the dispensaries run by local bodies—in all cases alike—indented for through the Civil Surgeon, and they are invariably procured from approved dealers in medicines ; and I fail altogether to understand how the medicines received into these institutions can be fairly described as in a wretched condition. As far as I know, there never has been any general complaint as regards quality. If there were, it would probably at once come to notice, and the medicines would go back to the suppliers, who are usually very large wholesale firms. As regards quantity, in every case the indent is scrutinised by the Civil Surgeon, and if he thought it was insufficient, or if the local body in charge of the dispensary failed to comply with the indent, I am perfectly certain it would come to notice. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the indents are adequate and the medicines are supplied. I have myself had experience for very many years in visiting rural dispensaries, and we also examine the inspection reports submitted by the Civil Surgeon, in which some of the principal questions to be answered relate to the supply of medicines. One of them is : Is the supply of medicines adequate? Every now and then one finds that the Civil Surgeon notes that though the supply is generally adequate a particular medicine is short. Some medicines are very much run on, and perhaps they fall short, and then steps are taken to increase the indent for the following year. But that there is anything like a general shortage, I think is not the case. I am not, of course, prepared to say that every dispensary throughout the mufassal is as it ought to be, that everything is strictly and properly done, but although here and there miscalculations may be made or accidents may take place, or stock may be kept for too long, I should be very much surprised indeed if that sort of thing is general. If the Hon'ble Member has a specific instance in his mind, and will bring it to notice in the proper quarter, no doubt it will be dealt with, but to admit that there is a general deficiency in this respect, Government is certainly not prepared. Coming now to the question of surgical instruments. In the smaller rural dispensaries the medical officers in charge are seldom able to perform major operations, but even so the general experience is that in any district the dispensaries are equipped with far more instruments than are ever used. In fact in several dispensaries I have gone through in recent years, there have been cases of instruments, the instruments of a generation gone by, the greater part of which are never used at all ; and, in fact, nothing is used except the pocket case which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon carries about with him. In dispensaries of a superior class there is a demand for superior instruments, and as far as I know, whenever that demand is made it is met. A great deal of the money which is at the disposal of the Commissioners for removing defects in local institutions, goes in this way. Much of the grant which is at the disposal of the head of the province for similar purposes goes in the same way in the course of his tour. In my experience, when going through a rural hospital, it is sometimes found that items of equipment which could be used have not been supplied, and, so far as I have observed, when

[*Sir William Duke; Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

any want of that kind is brought to notice it is met. I cannot think that there is any such general want as requires a special grant. At any rate, it has never come to the notice of Government. I may say one thing more and that is that there is certainly no object in spending large sums of money in providing stocks of drugs which could not be used and which will deteriorate, and equipment which will rapidly go out of date. The indents are calculated to the ordinary consumption, and it would be an absolute waste to indent for more. A mistake which may occasionally occur is indenting for excessive amount of drugs, more that can be used up during the year, so that the stale drugs remain in stock. That is the last thing which should be encouraged. We should provide enough, with a sufficient margin, and no more. I hope that in view of this explanation the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his Resolution."

The Resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved the following Resolution :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 6¾ lakhs provided for expenditure in the budget out of the 20 lakhs assigned for sanitation by the Government of India, be set apart for the use of mufassal municipalities, to enable them to make due provision for the supply of pure drinking water and of drainage."

He said :—

"My Lord, the above resolution which I am going to move is a simple one, and one which I trust will meet with the support of Your Excellency's Government. Since Your Excellency has taken over charge of the Government of this province, Your Excellency has taken up the subject of sanitation of the province, and among the subjects of sanitation those which have specially occupied Your Excellency's time and attention are the supply of pure drinking water and improvement of drainage of the rural area. In October last Your Excellency was pleased to convene a conference at Darjeeling to devise the best means of grappling with these questions in the rural area. It is admitted on all hands that there is a crying want for good drinking water, for drainage and for jungle-cutting not only in the rural but in the urban area as well, and it is essential that steps should be taken to carry out these and some other sanitary reforms. But where is the money to come from? The ordinary income of municipalities is not sufficient to carry out these sanitary improvements. As a result of want of pure drinking water and improved drainage, municipal towns and villages are being gradually depopulated, and the scourge of malaria is raging in them for at least 5 out of 12 months in the year. Government no doubt may say that if people want to live a healthy life, they must be prepared to pay for the same. But unfortunately from my experience of municipalities, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, I am in a position to state that in most of these municipalities ordinary sanitary improvements cannot be effected with their ordinary income, and that the income of most of the municipalities is not elastic. What the Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey, some time Finance Member to the Government of India, said before the Select Committee on Indian Finance in 1871 as regards Indian finance generally, is true of most of the mufassal municipalities. He said: "Your resources are so limited, that if you should outrun the constable a little, you are at once landed in a deficit. You cannot expand any of your taxation; you cannot create new taxations."

The people of the province are grateful to the Imperial Government for the transfer to the District Boards of the whole of the Public Works cess, and this will, to quote the words of the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, "be appreciated in quarters where interest in the financial policy of Government seldom penetrates." . . . . This will result, to quote again his words, "in local self-government becoming much more real, being extended downwards until it is in much closer contact with the people, and finding itself in a

position to deal with those questions of village sanitation and village water-supply which have so forced themselves upon our attention of late." A brighter day is dawning upon the District Boards of Bengal, and I have every reason to believe that the subject of supply of pure drinking water in the rural area will be solved of itself in the near future.

"My present prayer is, however, as regards the mufassal municipalities.

"I am fully aware of the fact that Government have been pleased in some municipalities where the case has been properly put before them to contribute handsome amounts for such works as supply of filtered water or improvement of drainage. But such assistance should be general and regular.

"If the Government have really the good of the people at heart, and no one doubts the sincerity of Government's intentions, it ought to contribute liberally to all municipalities. I know of municipalities near Calcutta which have to keep up, at least externally, a high standard of efficiency on account of its contiguity to the second city in the Empire and the first city in the East, but which on account of want of funds they are not in a position to do. I know of municipalities which have been able to show some improvements, not with the income from the rate-payers or any contribution from Government, but on account of private contributions from patriotic gentlemen or influential European mercantile firms. It appears from the figures supplied to me that in the year 1909-10 the grant from Provincial funds to municipalities was Rs. 6,21,284, and, in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12, Rs. 4,46,164 and Rs. 5,09,025, respectively. The grant from private individuals to municipalities during the same period was Rs. 1,08,481, Rs. 2,54,044 and Rs. 1,51,943. I have learnt from enquiry that in some cases the proprietors of large mills have not only supplied their own labourers with filtered water, but have most generously supplied the same to the municipalities where they have got their mills. But every municipality in the province is not fortunate enough to have mills in them under European management, nor rich and patriotic landlords to carry on works of benefaction. Under these circumstances, it is but meet and proper that the people should look up to Government for help and support.

"The municipal authorities are fully alive to the needs and requirements of the municipalities of the province. The following extracts from the Bengal Administration Report for 1909-10 and 1910-11 will show how there has been gradual increase in the expenditure for sanitary improvements :—

"The gradual increase in expenditure by municipality upon sanitary improvement, which was marked last year, was maintained in 1908-09, the total expenditure on conservancy, drainage and water-supply being Rs. 21,97,380, or an increase of Rs. 2,48,557 over the figures for 1907-08 (Bengal Administration Report for 1909-10, page 112, paragraph 597).

"The total expenditure by municipalities on conservancy, drainage and water-supply during the year 1909-10 continued to increase, and amounted to Rs. 24,88,154, which is Rs. 2,90,774 in excess of the figures for 1908-09 (Bengal Administration Report, 1910-11, page 117, paragraph 550)."

"No one can say, not even the detractors of local self-government, that the municipal authorities ever waste the money of the rate-payers, or fritter them away or spend the same in useless expenditure. They have invariably been found to be the trusted custodians of the rate-payers' money. Whatever is realised from the rate-payers is spent for their benefit. But, as I have already said, the money at their disposal is not generally sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure. Theirs is generally a tale of poverty. But, if on the one hand it is a tale of poverty, on the other hand the necessities of the mufassal municipalities of the urban area are very great.

"The appointment of well-paid Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors will not be of much use in mufassal municipalities. We want pure drinking water, we want improved drainage, we want jungles to be cut down. We certainly do not want at this stage highly paid Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors for the improvement of the sanitation of our municipalities.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

"The following extract from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, dated the 2nd October last, gives only a true picture of the state of the province :—

"It is something like desolation in all Bengal villages, and it has gone on increasing during the last 40 years or more. This means the threatened extinction of the Bengali race. The only way to save them from their terrible fate is to make our villages, now the dens of malaria and cholera, overgrown with such jungles and honey combed with dirty pools of water, habitable."

"I have been to several of the mufassal municipalities, and I have seen in several places nothing but roads passing through what once were orchards and residential localities, but now overgrown with jungles and rank vegetation, and houses in ruination with one or two solitary occupants, reminding one of the words of the poet," Death and silence hold their own."

"It is said that there are about 16 or 17 lakhs of people who die from malaria every year in this very province. With no drainage or many of the natural drains closed, generally with no pure water for drinking and both villages and urban areas overgrown with jungles, it is not surprising that the mufassal towns and villages should be in an unhealthy condition.

"From the amended Draft Financial Statement for Bengal for 1913-14 it appears that there is a provision of 12¼ lakhs as grant for sanitary improvements. Of this amount, Rs. 6,71,725 have already been sanctioned, or will probably be sanctioned, for some of the proposed sanitary improvements in some of the municipalities of the province. It also appears that, out of this amount of Rs 6,71,725, Rs. 4,02,833 are for sanitary improvements of the Burdwan Division alone. I do not grudge this. But it is necessary that other and more important divisions should also be provided with substantial grants from Government to carry on the works of sanitation which are being matured or which can be taken up for their improvement, and that the amount of 20 lakhs allotted by the Government of India for urban sanitation but of which amount only 6¾ lakhs are available this year for expenditure should be set apart for distribution to the mufassal municipalities to carry on such works of sanitation as the supply of drinking water and drainage. I do not understand why it has been necessary to make provision in the Financial Statement for re-grant of non-utilized, non-recurring grant for sanitation to the extent for Rs. 2,60,970 (see page 30 of the Draft Financial Statement). Could not this amount have been distributed to the municipalities and District Boards of the province during the year?

"The year has been a year of remarkable prosperity, and there has been a provision of nearly 1½ crores by the Government of India in their annual Financial Statement for 1913-14 for sanitation for the country, and Bengal has come in for its share and has been promised 20 lakhs of rupees out of which however only 6¾ lakhs are provided for expenditure in the budget this year. It is not expected that such a large grant would be made every year by the Government of India. It is therefore necessary that the whole of this amount should be given to the mufassal municipalities for the supply of pure drinking water and for drainage, the two most crying needs of the province.

"There are, I think, about 111 municipalities in the province. These municipalities are the centres of urban life, and are in many cases either district or subdivisional head-quarters or places of trade and commerce. Their importance is recognised. There is in Bengal generally a complaint by Government officials, both Indian and European, against, and reluctance on their part to go to, mufassal towns on account of their unhealthiness. It is therefore as much to the interest of the people as of Government that the mufassal towns should be healthy.

"The prayer is made betimes, and it is hoped that Government would be pleased to show their appreciation of the needs of the people by allotting the whole amount of grant of the Government of India for urban sanitation to the mufassal municipalities of the province to carry on the work of supply of pure drinking water and drainage.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Babu Upendra Nath Ray.*]

"My Lord, the original resolution which I wanted to move was that the whole amount of the Imperial grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for urban sanitation be given to the mufassal municipalities for supply of pure drinking water and drainage. But I am sorry that my original resolution had to be modified, as I understand that the grant of 20 lakhs for urban sanitation in Bengal which was announced both in the Financial Statement of the Government of India and also of Bengal is not available for expenditure this year. It appears that the Government of India had entered only 6¾ lakhs on the expenditure side of the Bengal provincial budget on sanitation, and that is the only amount available this year for urban sanitation from out of the Imperial grant. I need hardly say that I was sorely disappointed when I learnt that only about one-third of the original grant was available this year, and I think that disappointment will be shared by every Member of this Council. How much good would not this amount of 20 lakhs have done? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. But it is useless to bewail our lot. We must be prepared to act according to our present changed circumstances."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA said :—

"My Lord, I desire to move an amendment to this resolution. I would substitute the words "a substantial grant" in place of the words "the sum of Rs. 6¾ lakhs;" and that the words "and of jungle cutting" be added at the end of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"With your Excellency's permission I wish to say a few words in support of this resolution.

"In doing so I beg to suggest that the demand for the supply of pure drinking water to the mufassal municipalities is well known, and with the limited funds at their disposal many of them can hardly manage to cope with their requirements. The want of pure drinking water is a source of malaria and epidemic diseases, carrying away several souls every year from big towns, and many of them are not fortunate in having wealthy residents who can come forward with liberal donations for supply of pure drinking water. Ample opportunities should, therefore, be given to the mufassal municipalities for utilizing a substantial amount out of the assignment of Rs. 20 lakhs made by the Government of India for sanitation, and that the sum of Rs. 6¾ lakhs provided for expenditure in the budget be set apart for the use of mufassal municipalities for the purpose of drainage. I know that some of the municipalitjes have detailed schemes in hand in this connection, and at Chittagong itself the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam very generously spent more than Rs. 50,000 over experimental borings which have proved successful, but the scheme has not yet been taken in hand only for want of funds. The whole of this money will be wasted if the project is not carried through. The Chittagong Municipality has prepared a complete scheme costing about Rs. 3,50,000 and has already submitted it with an application for loan and grants in three different shapes to your Excellency's Government. Other municipalities also have got similar projects. I therefore suggest that the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray, with the amendments to which the Hon'ble Member is agreed, be given full consideration by this Council and his suggestions accepted."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur said :—

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon'ble mover of the resolution. In this respect the mufassal municipalities are in no way in a better position than the rural district boards. Since the

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

assumption of your exalted office Your Excellency's attention has already been drawn to this important subject, viz., the supply of drinking water in the rural areas. In the municipalities—I have some experience, being the Chairman of a municipality for 12 years—the resources of the municipalities are so limited that they cannot devote any adequate sum for this important matter. The Government generally grant one-third of the estimated cost for the water-works, but it is impossible for most of the municipalities to make a provision even for the two-thirds. Most of the houses in many municipalities are almost surrounded with thick jungle and rank vegetation. It is not only injurious to the health of the people residing therein but, also, it becomes sometimes a nest of wild animals and snakes. I hope that Your Excellency's Government will be able to find money for the mufassal municipalities which is required to supply the need of pure drinking water, drainage and jungle-clearing."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, it is a significant fact that out of the three Members who have spoken on this resolution two are chairmen of two important municipalities. I happen to be the chairman of a mufassal municipality and also have been so for the last 28 years. I can speak therefore with some amount of authority as to the wants and needs of municipalities, and I desire to associate myself with the appeal which my Hon'ble friend the mover of the resolution has made to Your Excellency's Government for the devotion of a substantial sum of money for the purpose of rban sanitation. My Lord, Your Excellency's Government has taken a deep interest in the question of sanitation, and that interest has evoked a deep gratitude in the minds of our people. There has not been a more striking illustration of the concern which Your Excellency feels in this important than the conference which Your Excellency was pleased to call in October last. I am sure that the conference will be productive of substantial results. My Lord, in this matter deliberation is good, but money is better. We may have many fine projects, but for want of money we cannot carry them out. If the necessary funds are not forthcoming, it would be quite useless to have fine projects for rural or urban sanitation. My Lord, my friend asks Your Excellency's Government not to adopt but to carry out a policy which Your Excellency has deliberately adopted, for my friend has just pointed out that schemes of rural water-supply have already been started in the Chittagong Municipality. I can bear my personal testimony to an important sanitary scheme which has been carried out in my own municipality, and which has been productive of the most beneficial results. The municipality over which I have the honour to preside contains an area in which malarial fever used to break out every year. This went on for years; then about three years ago Government made a sanitary survey and started a scheme of reclamation and of drainage. It spent about Rs. 25,000 upon this scheme, and what has been the result? Malarial fever has practically disappeared. I invite Your Excellency's Government to extend these benefits throughout the length and breadth of our mufassal municipalities, and then Your Excellency will confer an unspeakable boon upon our rural population. The extract from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quoted by my friend, the Hon'ble mover, does not exaggerate the situation. My Lord, if anybody visits any mufassal village, he will find it full of dilapidated houses covered with thick jungles. These places which were once the habitations of wealth and prosperity, are now the haunts of jackals and snakes. We know that thousands of our people die every year from the scourge of malaria, and thousands are dilapidated for life also owing to this terrible visitation. For these reasons, I would most earnestly appeal to Your Excellency to accept the suggestion which has been made by my friend, the Hon'ble mover. With regard to the particular sum, it may be 6 lakhs or more, but the principle which my friend desires Your Excellency to adopt is a principle which you have already carried out with the most beneficent results.

"I thoroughly associate myself with this proposal, and hope that my friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Sanitary Department, will be in a position to give a reply which will have a reassuring effect upon the public mind

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

and produce a sense of satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the municipalities."

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

"I beg to support the motion of my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendra Nath Ray. I was Chairman of an important municipality for a period of upwards of 18 years, in which taxes to the highest limit permissible by law were levied. Still the resources of the municipality were such that it was unable to meet its urgent needs. I can therefore say, without fear of being contradicted, that the majority of the municipalities of Bengal are quite incompetent financially to undertake any expensive projects, such as water-supply and drainage projects, without material help from the Government. They have ordinarily to perform many duties which require large sums of money. They have to maintain the roads of the towns in their charge, and provide an adequate number of lights thereon. They have to provide public latrines and spend money to improve the sanitation of the town. They are also saddled with the expense of maintaining dispensaries and hospitals; meet all cost for education, primary and secondary. In addition to the above, they are called upon now and then to make temporary arrangements for checking cholera, small-pox and plague. On establishment also their expenditure is considerable, as they have to keep a very large number of account books. After paying for all the above works, they find themselves devoid of any income from which other works can be taken in hand. As regards the necessity of providing wholesome drinking water in adequate quantities, no one can deny it. Scientists are of opinion that the supply of wholesome water in sufficient quantity is a fundamental sanitary necessity; without it injury to health inevitably arises either from deficiency in quantity or from presence of impurities, and that they had no hesitation in attributing cholera, many forms of fever, dysentery and diarrhœa principally to the water-supply which is obtained from tanks, the water of which is too frequently little better than diluted sewage abounding in animal and vegetable life, every shower of rain washing filth into it, while the clothes and cooking utensils cleaned in it contributed the modicum of filth. My Lord, that is the sort of water the people in the mufassal drink; and if the quality of the water be not improved, it is hopeless to drive malaria out from Bengal. Burdwan was almost depopulated in the seventies by the scourge called malaria. One who has gone through the literature of the Burdwan fever, for which the town Burdwan had acquired an unenviable notoriety, will be convinced that, prior to the breaking out of the fell disease, the town became water-logged owing to the existence of embankments on the north and south sides of it, and that there was dearth of good drinking water in it. I am glad to mention that after the introduction of the scheme of supplying filtered water in the town the virulence of the fever abated to a great extent, and it can be said that it has practically died out now. Being convinced of the beneficial effects of wholesome drinking water, I earnestly beg that the Government will be kind enough to make the grant asked for to enable the mufassal municipalities to introduce the supply of good potable water in their towns."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I rise to support the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray. If all the non-official members who wished to speak were permitted to do so, this is such an important subject that they would speak for the whole week, but Your Lordship's sympathy with the motion, and also the action which Your Excellency's Government has taken to improve the sanitation of mufassal municipalities, have raised high hopes in the hearts of the people. My Lord, the speaker has referred to the municipalities near Calcutta, and I shall only speak a few words with regard to the condition of the municipalities contiguous to Calcutta and Howrah. The congestion of Calcutta is not a little due to the insanitary condition of the outlying municipalities on both sides of the river. Municipal work, properly speaking, is a part of the work of Government which has been assigned to popular bodies, to be carried out with the means placed at their disposal. But, my Lord, it has been abundantly shown that the means at their disposal are quite inadequate

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Babu Ananda Chandra Ray; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.*]

to carry out the improvements which are essentially necessary in those areas. I remember, my Lord, in 1897, when plague broke out in Calcutta, there was a general stampede in the town; people ran from Calcutta to outlying places within the jurisdiction of the different municipalities on both sides of the river, and the sad experience which many of them had, shows the necessity of taking prompt steps to improve the sanitation of those areas. Many of them, my Lord, returned malaria-stricken, and not a few of them came back afflicted with bereavements, having lost some members of the family through malaria or some other disease, and the result was that people, although they were threatened by plague in Calcutta in successive years, preferred to die here from plague to moving away from Calcutta. My Lord, if the sanitary condition of the outlying municipalities is improved, I am sure the congestion will be greatly relieved, and people who are now huddled together in the northern part of the town will find it more convenient to live in more open areas without running the risk of being victims to malaria or cholera. My Lord there is another thing which also has, to a certain extent, aggravated the want of a pure water-supply. Of late years, complaints have been made of the pollution of river water by the discharge of the contents of the septic tanks. River water, which used formerly to be largely used by the people of the riparian municipalities for drinking purposes, is not now deemed healthy on account of the many pollutions that have taken place of late years, due, no doubt, not to one cause, but to several causes. That also shows the necessity of giving them pure drinking water. The motion for a grant, which my hon'ble friend has moved, is intended no doubt for the municipalities throughout the Presidency of Bengal, but I venture to express the hope that a certain sum of money will be ear-marked for the improvement of the municipalities on both sides of the river, say, within a radius of 30 miles. It will not only confer benefit upon that area, but will also extremely benefit Calcutta where people from all parts of Bengal come and live."

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray said :—

"I also rise to support this resolution. I shall not say anything about the necessity of the grant, because so much has been said and the matter is so well known, but I should like to propose an amendment to this effect that after the ward "mufassal municipalities" the words "and subdivisional officers in whose subdivisions there are no municipalities" be added, because Your Excellency knows that there are subdivisions where there are no municipalities such as Manikganj, Munshiganj, and I could name a number of others and those are urban places; and if this grant of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs had been assigned or allotted for the purposes of improvement of the sanitation of urban areas, I do not know why these places, which are towns which are of great importance, should not be benefited by this grant. Your Excellency knows that Manikganj is a most malaria-stricken place, and that is on account of the silting of the rivers and canals, and Munshiganj was also in that condition for some time, but on account of the benevolence of the local Rai Bahadurs, water-works have already been started there, and are doing good work. There are also other urban places, but I leave them out because they are not in the subdivisions where there are no municipalities and where people suffer very much on account of the want of pure drinking water. Sir, with these suggessions, I support the motion. I do not like to press the matter to a division; if my friend who has moved will accept the amendment, well and good, otherwise I shall simply urge on the Government that, when making the allotments, they will not lose sight of those subdivisions which have not got municipalities in them."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyad Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur said :—

"My Lord, the question of pure water and drainage is the question almost of life and death to a people. It is a happy sign of the times that most of the municipalities in Bengal have already begun the work, though on a very modest scale. The demand is, however, too great and the progress in this line is even now very slow.

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur; Sir William Duke.*]

"My Lord, the growth of town life is a sign of prosperity, and it is therefore necessary that we must change the sanitary state of our towns, that they may be properly habitable. With the progress of education in the country, our municipalities are coming to be centres of the the civic life of the Presidency, and we must draw there a class of people who possess wealth, education and leisure. To-day most of such people flock to the metropolis, leaving the towns to take care of themselves, and such will be the case so long as our municipalities are not adequately strengthened to cope with malaria and other diseases, which are the concomitant of insanitary conditions.

"With great pleasure, therefore, I beg to support the resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I had some difficulty in understanding what the resolution was really directed to, and I cannot say that I have been very much enlightened by the number of speeches which we have heard on the subject. No doubt they disclose a very general feeling of the want of increased funds for sanitation in mufassal municipalities, but it seems to me that any one with the Financial statement in his hands might have understood that very much more in the direction desired is proposed to be done, and will be done, than what has been asked for. We have been requested to make a provision of 6¾ lakhs for drainage and water-supply in mufassal municipalities. As a matter of fact the budget shows that we have available for sanitary purposes something exceeding 22 lakhs, and I would ask the Hon'ble Members who have spoken what they think we spend this on, if not on water-supply and drainage in municipalities. If they would glance at page 30 of the statement, they will find a long list of objects for sanitary purposes on which money is to be spent. It is difficult to be precise amongst so many items, but they will see that three-fourths at least are objects of water-supply and drainage. It is true that some minor items appear, but these are the principal. As to the anti-malarial campaign, I do not think that members have really any objection to anti-malarial operations. I fancy that some of that drainage work which the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea mentions as having been undertaken in North Barrackpore, was really done as an anti-malarial operation. It has that advantage to the municipality that the municipality has not been asked to contribute towards, it but, putting these operations aside, the great bulk of the money does go on the purposes which Hon'ble Members have in view, and there are really no other purposes on which expenditure of such magnitude could be incurred As a matter of fact, the probability is that, if schemes can be produced, the expenditure on municipal water-supply and drainage for the next year will run up not to 6¾ lakhs, but to very nearly three times that amount. The question with Government for years past has been not a question of funds, because they have been largely provided by the Government of India, but of getting properly prepared and matured schemes on which to spend these funds. The Hon'ble Member has just referred to the urgent need of water-supply in Chittagong. There is no question of the need, but he mentioned, I think, that the scheme is with Government. I do not myself believe that the scheme is yet with Government. I think it is probably not yet a fortnight since it left Chittagong. All who have experience of mufassal municipalities know that it takes a very long time to mature these schemes, and it is really very difficult to get them into working shape, and over and over again Government is asked to give money which they are perefectly willing to give, but cannot give because schemes are not in a condition to justify the allotment. That is a sufficient explanation of the point to which the Hon'ble Mover drew attention, that Rs. 2,60,000 or more had to be carried on from last year. What that means is that the municipalities which might have received it, have not yet come forward with sufficiently prepared and matured schemes. As soon as they do, there is no doubt that the money is there. I do not understand why, when so much money is available, this specific resolution should have been made. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mover desired to get Government to pledge itself to spend no money on any other

[*Sir William Duke ; Mr. Chakravarti ; The President.*]

sanitary purposes, or to spend none of it in Calcutta or the suburbs. It would be futile, however, to give the motion that interpretation, for I do not suppose that the Council desires that Government should bind itself absolutely to spend no money on sanitary purposes except drainage and water-supply. It is always possible something of an urgent nature may arise, and surely we must retain the discretion to meet the case. Nine-tenths of the money of this grant is ordinarily spent on these purposes. It is possible that the Hon'ble Member wished to exclude Calcutta and the suburbs from the benefits, but why should he? As a matter of fact, we do not usually give much money away to Calcutta. We have assisted the suburbs, and I presume that he does not desire that that assistance should be discontinued. So far as I can understand, it seems to me that this resolution and most of what has been said upon it, is entirely superfluous, because very much more will undoubtedly be expended than has been asked for. But on one point I must speak, and that is the amendment which was proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur, that part of this money should be spent on jungle-cutting. I do not think that Government will agree that money received in this way, and required for permanent and important sanitary work, should be spent on jungle-cutting. I have no doubt that we could find jungle to cut all over Bengal, enough to absorb the whole of the grant, and I am quite convinced that if we set out and spent the whole of the money on jungle-cutting in June, there would be just as much jungle again in October. Expenditure on that account would be simply frittering our funds away, and the raising of such a question suggests to me that the system by which we receive these large grants outside our ordinary income, is somewhat demoralising. I do not think that if it were a question of allotting our own income, it would have been proposed to spend large sums on jungle-cutting. The question of jungle cutting is important enough—we are aware of that, but it is in the hands of municipalities to have jungle cut, and they have all the powers they require. It is quite possible that the suggestion has been made in view of the grant of Rs. 50,000 for an experiment in jungle-cutting not in municipal but in rural areas ; that is a measure entirely of an experimental nature, directed to find out, and, once the point has been ascertained, to prove to people that the presence of dense jungle in villages is unhealthy. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted by the Indian Research Committee, and this money is to be spent in certain selected areas with a view once and for all, if possible, to demonstrate that the reduction of jungle does improve the health of the locality, but I trust that the idea will not be taken up that if the point is proved, it will then become the duty of Government to provide funds for cutting jungle all over Bengal. Nothing is further from our mind, but if the demonstration is of any use at all, it will be in convincing people that it is worth while to cut the jungle, that it would pay them to do it. If one experiment is not sufficient, very likely the demonstration will be made again elsewhere, but in any case it will be done as an educational experiment, and it will not be done on the principle of Government accepting the responsibility to clear the jungle.

"I am afraid, My Lord, it is impossible to accept the resolution as it stands. I have explained the intention of Government, which in one way goes much further than the resolution, which I hope will not be pressed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

"My Lord, am I in order in speaking to this resolution ?"

The President said :—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—"I desire to point out that the object of the resolution, as I understand it, is this. Out of the 22 lakhs, which, as it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, is set apart for sanitary experimental purposes, at all events the figure which the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Ray has mentioned in his resolution should be specially set apart, *i.e.*, earmarked for purposes of supplying good drinking water and for drainage in urban areas. That is what I understand his resolution to be, and it will then be entirely for the Government to decide whether, out of 22 lakhs, this

sum of six lakhs and odd can be utilized for that purpose, as, if I follow rightly, the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, the main part of the sanitary work is supply of drinking water and improvement in the drainage of urban areas. If that is so, I feel great difficulty in understanding why there should be any opposition to this resolution, and if I may put it in a humorous form, what my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray desires to avoid, is that out of this six lakhs and odd, anything should be spent for example upon an object like this which is mentioned on page 30, and referred to by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke—the Mosquito Brigade, Dacca, Rs. 220. I had great difficulty in understanding what this meant, as to whether it meant that the mosquitos, which are extremely powerful in that part of the country, should be trained into brigades for purposes of attacking human beings, or whether a brigade should be formed for the purposes of attacking mosquitos. However that may be, what my Hon'ble friend desires to impress upon Your Excellency's Council is this, that out of the six lakhs and odd, at all events, no portion should be spent for an object like this, which is designated there as Mosquito Brigade, Dacca. Then, my Lord, further, I find that one of the objects on which this 22 lakhs is to be spent, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, is purchase of instruments, establishment, etc., charges in connection with the plant. I frankly confess that until I was enlightened by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, I had some difficulty in understanding what it meant, and it appears to me that that highly scientific name is for the purpose of providing instruments for killing mosquitos. It may be a very useful purpose, and probably the experiment is going on, and when the mosquitos are destroyed all over Bengal, if that consummation ever arrives, there will be no malaria. In the meantime, instead of killing mosquitos, what the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray desires is that 6 lakhs, at all events, should be devoted to the purposes of supplying good drinking-water, and for making better provision for drainage in urban areas.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"I have only a few words to say, I think, my Lord, I have not been properly understood. What I want is explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti. It is that over and above the amount which the Local Government have already provided for sanitation, I want that this sum of Rs. 6¾ lakhs, or 20 lakhs of rupees, whatever sum may be available, be set apart for the purpose of supplying pure drinking-water and drainage. This would be over and above the amount which the Government will spend out of Provincial revenues. That is my resolution, my Lord, and nothing else. Then, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti, all I want is that this amount should not be spent for any other purposes, as spending money on a mosquito brigade, and for purchase of instruments and establishment charges in connection with stygomia enquiry, and such other charges. Having got this amount, Government may be prepared to spend the money in various ways. This is the amount which we have got as a gift from the Government of India, and having got it from the Government of India, we think it is a very precious gift, and every pice of it ought to be spent for promotion of urban sanitation of the province, and supplying the crying needs of the people. That being so, what we want is that the money should be spent for the purpose of supply of pure drinking-water, and for the purpose of good drainage. My resolution, as Your Lordship knows full well, was to the effect that this amount of 6¾ lakhs be devoted entirely to drinking-water and for drainage, but my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur suggested that the money should also be spent for jungle-cutting, and I accepted his amendment. It was not my original proposal at all. I think that the amount of 6¾ lakhs ought to be spent on permanent works of sanitation, and that the money should not be spent in any other way. Only one word more, and that is this. In his speech in the Imperial Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler said :—

"Regarding the recurring amount for sanitation, amounting to 45 lakhs of rupees, at least 5 lakhs should be reserved for research and anti-malarial projects, and the remaining 40 lakhs will be distributed 'as follows'":

"Here also the Government of Bengal might say that we want to reserve out of this amount, some money for research and for other objects.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

"This is all, my Lord, I have to say."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"I need only add that of course this is a new light which does not appear from the resolution, that 6¾ lakhs should be in addition to the sums which have already been allotted. All I have to say is that even from that point of view, the difficulty is not as to the amount, the money and probably more is available, but the method of spending it is entirely dependent on municipal schemes. If the municipalities will forward their schemes, the money can be provided. If they do not, Government cannot undertake to spend it for them."

A division was taken with the following result :—

Ayes 19.	*Noes 19.*
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.	The Hon'ble Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
„ „ Byomkes Chakravarti.	„ Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
„ Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	„ Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.
	„ Mr. E. W. Collin.
	„ Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
„ Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.	„ Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
„ Raja Soshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.	„ Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell, C.I.E.
	„ Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
„ Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	„ Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
	„ Mr. H. L. Stephenson.
„ Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	„ Mr. J. Donald.
	„ Mr. G. W. Kuchler, C.I.E.
„ Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.	„ Rai Priya Nath Mukherji Bahadur.
„ Mr. Abul Kasem.	„ Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O.
„ Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	„ Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.
	„ Mr. J. C. Shorrock.
„ Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.	„ Mr. W. T. Grice.
	„ Mr. V. Woods.
„ Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.	„ Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin.
„ Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	
„ Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.	
„ Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.	
„ Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	
„ Rai Hari Mohan Chandra, Bahadur.	
„ Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.	
„ Babu Upendra Lal Ray	

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. Newbould.
" " S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
" " C. H. Bompas.
" " B. C. Mitra.
" Sir Frederick George Dumayne, KT.
" Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimulla Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
" Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
" Mr. R. Glen.
" Sir Allan Arthur, KT.
" Mr. J. G. Apcar.
" " Norman McLeod.
" Maulvi Musharraf Husain.
" " A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
" Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
" Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

There being an equality of votes, the President gave his vote against the motion, which was accordingly lost.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a sum of Rs. 14,400 be granted for the appointment of three whole-time clinical teachers (preferably with British qualifications) in the Calcutta Medical College ; and

(*b*) that the proposed expenditure be met—

(*i*) by reducing the grant of Rs. 9,600 allotted for the pay of an Indian Medical Service officer as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to Rs. 2,400, which would suffice to provide for the appointment of a Civil Assistant Surgeon to replace the present Personal Assistant, and

(*ii*) by appropriating the sum of Rs. 7,200 allotted as allowances to two Resident Surgeons and one Resident Physician of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital for doing some teaching work.

" My Lord, in moving this resolution, I may observe at the outset that I recognize that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals may well ask for the assistance which is proposed to furnish him by the appointment of a professional man as Personal Assistant. But if the replacement of a present ministerial officer by a medical man is decided upon, there seems to be no reason why the post should not go to a Civil Assistant Surgeon. It is obvious that the emoluments as proposed in the Financial Statement (Rs. 9,600 annually) will be just sufficient to draw a man comparatively junior in the Indian Medical Service who will always have his eye to preferment outside the Writers' Buildings, and will never be disposed to look upon the post as more than a half-way house. There is thus likely to be constant change in the *personnel* of the office. The appointment itself, instead of promoting professional efficiency of the incumbent, will tend to shut him out from participation in practical experience, at a period when he would need it most.

" The advantage, on the other hand, of bestowing the appointment on a Civil Assistant Surgeon, will be that for a lower pay it will be possible to secure the services of a more experienced man, who would not think of forsaking the office soon. Besides, being in touch with the majority of the members of the service he will be in a position to manage the work with greater insight, and at the same time more smoothly than one who has not got that advantage.

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Sir William Duke.*]

He will also be able to maintain the hospital returns without having to depend much upon clerks for this purpose. He will, moreover, be able to help the Inspector-General materially in the matter of inspection work.

"The Civil Assistant Surgeons are an eminently deserving set of public servants who have filled the few high offices that have been given to them with great credit to themselves. It would, indeed, be a slur on this useful body now to adjudge them unworthy to occupy the office of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Hospitals. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke has referred to the practice, which obtains in Bombay and Madras, of employing Indian Medical Service officers in the post. But I have tried to point out some of the possible drawbacks of that system, and the injustice it will involve upon a deserving class of officers. We should not allow mere uniformity to override considerations of justice and economy combined with efficiency. Further in Bombay, the number of dispensaries is much larger than in Bengal, being 733 as against 407, and the jurisdiction of the Surgeon-General of Bombay extends not only to Sind but even beyond the geographical limits of India.

"I therefore venture to hope with some amount of confidence, that Your Lordship's Government will be pleased to accept my proposal that the Personal Assistant should be selected from amongst the Civil Assistant Surgeons, on Rs. 200 as pay (Rs. 2,400 annually), out of the sum of Rs. 9,600 proposed as the remuneration of the Indian Medical Service Personal Assistant in the Budget. The balance which this would set free (Rs. 7,200 annually) may be added to the amount of Rs. 7,200 which is proposed to be given as allowance to three Resident officers of the Medical College Hospital for doing some teaching work, and with the whole of this amount (Rs. 14,400 annually) should be secured the whole-time service of three competent medical officers (tutors) preferably with British qualifications, who will be able to devote much greater time and attention to teaching work than the Resident officers of the Medical College Hospital. The reason for my suggesting this scheme is that the Resident officers of the Hospital have already got their hands much too full, and further that most of them do not hold these offices for any length of time. And, however competent they may be to take up teaching work, this uncertainty of tenure of office is bound to affect the efficiency of their work as teachers.

"If the present pay of the Personal Assistant of the ministerial service, who will be replaced by the proposed Assistant Surgeon Personal Assistant, be added to the abovementioned sum of Rs. 2,400 in the pay proposed for the post, it will certainly attract some of the best men amongst the Assistant Surgeons."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said:—

"My Lord, I am afraid that Government cannot support the resolution, and ask the Council to accept it, not because Government is not in sympathy with the object of the Hon'ble Mover, but because the want, although it may be real, has certainly not been definitely ascertained, the remedy proposed has not been shown to be the right one, and Government is disposed to think that further inquiry may show that it is not the right one, while it is impossible to agree to the retrenchments of the heads from which it is proposed to meet the cost. As a matter of fact, neither the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals nor the Council of the Medical College has so far represented to Government that there is any need for additional whole-time clinical teachers. In view, however, of the progressive increase of work and the higher standards which are demanded year by year, it is quite possible that further assistance in teaching may be or may become desirable; when it can be shown to be so, Government will give favourable consideration to the evidence of the want and to any well-thought-out scheme for supplying it. The Hon'ble Member's proposal, having regard to the amount which he would set aside for it, seems to indicate that teachers of the standing of Assistant Surgeons are contemplated. It is impossible to say, without hearing the views of the

[*Sir William Duke ; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari*]

Medical College Council, whether assistance could best be rendered in this way, and whether, if it is needed at all, assistants are required for the existing professors or additional teachers of the same professional standing as themselves. I must, therefore, suggest that the resolution is premature, and that the disposal of the question must await the recommendations of the Medical College Council. In any case, should the Hon'ble Member be disposed to press his resolution, in spite of what I have said, Government would be unable to accept it, as it stands, because we cannot agree to the reductions which it is proposed to make in order to provide for the expenditure. The appointment of an officer of the Indian Medical Service as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General is a corollary to the change in the status of the province from a Lieutenant-Governorship to a Governorship, and it could not be foregone without lowering the status of the Presidency as compared with Madras and Bombay. But there is an additional reason which is more solid than that of status. The work of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in this province has always been exceptionally heavy, and some years ago a proposal was made to relieve him by appointing a member of the Indian Medical Service as Personal Assistant. The same relief could not be obtained by the appointment of a Civil Assistant Surgeon, because questions on which assistance is required are generally personal to the Indian Medical Service, and in such matters, particularly where they are questions of professional knowledge, an Assistant Surgeon could not be employed. In other respects, for the ordinary work of the office, a Personal Assistant drawn from the clerical staff, such as the Inspector-General has had hitherto, would be much more suitable than an Assistant Surgeon.

"As regards the latter part of the proposal, we have decided, after mature consideration, that the resident officers are insufficiently remunerated for the work which they have now to perform, and that the allowances we have proposed are equitable and necessary. We cannot, therefore, agree to postponement, in order to provide for additional teaching, the need for which has not yet been established, nor the nature of it settled."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"My Lord, there is a certain amount of mixing up issues with regard to this resolution which makes the position somewhat difficult. There is a distinct University aspect to the question, besides the question of policy, as to whether an Indian Medical Service man should be Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General that is to be or the Inspector-General that is. This adds to the difficulty of the problem. As regards the second part of the question, that teaching assistance should be provided by Resident Surgeons, I would that is, strongly on the Council to deprecate such a suggestion. As a matter of fact, University Inspectors have pronounced the teaching accommodation there to be insufficient. And in order to relieve that situation what is being done as a temporary measure is that the tutorial work has been relegated to Resident Surgeons for the time being. As Sir William Duke says, it is quite right that those men who have done extra work should be compensated if expectations were held forth. But whether they should be compensated or not is quite another matter. Pending final recommendations of the University Inspectors, however, it ought not to be definitely budgetted that teaching relief should continue to take this extremely questionable shape. Such a state of things should not be tolerated any longer than can be helped. It is well known that these Resident Surgeons are very hard-worked men, who cannot in fact fully cope with their own legitimate work. Additional pay will not get more real work out of them if they are already over-worked, and if there is to be more expenditure, more men ought to be engaged. No man in that situation can give any proper help to the teaching staff. A thing like that would not be tolerated in an Arts or Science college. With regard to the Medical College, I admit it has been going on as an experiment for a little time. But I respectfully submit that it should not be allowed to go any longer. Unfortunately the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is not a member of this Council, or else he is one of the Inspectors of the Medical College, and I should like to hear his views as to

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

whether he has definitely assented to a permanent strengthening of the teaching staff of the Medical College on lines other that there indicated in the budget. As we have not that opinion officially before use, and as there is a provision for supplementary help from the Resident Surgeons,—which appears to be objectionable,—we ought to provide machinery for better teaching and tutorial assistance, and the business-like proposal of Dr. Sarkar, which has enhanced my esteem for the business co-partner of the profession, finds a way out of the difficulty. The profession can easily find three good teachers such as they have in the Campbell School. If you give Rs. 300 a month, you can get men like Dr. Kedar Nath Das, Dr. Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Dr. Mrigendra Nath Mitter, Dr. Jotish Chunder Mustaffer, Rai Harinath Ghosh Bahadur and others. They will be allowed private practice of course, as they have always been allowed in the Campbell School. I will recall what Lord Morley said not long ago with regard to encouraging private practice of medical teachers. His Lordship said that they ought to be in touch with the outside medical world, so that their knowledge may be widened. For this and other reasons I think that provision should be made for strengthening the general teaching staff of the Medical College and no more temporary patch work like this even with the materials that are now before Government. I am not taking any notice of what the University Inspectors decided. That will come up before the Syndicate in due course.

"As regards the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General that is to be, it is very difficult for the Council to pronounce an opinion on. So far as other Personal Assistants are concerned, they have generally been recruited from the Subordinate Service, for it is with the Subordinate Service most that the Personal Assistant has most to deal. Personal Assistants to Divisional Commissioners and the Personal Assistant to my hon'ble friend Mr. Finnimore are of that kind. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General is not to be a Deputy Inspector-General, who will have inspecting duties and who will always look for promotion outside his immediate appointment. He is to be no more than a Personal Assistant who will do the same kind of work that has so long been done efficiently by one who is not even a professional man. If you have an Assistant Surgeon of the right order, he will be in touch with the members of the Subordinate Service, and the Inspector-General himself will be in touch with the Indian Medical Service men which will fully meet Sir William Duke's criticism. For these reasons I think that an Assistant Surgeon will do better than a junior Indian Medical Service man, and I fully support the business-like proposal of my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarkar."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I begto support the resolution. The resolution divides itself into two parts. The first is the appointment for three whole-time clinical teachers. At the present moment the teaching work is done by two Resident Surgeons and one Resident Physician. I think it is an objectionable practice. Resident Surgeons have there own appropriate duties to perform, and their duties I believe do not include the duty of teaching. My Lord, I am myself a teacher, and I know that a teacher has got to prepare himself for his work. A conscientious teacher knows perfectly well that he has to prepare himself before he goes to the lecture room. And if you have Resident Surgeons performing the duty of teaching, we may take it that that work cannot be very satisfactorily done. My friend the Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari says that the University Inspectors have objected to this practice."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said :—

"I do not know whether they have done so. They allowed it as a tentative measure."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI, continuing, said :—

"I think, Sir, it may be allowed as a sort of compromise. But there should be no tentative measure in connection with the sacred calling of teaching—a solemn responsibility attaches to that position. Therefore I am entirely in favour of the proposal that there should be three whole-time clinical teachers, preferably with British qualifications.

Then, with regard to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, I do not see why he should be an Indian Medical Service man. It is said that they have got Indian Medical Service men for this post in Madras and Bombay. Might we not set an example, my Lord, in the matter of economy and efficiency to them? The mere fact of a man being an I.M.S. does not stamp him to be a man of surpassing ability or efficiency. My Lord, there is also another consideration which should not be overlooked in this connection. An Indian Medical Service officer belongs to a great service. He has the tradition of that great service, and may, I add, he has also got the prejudices of that great service. He may have feelings with regard to his brother officers, and he may communicate their feelings to the Inspector-General. But a man of the Subordinate Service will do nothing of the sort. It seems to me that, looking at the matter from the point of view of both economy and efficiency, my friend's suggestion is an excellent one, and I hope and trust that no kind of official feeling will be brought to bear upon this matter. I solemnly ask the official members to vote on this resolution as they ought to do according to their light and conscience."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA said :—

"My Lord, with your permission, I desire to say a few words in support of this resolution. Even if your Lordship is unable to accept the resolution in its entirety, it may be possible to consider the matter further in order that steps may be taken in the future for the purpose of carrying out its recommendations. My Lord, the resolution divides itself into two parts—

"The first is the recommendation for the appointment of clinical teachers in the Calcutta Medical College. It seems to be admitted that there not only is a necessity for the appointment of such clinical teachers, but that the University regulations have made it absolutely necessary that there should be clinical teachers appointed in addition to the professors who do the teaching work in the college. For that purpose the very modest sum of Rs. 14,400 a year is recommended by the resolution as necessary to secure the appointment of three whole-time clinical teachers, preferably, that is to say, if it is possible to obtain them, with British qualifications. Now, my Lord, it seems to me that a case for the appointment of such teachers is made out, and, though it may be necessary to refer to the Council of the Medical College for the purpose of inquiring as to whether it is possible to obtain clinical teachers with necessary qualifications for this sum, that this Council would be justified in recommending that the appointment of such clinical teachers should be made if possible for the money allotted for the purpose.

"The second part of the resolution proposes to point out the sources from which this sum of Rs. 14,400 is to be obtained, and these sources are said to be two: First that, out of the Rs. 9,600 which is allotted in the budget as the pay for an Indian Medical Service officer as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Rs. 2,400 should be allowed annually, which of course would not be sufficient to get an officer of the Indian Medical Service, but which would, I understand, be sufficient for the purpose of obtaining a Civil Assistant Surgeon. If that were all, so far as this Council were concerned there would be no difference of opinion that a Civil Assistant Surgeon of this province is a person with very high qualifications. Up to now, so far as I am aware, the Personal Assistant of this office has not been a medical man at all. Therefore it would be a distinct advance, and, I take it, an advantage to the office, to obtain a medical man for the purpose, and that is the object with which it has been proposed that

[*Mr. Sinha ; Sir William Duke.*]

an Indian Medical Service officer should be appointed ; but should we appoint an officer with these high qualification, such an officer as is recommended in the budget for that purpose ? Having regard to the fact that up to now a layman has been considered sufficient for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the office, shall we get a medical man for the purpose, if we have a medical man with the high qualifications possessed by a member of the Indian Medical Service ? We must combine efficiency with economy, and to my mind, My Lord, it does not seem a sufficient or an adequate reason that an Indian Medical officer has been heretofore, in Bombay or Madras, that is to say, the Presidency Governments as then existed up to now, the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General. It does not seem to me a convincing argument that because our Government has been raised to the status of a Presidency that the Inspector-General should have his status raised in this way, by having a Personal Assistant from the Indian Medical Service, nor do I feel convinced, from what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Duke has said, that the requirements of the office are such that none but an Indian Medical Service officer would be sufficient for the purpose. If a layman has been found competent to discharge the duties of that office up to now, it seems to me that a Civil Assistant Surgeon should be quite as, or, probably more, competent. Further, the province now is not of so large an extent as it was before, and therefore the duties of the office are probably less heavy than they were before, although the duties of administration may have increased to some extent. Therefore I hope that, so far as that portion of the resolution is concerned, Government may be able to accept it, or at any rate promise further consideration in respect of it. Perhaps I ought to have added another consideration which seems to me one which ought to have been taken into account with regard to this question, namely, that the object of the Government, so far as I am aware, has hitherto been, for some time, to create an independent medical profession in this country, and to reduce the number of posts to which Indian Medical Service officers are to be appointed. It does seem to me, therefore, that to make an addition to that list is contrary to what has been the endeavour of Government up to the present time. My Lord, as regards the second source of this Rs. 7,200, it is proposed to be obtained by reducing the allowance of Rs. 200 each to the Resident Surgeons and one Resident Physician. I am afraid I am unable to go with my hon'ble friend in that matter. That has been promised, and it seems to me that officers of the class and the qualifications of those gentlemen—the Resident Surgeons and the Resident Physician—ought to have it, but I do agree with them that they ought to have it as a fair increase in their salary, or an allowance for the work which they have to do as Resident Surgeons and Resident Physician, and not for doing some teaching work. If they have to do any teaching work, they should do it as part of the duties of Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician, and there ought not to be any increased remuneration for that ; but as I believe the remuneration which they have is inadequate, then an allowance such as has been allotted should be allotted, and I for one am not willing that it should be taken away from them. The Rs. 7,200 should be obtained in some other way, and if it cannot be obtained, instead of the three whole-time clinical teachers, we must be content with two, or even with one. With these words, My Lord, I venture to support this resolution, and to recommend that even if Government is unable to accept it in its entirety, consideration in future will be promised with regard to the matters which have been pressed upon the attention of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"I may perhaps say a few words on the points that have been raised. The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji is strong on the position that people who have out-door work to do should not be required to teach as well. I am not certain, I am not a medical authority, but I believe that the officers in charge of the out-patients department in hospitals always do tutorial work. It is only those who have out-patients to attend to, who are able to instruct the

[*Sir William Duke; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

pupils in out-patient work. I don't see how anybody else can do it. I cannot therefore believe that there is any extraordinary anomaly in the system followed in the Medical College Hospital. I may say, seeing that there is so much difference of opinion disclosed by the gentlemen who are in favour of supporting this resolution, that it would be better if they did not press it, but were content instead to accept the assurance of Government that they will go into the question and see what is required. I say there is a great deal of difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Member has put down whole-time men, and the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari has suggested men who can be appointed on Rs. 300 a month, with liberty to practice. The two positions are totally incompatible. One reason given for appointing an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 200 instead of an Indian Medical Service man is that the Assistant Surgeon can always remain where he is, while the Indian Medical Service man would be seeking for promotion. Well, all I can say is that after two years he would be entitled to an increment, and he would have to go somewhere else. I do wish to make much of that point, but also on the subject of who should be the Personal Assistant; the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has urged that if you want a professional Personal Assistant, you do not want one with very high qualifications such as those of the Indian Medical Service. As I have said already, I do not myself attach very great importance to the Indian Medical Service Personal Assistant question. It is not to my mind the main issue, but, so far as it goes, what I think is that if you want a medical assistant at all, then you do want the very highest qualifications, because I consider that for ordinary office purposes a trained ministerial officer, such as we usually have, and I can assure the Council we do have them in many departments of Government, is a much more satisfactory person. Therefore if you are going to give the post to a professional man, let us have the best. I do not wish to labour the case; all I would point out is that there is a great deal of divergence of opinion as to what really should be done, and it would be preposterous for Government to tie itself to particular rates of pay or to particular functions for the additional man that is to be given. I suggest therefore that the Council be content with the assurance of Government that the matter will be gone into, and such additional assistance as may be thought necessary will be provided."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My Lord, as in other resolutions, here also I pray for indulgence to change the last line of the first paragraph of the resolution. Instead of a lakh and-a-half, I would like to substitute 'a substantial sum.'"

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR then moved the resolution in the following form :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that fifty new charitable dispensaries and hospitals be opened in the more insalubrious rural centres in the Presidency, each in charge of a qualified medical practitioner, and that a substantial sum be provided for the purpose; and

(*b*) that the sum required be met from the non-recurring sanitation grant of the Government of India, and by retrenchment from the grant for an additional force to raise the reserve of the Calcutta Police (under "20—Police").

He said :—

"This resolution, My Lord, is a very simple one. The total number of dispensaries and hospitals (classes I, III, IV) in Bengal, 407 in all, bears to the population the strikingly small proportion of 1 in 112,000 as against 1 in about 30,000 in Bombay, 1 in 60,000 in the Panjab, 1 in 80,000 in Madras, and 1 in 90,000 in all India.

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Sir William Duke.*]

"The number of beds available in the dispensaries is only 4,029, but of these 1,824 are in Calcutta for a population of about 9 lakhs, leaving only 2,205 for a population of nearly 44,500,000, that is to say, 1 for about 20,000 persons.

"There are 733 dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency with 6,160 beds, 1,887 of which are in the Bombay city and 4,243 outside it, which works out at the rate of about one bed per 5,000 of population.

"In 1911, 57,919 in-door patients were admitted into the Bengal dispensaries and hospitals, and 5,819, *i.e.*, about 10 per cent., died. At this rate of calculation, as the number of deaths in this Presidency in the same year was 1,221,580, there must have been ten times as many suffering from illness more or less serious. Some of these must have attended these dispensaries as out-door patients, but by far the vast majority of these could not obtain any proper medical treatment. Out of 1,221,580 deaths, only about 5,819 took place in hospitals and dispensaries.

"Under the circumstances, the proposal for the addition of 50 new dispensaries to the list appears to me to be a moderate one.

"As regards the ways and means, the non-recurring portion might be provided from the sanitation grant of the Government of India, and the recurring expenditure, which should amount to about a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees a year, should be met by retrenchment from the proposed grant for raising the reserve of the Calcutta Police to its authorised strength, and from the special grants at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"My Lord, I wish it were possible to accept this resolution, and perhaps if it came in a different from, it might be, but even then I am not quite sure. Of course when a proposal is made that funds should be provided by retrenching grants for the police, it is evidently assumed that the responsibility for the provision rests directly with Government. Now the responsibility of providing medical aid is one that I think Government has never accepted directly, and I am afraid it would not accept direct responsibility for it now. I make no question at all as to the necessity of much greater provision for medical aid in many parts of the province than there is at present. There is no doubt that many areas are very insalubrious, and dispensaries are few and far between, but possibly because Government had no funds with which to provide more dispensaries, possibly also because the provision of medical aid is the natural duty of local bodies, the subject has been left to local bodies such as District Boards and declared to be one of their duties, and on the whole they have performed that duty to the best of their ability. In some ways they are much better able to do it than Government. They know, or are able to find out, exactly where dispensaries are required, they are able to make their funds go much further than Government because they are always on the spot and able to find out what local requirements will be, and they usually do establish dispensaries with a certain amount of local support and some assistance towards the building. They get promises of assistance, and in one way or another they raise funds and make a matter of Rs. 500 go further than Government would make Rs. 1,000. Well, as they have performed this duty hitherto, and performed it fairly well, I think there is every reason why we should make no change now, at a time when the District Boards are receiving an enormous accession of funds. They will this year enter into a new income of almost 25 lakhs of rupees, that is very nearly a lakh a district. No doubt there are many demands upon it, but it is quite probable that they will be able to spare some of it for medical relief, and I think there will be nothing in the orders of the Government of India in regard to the conditions of the grant which will prevent their doing so.

"I have said that I think they are best judges of where dispensaries can be opened, and it is certain that it is very difficult for Government to undertake the duty and to get the local support, without which it would be futile

but nothing is done simply because there is no local support. The site may not to given, and no measure of local assistance may be promised. I have known such cases myself. You will tell me they are very exceptional ; I daresay they are, but it is for the local bodies to determine where the demand really is. I think that now when they have been provided with the means, and when undoubtedly they are the persons best qualified to judge matters had better be left as they are. You may be sure that if there is a real demand for increased medical aid, people will immediately knock at the doors of the District Boards and call on them to spend some of their additional funds in this way.

" My Lord, I will say very little as to the particular retrenchment which it is proposed to make. I object to Government taking the wholesale responsibility ; this particular sum would go no way at all. The provision for the Calcutta Reserve Police is a petty sum of Rs. 30,000 odd. That is not enough. It is not providing 1½ lakhs ; nor if it would provide 1½ lakhs, would 1½ lakhs provide 50 dispensaries. Dispensaries require building, require equipment, medicines, etc., and when you have got them started they require a well qualified medical man to take charge of them, and that is not usually obtainable. The sum of Rs. 3,000 a piece would go a very little way ; in the case of a building it goes no way at all. You require more than that for the building, then there is equipment, then the unkeep, and whatever is done, I should not recommend dispensaries being started on the cheap. I have had some experience of that. I have seen enthusiastic workers impressed by the sicklinoss of a particular locality try to remedy things by the provision of a number of cheap dispensaries. Perhaps, I have attempted it myself before I had the experience, but it does not work out well. Unless reasonable accommodation is provided, unless there is reasonable equipment, unless there is a medical man with some degree of competence, the thing does not go. The attendance never comes up to what it ought to be, and one is left with the impression that one has been throwing away money. I admit that I may have committed that error myself. I can remember a number of such dispensaries being opened in one district, several had to be closed afterwards, and replaced by two or three good ones at greater intervals. It is therefore not a thing which should be undertaken on the cheap. If it is done, it must be done thoroughly. I suggest in any case that it is not a matter which Government can take up ; it is a matter which should be left to the District Boards, especially now that they have received additional means for carrying out the work."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKRAVARTI said :—

" I will not detain the Hon'ble Members for long. I desire to add a few words ; I only desire to point out, I frankly confess, that with regard to what has fallen from Hon'ble Sir William Duke concerning the responsibility of Government with regard to medical aid in the rural areas, that has not been accepted as a direct responsibility of Government up to now, but the position is very acute. I shall give an illustration, and I shall content myself with that illustration : There was a small place not more than 20 miles from Jessore where I had a little land, and the District Board offered me some help for the purpose of supporting a dispensary. We bargained for some time, and the District Board said they were prepared to pay Rs. 400. After that there was some difficulty raised, and I give the credit to my hon'ble friend, Mr. Newbould ; he was not the Legal Remembrancer then, but the form of the agreement had to be sent three times over to the Legal Remembrancer before Government agreed for the enormous sum of Rs. 400 to be contributed to the maintenance of a rural dispensary. Then after we had taken all that trouble, and after three years had gone by I was told in an official letter that the District Board had no money. Well, the result was that we had to support the dispensary to the best of our ability, and according to our own means, and therefore I quite agree with my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee that in point of fact, unless the Government is prepared to help local bodies, it is impossible for them to make any provision for medical relief in rural areas, and as regards the necessity for medical relief there is no question. We find of course that with better sanitary methods and supply of good drinking water the volume of sickness may come down but at the present

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

moment, in village after village, you may go 20 miles and get no medical relief. There is no dispensary; you cannot get a phial of medicine for probably 20 miles or 30, with the result that people die as cattle. In the past, Government was not able to take the responsibility in regard to medical relief in rural areas, and I am afraid that unless Government is prepared to see the people die of cholera and malaria, Government will have to come forward for the purpose of making some provision of medical relief in rural areas."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, Khan Bahadur, said:—

"My Lord, it is a matter of great regret that in spite of the best exertion on the part of Government, the scourge of malaria is eating into the vitals of the population of this Presidency. The Government have introduced the free and easy distribution of quinine, and though this has produced very good result, something more is yet needed. If, in addition to the free distribution of quinine, provisions are made to establish dispensaries under competent medical experts in more affected areas, such arrangements will not only check the progress of malaria, but will also help the population in arresting the course of other epidemic diseases. The different District Boards in the province are establishing dispensaries in the different parts of their respective areas, according to their resources. But, My Lord, their means are very limited, and they have other calls on their purse to satisfy, and unless Government come forward to help them, they are not in a position to cope with the situation.

"The late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have deputed many Hospital Assistants in different quarters of the malaria affected districts, notably in several villages of Nator, a subdivision of the Rajshahi district, the proverbial hot-bed of malaria and its incidental diseases, to examine and report on the condition of the inhabitants of the respective villages. These Hospital Assistants are without supply of any medicine, and they can be of very little use to the people concerned. My Lord, I can daresay that their experience has been of sufficient duration to convince the Government that poor inhabitants of those parts are badly suffering from malaria; and they sadly need medical help. If those Hospital Assistants are permanently located there with properly equipped dispensaries, the poor inhabitants will derive incalculable benefits from this action of the Government.

"My Lord, Your Excellency's Government cannot better apply their energy and resources than to make provisions for adequate supply of competent medical help within the easy reach of the rural population. I, therefore, accord my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarcar, as the stepping stone to the blessing which we all so heartily desire."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said:—

"With reference to the observations which have just fallen from the Hon'ble Member, it seems that the idea is that these things should be left to local bodies and District Boards; but where is the money to come from? The 25 lakhs of rupees which have just been obtained from the Government of India, out of the superfluity of its abundance, is ear-marked for sanitation and rural water-supply. That money will not be available for the purpose of these dispensaries. I admit that the local bodies are the best judges as to the locality, and they are also in a position to run these dispensaries on a cheap basis. I grant this proposition. But whether cheap or dear, where are they to find the money? What I should like to suggest for the consideration of Government is that the Government should find the money, and make use of these local bodies for the purposes of selecting places and dealing with the administration of these dispensaries. It seems to me that that would be the proper solution of the difficulty. The funds being found by the Government, assistance of the local bodies being obtained for the purposes of selecting sites, and for such general administrative business, I am sure, Sir, that this is a practical proposal with which Government must be

[*Sir William Duke; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*]

which ought to be given effect to. Local bodies can take the initiative, but without pecuniary assistance from the Government they are practically unable to move in the matter. I hope, therefore, that this is a matter which the Government will be prepared to consider in a sympathetic spirit. My own resolutions have been discussed to-day, and on the whole I am sure I am gratified with the reception those resolutions have met with at the hands of Government, and this is one of those resolutions which ought to receive the indulgence and sympathy of Government."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"My Lord, I wish to point out that unless the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji knows more of the intentions of the Government of India regarding this matter than I know, I have reasons to believe that the grant of 25 lakhs of District Boards is the proper resource from which funds for medical aid should be given. The Government of India, I believe, leave the Local Government the discretion as to how that is to be applied. They express a desire that some portion of it should be devoted to water-supply and some to other measures. But that does not preclude some of it being devoted to medical aid, *e.g.*, dispensaries. I should like to repeat that Government does not accept the responsibility in the matter of general aid out of its Provincial revenues. It has not been niggardly in leading the way and making experiments. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri has admitted that the distribution of quinine in Eastern Bengal has done much good. That is an experiment which Government has undertaken on a very large scale; 25 to 30 Sub-Assistant Surgeons are sent out every year for that work, but that again is partly experimental and partly educational work intended to ascertain the effect of wholesale treatment and to impress it on the people."

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My Lord, as regards the financial position of my resolution, I know that it is not acceptable to Government. I wanted to rectify it, but my letter was late. I wanted the money required for medical relief to come out of the grants placed at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates, because the amount that is reserved for the additional Police force would be much lower than the required estimate. I would, however, like to say a word about a remark which has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir William Duke. My Lord, I do not want to have dispensaries to be cheap. What we have thought to be economical, has been considered cheap in higher quarters, and I am confident that a dispensary might be maintained with 2,500 or 2,400 rupees a month."

I would put my resolution to the vote.

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes 17.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.
The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.
The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.
The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.
The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.
The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYED HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYED NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.
The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.
The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

Noes 20.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.
The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.
The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.
The Hon'ble MR. N. I. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.
The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.
The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.
The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.
The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHERJI BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.
The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.
The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.
The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Sir Frederick George Dumayne, Kt.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Glen.
The Hon'ble Sir Allen Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharaf Husain.
The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq.
The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The following members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.

The result of the division was *ayes* 17, *noes* 20, and so the motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a substantial sum be provided for affording relief to the flooded areas in the neighbourhood of Bagua Hana, and

(*b*) that the said grant be met out of the non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants (Rs. 12,00,000) shown in page 2 of the Amended Draft Financial statement.

He said :—

"My Lord, in March 1908, in answer to my question, the Secretary to the Public Works Department stated—The scheme to which the Lieutenant-Governor has accorded administrative approval and which it is intended to carry out at the cost of the general revenue is the following :—" It is proposed to make an earthen embankment or dam across the head of the Bagua channel where it leaves the Damodar river, and to provide for the escape of the flood waters by means of two long overflows or weirs at the level of the natural bank which will be paved with rubble stone or concrete blocks. The object aimed at is to retain the two water-flow, in the old channel of the Damodar, while permitting the flood water which is far in excess of what the channel of the river can accommodate, to spill over the bank without cutting a deep channel."

"There had been public memorials to the Government on the question before, and also considerable ventilation in the Bengal Council. Then, on 16th September, 1909, another memorial was presented with my covering letter to the Chief Secretary with the following among other prayers : "That if the Government be not pleased for some time to come to undertake the contemplated operation at the head of the Bagua channel out of the general revenue, then it will be pleased to introduce the provisions of the Bengal Drainage Act VI of 1880 as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1902 and take action thereunder," and I received a letter from the late lamented Sir Charles Allen to the following effect : "I can assure you that the memorial you speak of will receive the most sympathetic consideration from the Government."

"In April (26th) 1910 Maharaja Sir Tagore as Secretary, British Indian Association, addressed a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler, Secretary, Public Works Department, asking that Mr Horn's recommendation may be fully given effect to, and for that purpose the Bagua breach be provided with a weir so as to help the flood waters of the Damodar to leave its new channel and seek its abandoned bed, and that Kana Nadi, which serves as an effective conduit, be connected with the Rupnarain at Bakshi by cutting a small channel, and in reply Mr. Butler in his letter, dated 2nd May, 1910, intimated that the subject-matter of the representation was under the consideration of Government.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*]

"On the 27th January, 1913, a party consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Mr. A. A. Cowley, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Sibold, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Mr. Addams-Williams, Executive Engineer on special duty, and Rai Annada Prasad Sarkar, Superintending Engineer, inspected the Bagua Hana with the view of taking some remedial measures. They have submitted a report, the recommendation of which has not been made public. But it is believed that they have made some suggestions tending to relieve the situation.

"Now, for the purpose of determining the alignment of the Santragachi-Bishnupur Chord Railway, a distance of 73 miles, which the Railway Board has sanctioned, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway administration has appointed Mr. C. S. Negley with a competent staff to examine the Damodar spill below Bagua, and the operation is expected to be commenced in the current month of March. If the Government co-operate with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway so as to suit their convenience to adopt the direct or shortest line which they technically call "crow-fly" distance, the remedial measure could be carried out at a far less cost.

"If our information be correct, high authorities of great engineering competence are of opinion "that the work should be started without further delay, and then careful observation made if any further work will be of use and what the nature of the work should be." "The *question is an important one, and a start should be made even with the incomplete information we have at present.*"

"With information and opinion like this it is a double grievance that the hardships of a long-suffering people should be in no way attempted to be relieved. The matter has been often debated in Council, and distinguished members like the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, who is thoroughly cognizant of the details of the situation, have made valuable and sympathetic contributions towards the debate. A fresh memorial on the subject is now before the Government, and, though the information from the Government point of view may not be exactly full and complete, there is enough to go upon at least with the initial work, so that with gathering experience more work that may appear necessary may be undertaken.

"My Lord, it is a very sad thing that even within a few miles of Calcutta very large damage to life and property is caused by preventible devastation. The Government has been considering the situation no doubt for a number of years, but nothing practical has been done. A survey is now held, and if immediately no steps be taken, the public have a right to, and do, ask that some scheme be early formulated and made public, so that there may be criticisms outside and suggestions of experts outside the Government may be obtained. We know not exactly how the work can be done. It may be possible for public bodies and individuals to get further information and lay it before your Lordship's Government. I quite realize that no scheme can be undertaken with the sum of money that I propose, even if the Council be inclined to accept my resolution. What I would ask for is more information and would press that early schemes be prepared and made public."

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN, said:—

"My Lord, while I cannot give my support to the resolution as it stands, I do think that regarding the Bagua Hana the Government of Bengal should make a final, thorough and sifting inquiry. So far as I understand, there is no crystallised scheme at present ready regarding the Bagua breach. There cannot be the slightest doubt that every year the Damodar plays havoc with cattle and lives, and that large tracts of what used to be arable lands are flooded each year. An opinion has been expressed unofficially at least by officials to us that in the flooded area *rabi* crops can be grown and in abundance. If that be the case, I think that a scheme showing what the outturn used to be before these tracts were flooded and what the outturn now is from the *rabi* crops should also be put before the public. If the Government think that in trying to put a weir across the Bagua they would be wasting money and that therefore it would be no good spending any money on the Bagua breach, then what I do think is this, that the Hon'ble Member who

[*Mr. Lyon.*]

will reply to this resolution of my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarbadhikari might enlighten us as to what schemes are before the Government, and also as to what expert opinion is available regarding the growing of a particular kind of crop or crops in this flooded area.

"With these few remarks, I express my sympathy with this resolution; but at the same time I feel that the resolution, as it stands cannot be accepted until we know that definite schemes are before the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said :—

"I have every desire to explain this case fully and to deal with it quite frankly in this Council, and although the Government cannot accept the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Member, I would ask the Hon'ble Members to believe that this is not because it is actuated by any want of sympathy on behalf of those who suffer from the floods caused by the river Damodar, but because no practical remedy for the state of things that has been described by the Hon'ble Member has as yet been discovered, although the subject has engaged the earnest and continuous attention of the engineers of Government and the representatives of the public for the past 20 years and more.

"The fact is that this is by no means a question of money, but a question of the discovery of some scheme which will meet the obvious necessities of the situation. It is difficult to place that situation clearly before the Hon'ble Members in the course of a speech, as a full understanding would require the careful study of a map as well as the perusal of a great mass of literature which has grown up around it during past years. I may explain, however, that the area affected may be roughly described as a long triangle having its apex to the north at what is known as the Begua breach, its eastern boundary the river Damodar, which is bunded on its east bank for the protection of the East Indian Railway and the district of Howrah, a short southern base in two khals known as the Buxi khal and the Gaighata khal, which are themselves bunded on the south for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Midnapore canal, and the Rupnarain and its tributaries on the west. The floods spoken of are occasioned by the volume of water coming down the Damodar, the eastern boundary of the triangle. This flood water is prevented by the bund to the east from spilling over on that side, and consequently spreads over the area which constitutes this triangle, and is prevented from flowing away freely to the south by the southern embankment of which I have spoken, and also by a considerable number of dams and private embankments to the south-west which have been erected by various private owners to protect villages and cultivation on that side.

"Now it may be roughly stated that in three years out of four the floods do not rise to any great height, and, although a certain area in the south of the triangle lies waste permanently, the actual crop area over the larger portion of this tract does not suffer, but is to some extent enriched by the silt brought down from the Damodar river. On the other hand, in the years of great flood, which come approximately one year in four, the *aman* rice crop is destroyed, and considerable suffering ensues on account of the water being held up throughout a large portion of this tract. I do not propose to enter into the agricultural controversy to which I am invited by my hon'ble friend the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, but I do not wish in any way to conceal our appreciation of the fact that floods do cause serious damage in this area.

"This being the problem, a considerable number of solutions have been proposed to deal with it. Mr. Horn, a distinguished engineer, was on special duty about the year 1902 and made elaborate investigations into the subject. It appears that we are precluded from bunding the west bank of the Damodar in the same way as we have bunded the east, so as to attempt to confine the whole of this water within the channel of that river, partly because it is believed to be impossible to prevent the water breaching one or other of the bunds in years of high flood, and so perhaps inundating the eastern tracts, which are at present secure, and also because there is a danger lest the carrying of a larger proportion of the silt down into the Hooghly might affect the James and Mary shoal in that river and so prejudice the water-way

to Calcutta. It is also impossible to cut the southern embankment and so endanger the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Midnapore canal and the Grand Trunk Road. In these circumstances the question of holding up a proportion of the water that comes down the river in times of great flood by means of a huge reservoir in the catchment area in the hills many miles to the north was considered. This reservoir would have the effect of checking the first rush of the flood, and would enable the spill water to pass away more quickly from the flooded area, and it was believed not only by Mr. Horn, but also by another capable engineer who had carefully studied this problem, the late Mr. Maconchy, that this was the only really possible solution of the difficulty. But this project would cost between 32 and 40 lakhs of rupees, a cost which was considered entirely prohibitive, in view of the results to be attained, and the fact that this area is already being gradually raised by the silt which is annually deposited upon it. The final result of these enquiries was the production of two comparatively small schemes, which were referred to on the last occasion on which this matter was taken up in the Bengal Council, in the year 1911. The first of these was the construction of a weir at the apex of the triangle, which would close the breach to which reference has been made in so far as to prevent small freshets passing over into the triangular area, but would allow the spill water at times of flood to top the weir and enter that area. This scheme, which met with somewhat doubtful acceptance locally, was recently placed before the Inspector-General of Irrigation, Mr. Nethersole, who, after local inspection and careful consideration, came to the conclusion that it was doubtful whether the scheme would prove effective, that it would probably lead to further breaches in the banks of the Damodar lower down and would also possibly interfere with the navigation of the Hooghly by increasing the silt deposited in the neighbourhood of the James and Mary shoal.

"The second scheme was to afford a larger channel for the outflow of the congested waters in the south by retiring the bund to the south of the khals at the base of the triangle. Enquiries have shown, however, that to retire the bund would cause the abandonment of two or three large villages and consequent heavy claims for compensation, while in the opinion of some engineers the change would only afford local and limited relief.

"Mr. Nethersole, while disapproving of the main scheme, has made some alternative suggestions for the drainage of the affected area which will be further enquired into, but the fact remains that after all enquiries and efforts on the part of our engineers we have not yet been able to discover a practicable solution of this very difficult question, and we have consequently no approved scheme upon which we could spend the sum which has been suggested by the Hon'ble Member. In these circumstances I can only say that Government propose to examine the alternative proposals that Mr. Nethersole has put forward, and they are inclined to consider favourably the suggestion which has been made that the whole of this tract should be carefully surveyed to show what changes have taken place within the last decade and how far the area is being gradually raised above the flood level by the deposit of silt. The survey would also enable us to ascertain how far the natural drainage is being restricted by the private embankments to which I have referred above, which have been erected for the protection of villages and cultivation to the south-west, and whether it is essential for the salvation of the flooded tract that some of these embankments should be levelled in order to restore proper drainage conditions.

"I regret that, with every wish to help the Hon'ble Member and those whom he represents, we should be unable to meet this resolution with a more encouraging reply, but I feel sure that all Hon'ble Members will realise that the subject is one which has the earnest attention of all who are concerned, and that we shall not relax in our endeavours to assist the land-owners and the cultivators concerned to mitigate the serious effects caused by the floods of the Damodar river in the area referred to."

The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I cannot admit, my Lord, that the reply is not encouraging. In fact, it is one of the most encouraging I have received in the last five years. The

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Lyon.*]

Hon'ble Member has declined to enter into an agricultural discussion with the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and we cannot exactly assess what the value of the roast bacon will be as a consequence of the conflagration, for that is the value of the *rabi* crop that the resultant silt is supposed to bring forth. Of course Dame Nature is always blamed, because she cannot be here to answer. But the real difficulty which has also been indicated in the Hon'ble Member's reply, consists of those bunds and embankments which have been formed in connection with the railways, which did not provide betimes for enough openings which might have saved the country. Of course it is no good referring to all that now. We have to meet the situation as it is. This is no time to enter into the details of the technical matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member, but it is refreshing that some alternative scheme has been suggested by Mr. Nethersole, and at this stage I shall not press my resolution. I beg to withdraw it in the hope that by the time the next budget comes up we shall be able to give the long-suffering people some practical relief."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that the grant for the dredging of the Bhagirathi (Rs. 7,000) provided under head "43—Minor Works and Navigation" be raised to Rs. 25,000, and

(*b*) that the increase be met by corresponding reduction in the grant of Rs. 23,500 (under head "45—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" to the schedule to the Financial statement) to Divisional Commissioners for minor local requirements.

He said :—

"My Lord, I am really aware that the matter is already engaging the attention of the Government, and that provision has been made in the budget already, so it will be superfluous and imprudent on my part to dwell on the subject at any great length. The object which leads me to bring forward this question is to impress on the Government and the Council the urgency of the matter. If my information is correct, My Lord, since last few years a small sum of money has been spent in dredging the entrance of the river; but that after dredging is finished, the sands again accumulate and check the free flow of water, and up to this time no appreciable improvement is visible. In my humble opinion, if the Government be pleased to grant a lump sum for the purpose, the matter might be finished in a year or so once for all. My Lord, Bhagirathi is the main source of the supply of drinking water to the people who inhabit on both sides of the river. In hot season when there is no flow and water becomes shallow, the water becomes stagnant and unwholesome for drinking and bathing purposes, and at this time of the year by drinking river water cholera and other epidemic diseases break out. But the people are so accustomed in that part of the country to use that water that they must drink. I think it will not only improve the sanitation, but improve the condition of the people, as after the river be made navigable the trade will flourish. With these few words, I move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON said :—

"There is some slight misunderstanding in the matter of this resolution, because the sum of Rs. 7,000 which the Hon'ble Member believes to have been provided for the dredging of the Bhagirathi, is not really provided for the Bhagirathi at all. The heading in the budget is slightly misleading. There are three headings bracketted together, and this entry of Rs. 7,000 is for the dredging of the Gorai river, and not the Bhagirathi, and so I am sorry to say nothing appears in the budget for that river. But this does not mean that we are going to do nothing for the Bhagirathi. As the Hon'ble Member knows, we have taken a great deal of trouble to carry out work on this river and improve it for some time past, and we have no intention of discontinuing our efforts in that direction; but as the Hon'ble Member has put it in this way, that Rs. 7,000 is not sufficient for anything substantial, that it will be immediately swept away and that a good lump sum of Rs. 25,000 would be very useful in securing something in the nature of a

,on ; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.]

permanent channel, I should like to inform the Hon'ble Members of Council that, as regards forming a permanent channel or anything of the kind, a very full survey and estimate was made some few years back with this object in view. It was calculated that the practical work which has been somewhat lightly described by the Hon'ble Member would cost between 12 and 13 lakhs of rupees, so that Rs. 25,000 in our budget this year would not help very much. But I do not wish to treat the case with levity, because I know the importance of it. The facts are these : Every year we deal with the question of navigation in the Bhagirathi and the water that comes down during the rains, not by means of dredging the mouth, but by bandalling and controlling the channels, and this is provided for under the heading in the budget, "Maintenance of the Nadia rivers." There is a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the budget for the benefit of the Nadia rivers, and various sums have been spent from year to year, amounting in some years to as much as Rs. 25,000, for helping the channel of this particular river. Now this additional work for the preservation of channels in the river is not of course intended to increase the amount of water which actually comes down from the Ganges, and consequently, for sanitary reasons, important reasons which have been suggested by the Hon'ble Member himself, we have had to take further action to dredge the mouth of the river during the past few years. This action has been paid for out of the reserve in the Sanitary budget, and the Public Works Department have taken the work up when they had a dredger available for the purpose.

"It is well known, I think, My Lord, that we are at present preparing schemes for the utilisation of the waterways of this province, schemes which are going to cost a great deal of money. In order to carry out these schemes we must purchase several dredgers, one of which will certainly be available from time to time to do something at the mouth of the Bhagirathi, and help to bring more water down its channels, but in the meantime the work which we have done from the sanitary grants has not been altogether useless. We have spent a good deal of money since 1908-09 ; in that year we spent over Rs. 13,000, in 1909-10 over Rs. 26,000, a larger grant than is mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. We spent Rs. 12,000 in 1910-11, we had no expenditure in 1911-12 because there was no dredger available. In 1912-13 we spent about Rs. 10,000, and this year, if we can get hold of a suitable dredger, we propose again to do something to clear the mouth of the Bhagirathi, so as to enable more water to pass down during the hot weather, when it is required for sanitary purposes. I hope when we have got these big dredgers, we may be able to do something a good deal more effective than has been suggested in the motion, and I think that we may be able to dredge not only the actual mouth of the Bhagirathi, but for a mile or two down the course of the Bhagirathi, which is the only way in which we can secure a proper flow of water which will last up to the rains and make some permanent change in the mouth of the river. We have of course to be careful not to be too zealous. If we turned the whole volume of the Ganges water down the Bhagirathi, there would not be much left of Calcutta. We have to be careful not to bring too much of the water down, but we could, I think, bring down a good deal without danger and also without frightening the engineers at the Sara Bridge. I hope that in the circumstances, having regard to the fact that we are going to spend up to perhaps Rs. 20,000, or Rs. 25,000, as we have done hitherto, and that we are indenting for dredgers, which form the only machinery by which we can do the work, the Hon'ble Member will not think it necessary to press this resolution. In any case, it would not really help him, as it would only be providing money from one source to carry out work provided for from another source."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur said :—

"In view of the sympathtiec reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, I withdraw my resolution."

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 17th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA,
22nd March, 1913.

E. C. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Monday, the 17th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, Presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Nawab SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KUCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem : Mr. Kerr.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Course of Studies in Certain Schools.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem asked :—

1.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the course of studies in the primary stages of the Upper Primary, Middle Vernacular, Middle English and High English Schools is uniform?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the subjects that are generally taught in the lowest four classes of a Government and an aided High English School?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that the multiplicity of subjects, often of a very difficult nature, in the lower classes of the Government and aided High English Schools, is calculated to tax the growing intellect of young boys to a very harmful degree?

(*d*) Is there any difference in the curriculum of the lower classes of the Government and aided High English Schools in the different divisions of Bengal?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam adopted a much-simplified course and that it is still prevalent in the Eastern Districts?

(*f*) Will the Government consider the advisability of introducing the standard of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

1.—(*a*) "The courses of study prescribed for Western Bengal differ in some respects from those adopted in Eastern Bengal.

(*b*) The syllabuses have been published and copies are laid on the table for the Hon'ble Member's information.

(*c*) The Government has received no complaints and is not aware that the courses of study are such as to tax the intellect of students to a harmful degree.

(*d*) The syllabuses followed in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions differ from those in force in the Eastern Divisions of the Presidency.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Western Bengal course of studies was framed after very careful consideration by a highly competent Committee which sat between the years 1906-08. The Eastern Bengal curriculum, also, was drawn up by a body of experts and came into force in 1911. Government is not prepared to admit that the Eastern Bengal course is simpler than that in force in Western Bengal. The question of the desirability of co-ordinating the syllabuses for the two parts of the Province will receive the fullest consideration in due course, but rigid uniformity is not necessarily desirable,

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti; Mr. Kerr.*]

and a careful examination of all the conditions would be necessary before any change could be justified in systems which have only recently been introduced and which are at present working satisfactorily."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PAPER THE "NEAR EAST."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

II.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the annual subscription payable by the public for supply of one copy of the paper the "Near East," in respect of which a sum of Rs. 2,275 has been allotted in the provisional Budget estimate?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for incurring such a large expenditure on this account?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

II.—(*a*) "The annual cost for the supply of one copy of the publication is Rs. 22-12, including postage.

(*b*) It is proposed, as an experimental measure for one year, to distribute copies of this paper for use in common rooms of educational institutions, libraries, etc., with a view to the dissemination of accurate news regarding the position of Muhammadan affairs in the Near East."

WANT OF SUITABLE PASTURE LAND IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

III.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the want of suitable pasture land throughout this Presidency?

(*b*) If so, has the Government taken, or is it about to take, any, and what, steps towards removing this need?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

III.—(*a*) "Government is aware that, owing to the extension of cultivation, the scarcity of pasture land is becoming a difficulty in many parts of the country.

(*b*) The problem is an economic one, and no feasible method of solving it has yet been suggested. Waste land is being brought under cultivation, because it pays better to grow crops on it than to reserve it for grazing purposes. Government has at present no control over the extension of cultivation in ordinary private estates, and legislation on the subject would affect many vested interests and would be attended by grave difficulties. It is probable that experience will eventually show the cultivator that successful agriculture is only possible if due attention is paid to the welfare of his cattle as well as to the growing of crops. One of the objects of the mixed farm which is being established at Rangpur is to demonstrate the truth of this proposition, and it is hoped that it will throw some light on the problem."

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

IV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the present constitution of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

IV.—"A statement giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble Mr Kerr in his answer to Question No. IV asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti at the Council Meeting of the 17th March 1913.

Statement showing the names of officers in the Agricultural Department, their pay, qualifications, etc.

Name	Pay	Qualifications	Appointment	Place where posted
	Rs.			
R Blackwood ...	Pay 1,800 A A. 450 L A. 150	I C S	Director of Agriculture ..	Calcutta.
N Mukherji ...	500	M A., M.R.A C (Cirencester). M.R.A.S (England)	Personal Assistant to Director	Do
Smith ...	500—1,000	B.Sc (Edin.), F.H A S., M R A.S.E.	Deputy Director of Agriculture	Do
S Finlow ...	500—1,000	B Sc , F C S	Fibre Expert	Dacca
A Meggitt ...	500—1,000	B.Sc. (Lond), F C.S ...	Agricultural Chemist ...	Do
P Hector ...	500—1,000	M A , B.Sc	Economic Botanist .	Do
ndra Nath Chakra rti	200— 400	B A (Cal), M S A (Cornell, U S.A), Diploma in Agriculture, Sibpur	Agricultural Supervisor .	Rangpur
swar Das Gupta	200— 400	Educated in Higher Agricultural classes Sibpur	Ditto .	Calcutta
ndra Krishna Dutta	100— 150	B Ag (Bombay University) ...	Travelling Inspector ..	Do
alal Mustafi ...	100— 150	Certificate in Agriculture, Sibpur	Divisional Agricultural Inspector, Burdwan Division	Chinsura
otosh Dutta ...	100— 150	Ditto ...	Divisional Agricultural Inspector, Presidency Division	Calcutta
ndra Lal Sen ...	75	Trained in Dacca and Pusa Farms.	District Agricultural Officer	Rangpur
ok Lal Mukherji	75	B. Ag (Bombay University) Trained at Pusa and Dacca Farms.	Ditto ditto ..	Mymensingh
mm Kumar Biswas	100— 200	B. A. Diploma in Agriculture Sibpur.	Farm Superintendent ...	Burirhat (Rangpur)
ra K. Guha ...	100— 200	.....	Ditto ...	Rajshahi
ah Das Roy ...	100— 200	Certificate in Agriculture, Sibpur.	Ditto ...	Dacca
ra Nath Roy ...	100— 150	Diploma in Agriculture, Sibpur	Ditto ...	Chinsura
G Krishnan ...	50— 150	Diploma in Agriculture, Madras	Superintendent, Seed Store ...	Sibpur
rita Lal Som ...	50— 75	Trained in Mycology at Pusa ...	Mycological Collector ..	Dacca
afulla Chandra Sen	50— 75	Trained in Entomology at Pusa	Entomological Collector ...	Do

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

V.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of all the officers in the Agricultural Department, specifying their pay, qualifications, present occupation, and the place where they are posted ?

[*Mr. Kerr; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

V.—"The information is contained in the statement which was laid on the table in answer to Question No. IV."

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

VI.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total cost to the Government of maintaining the Agricultural Department, and how much of it is required for payment of—

(*i*) the salaries of officers,

(*ii*) staff, and

(*iii*) the establishment ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VI.—"The total expenditure on the Agricultural Department in 1912-13 will amount roughly to Rs. 3,03,000. Of this sum approximately Rs. 1,70,000 may be said to represent the cost of maintaining the Department. This amount is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Salaries of officers	75,000
Subordinate executive staff under the Director ...	22,000
Subordinate executive staff under the experts attached to the Department	10,000
Farm staff	8,500
Farm labourers	30,000
Office staff	24,500
Total ...	1,70,000"

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

VII.—(*a*) Is there any Agricultural School or College in this Presidency ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to name it, specifying what is taught there and the cost of maintaining it ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VII.—"There is no Agricultural School or College in this Presidency except the Sericultural School at Rajshahi, where instruction is given in practical methods of mulberry cultivation, microscopic seed selection, the detection and prevention of silkworm disease and the rearing of silkworms. The expenditure on this school last year amounted to Rs. 3,955. Students from this province are admitted to the Agricultural College at Sabour in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, where 20 vacancies were reserved for them last year."

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

VIII—(*a*) Has the Government of Bengal to make any contribution, and if so what, towards the maintenance of any Agricultural Institutions outside this Presidency ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to give the names of such Institutions and the total cost of maintaining them ?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

VIII.—"No contribution is made by the Government of Bengal towards the maintenance of any Agricultural institutions outside this Presidency."

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

IX.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the object of the Provincial Agricultural Association,

(*ii*) the constitution of the Association,

(*iii*) the cost of maintaining it, and

(*iv*) the work done by it ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

IX.—"The object of the Bengal Agricultural Association is to assist the Agricultural Department with friendly advice and assistance, to bring to the notice of the Department problems which require investigation in different parts of the country, and to advise on the methods of disseminating the practical results of the work of the Department among the cultivators. The members are selected on account of their knowledge of the agricultural requirements of the Province and the influence they are in a position to exert to induce the people to adopt agricultural improvements. A list of the existing members is laid on the table. Most of them are engaged in practical work in the districts, either as members of the divisional or district agricultural associations, where such exist, or as Associates or Honorary Correspondents of the Agricultural Department. New members are elected at the periodical meetings of the Association. No expenditure is incurred in the maintenance of the Association, but Government makes it an annual grant which at present amounts to Rs. 1,500. This grant is expended mainly on the Association's library, which now contains nearly 3,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals dealing with agricultural matters."

LIST REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. IX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 17TH MARCH, 1913.

List of Members of Provincial Agricultural Associations, Bengal.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1. Babu Dwarka Nath Chakravarti, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, 72, Russa Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
2. Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, 53, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.
3. Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, 68, Sova Bazar Street, Calcutta.
4. Babu Kanak Ray, 8-1, Onrait 2nd Lane, Calcutta.
5. Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Chatopadhya, 77, Hati Bagan Road, Entally, Calcutta.
6. Rai Kailash Chandra Bose Bahadur, C.I.E., 76 & 77, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.
7. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.
8. Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia.
9. F. Smith, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
10. D. N. Mukerjee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
11. Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bengal.
12. D. Hooper, Esq., Indian Museum, Calcutta.
13. S. C. Bose, Esq., Secretary, Indian Gardening Association, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

11. Babu Bejoy Chand Singha, C/o Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Calcutta.
15. Rai Krishna Chandra Banerjee Bahadur, 24, Sankaripara Road, Bhowanipore.
16. Babu Sarada Charan Mitra, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta.
17. B. Pal Chaudhuri, Esq., Maheshganj, Nadia.
18. Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Pathuriaghata, Calcutta.
19. C. M. Pope, Esq., C/o Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Calcutta.
20. Rai Parvati Sankar Chaudhuri, Teota post office *vid* Shivalya, Dacca.
21. Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, Chandernagore.
22. Rai Lalit Mohan Singha Ray Bahadur Chakdighi, Burdwan.
23. The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, Kassimbazar, Berhampore.
24. Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra, Panisala, Haripal post office, Hooghly district.
25. Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri, Rajshahi.
26. Sir D. M. Hamilton, C/o Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.
27. G. Hennessy, Esq., Mathurapur Factory, Manik Chak post office, Malda.
28. J. Mackenzie, Esq., C/o Messrs. Macneill & Co., 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
29. Babu Ashutosh Lahiri, Rangpur.
30. ,, Jagadindra Deb, Raikat, Jalpaiguri.
31. Rai Saheb Promotha Narain Chaudhuri, Bharenga, Pabna district.
32. Babu Kamini Kumar Lahiri, Superintendent, Gouripur Farm, Mymensingh.
33. Babu Iswar Chandra Nandi, Chittagong.
34. ,, Ashutosh Misra, Harishchandrapur, Malda.
35. Dwija Das Dutta, Esq., Chittagong.
36. Babu Baidya Nath Sanyal, Bogra.
37. ,, Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, Superintendent, Gouripur Estate, Mymensingh.
38. R. Glen, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce.

SCHEME OF WORK FOR THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF RANGPUR AND MYMENSINGH.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

X.—Will the Government be pleased to state with sufficient particularity the scheme of work laid down for the District Agricultural Officers appointed to Rangpur and Mymensingh ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

X.—"The duties of the District Agricultural Officers, who have been appointed as an experimental measure in Mymensingh and Rangpur, are the organization and supervision of demonstrations to show in a practical manner the beneficial results of improved methods of agriculture and of the use of new implements and machinery. They are also required to collect information about crops and agricultural practices. The demonstrations contemplated this year include the use of improved jute and paddy seed selected as a result of the investigations of the Jute Expert and the Economic Botanist, the effect of applications of bonemeal to double-cropped land, the conservation of cowdung for use as manure, potato cultivation, and the introduction of the Meston plough. In Rangpur there will also be demonstrations of tobacco fire curing, and improved varieties of sugarcane and tobacco seed will be

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[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray ; Mr. Kerr ; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XIV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules fixing the proportion which the amounts of Government grants-in-aid bear to the income derived by secondary schools from—

(*i*) school fees,

(*ii*) subscriptions and contributions, or both combined,

or whether any other principle is observed in fixing the amount of such grants ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state them ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

XIV.—" Under the rules in force in Western Bengal, the grants for High Schools must not ordinarily exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from private sources, including fees, subscriptions, donations and endowments. In the case of Middle Schools, the maximum grant is two-thirds of the income derived from private sources, but to schools in which the expenditure does not exceed Rs. 40 a month, a grant equal to the full amount of the guaranteed income from private sources may be given. These rules are relaxed in certain backward areas, and in the case of Girls' Schools. In Eastern Bengal, the rules in force do not lay down any fixed scale for recurring grants, but the scale in force in Western Bengal is generally adopted in practice."

IMPROVEMENT OF FISH-CULTURE IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is a fact that the supply of fish is falling off in the rivers of Bengal ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, are being taken to improve fish-culture in Bengal ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

XV.—" (*a*) The investigations of Sir K. G. Gupta in the late province of Bengal and of Mr. K. C. De in Eastern Bengal and Assam show that there is ground for apprehension that the supply of fish is insufficient in parts of the Presidency. The present Deputy Director of Fisheries is, however, of opinion that there is no diminution in supply in the larger rivers and that the diminution is restricted to the smaller rivers and to confined waters. The dearth of good fish from the latter source is due partly to increased demand and partly to diminished supplies. There is an increased demand owing to the increase of population, the growing prosperity of the agricultural classes and the improvement of transport facilities, which have greatly increased the number of regular consumers of fish, while the decrease in supplies is attributed partly to the silting up of the rivers and partly to the fact that the increased demand tempts fishermen to catch immature fish.

(*b*) In order to enable further enquiries to be made into the problems raised by the investigations referred to in the answer to the first part of this question, the Secretary of State last year sanctioned the appointment for four years of an expert as Deputy Director of Fisheries in Bengal. This officer, who with his two assistants, is, for purely administrative purposes, attached to the Agricultural Department, is at present engaged on an investigation of the habits of fresh-water fishes, particularly carp and hilsa, with a view to determining what action can be taken to assist their propagation and what protective measures, if any, can be adopted.

[*Mr. Lyon; Sir William Duke.*]

It is also proposed that he should investigate the ichthyological resources of the Sundarbans estuaries, which have hitherto been very little exploited.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal be taken into consideration.

He said :—

I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, 1913, be taken into consideration.

In doing so, I desire to point out that we may congratulate ourselves upon having been able to present a unanimous report. We have made only two or three verbal alterations in the Bill, and we have recommended to this Council that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti to move, by way of amendment to the above, that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be republished.

In withdrawing his motion, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

My Lord, I had an opportunity of discussing the amendment that stands to my name with my friends on this side of the house, and regard being had to the divergence of opinion on the subject, I do not feel justified in taking up the time of your Excellency's Council in pressing this amendment, and I therefore ask your Lordship's leave to withdraw it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Bengal Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal.

He said :—

My Lord, I have the honour to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal.

This report is also, I am glad to say, an unanimous report. It will be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Council which it has been decided to hold on the 26th March next, and I would remind Hon'ble Members that, under rule 22(*1*) of the rules of legislative business, any motions for an amendment of the Bill, which Hon'ble Members may desire to move, should reach the Secretary to the Council not later than 11 A.M., on the 21st March next.

The Bengal Public Gambling (Amendment) Bill, 1913.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the law in force in Bengal relating to public gambling.

He said :—

In introducing this Bill, it is necessary for me to explain briefly the circumstances which have given rise to a demand for fresh legislation to suppress gambling and the scope of the measure which has been framed for the consideration of the Council. The Bengal Gambling Act of 1867 (Ben. Act II of 1867) deals with "gaming" only, and does not include "wagering" or "betting." The distinction between "gaming" and "wagering" has not

been clearly defined in any Indian Act, but is well set out in the following remarks by W. F. Craies, the well-known authority on the interpretation of Statutes :—

"It is somewhat difficult," he says, "exactly to define or adequately to distinguish these terms of allied meaning. The word 'game' is applicable to most pastimes and many sports, irrespective of their lawful or unlawful character. 'Gaming' is now always associated with the taking of money or money's worth on the result of a game of pure chance or mixed skill and chance, and 'gambling' has the same meaning with a suggestion that the stakes are excessive or the practice otherwise reprehensible, while 'wager' and 'wagering' are applied to money hazarded on any contingency in which the person has no interest at risk other than the amount at stake. 'Betting' is usually restricted to wagers on events connected with the sports or games, and 'lottery' applies to speculation to obtain a prize by lot or chance."

Thus gaming implies that there is some game played by the persons interested or persons representing or acting for them, as in the case when two persons throw dice and other participators back the players, and it has been held that this meaning necessarily involves the employment or manipulation of instruments of gaming such as cards, dice, roulette wheels, etc. The Gambling Act of 1867 provides penalties firstly for owning, keeping or having charge of a common gaming house, and secondly for being found in a common gaming house, and a common gaming house is defined as a place in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for profit. Now it has been held by the Courts that the usual books, receipts and notice-boards which are used by book-makers and others for recording bets and the odds offered are not instruments of gaming. Consequently there is no provision in the Gambling Act which renders mere wagering or betting illegal. There is moreover no law in the Presidency which has this effect for the provisions of the Calcutta Police Act and of the Howrah Act of 1857—the only other Acts which penalise gambling—follow those of the Bengal Gambling Act of 1867. This defect came to prominent notice in 1897 when a form of gambling known as rain-gambling became so prevalent in Calcutta as to attract the attention of Government and the public. As the law stood up to that time wagering on the fall of rain was not gaming because the participators did nothing to determine the result ; they merely sat and waited for the rain spouts to run. The Government of that day was unwilling to embark on comprehensive legislation which would have the effect not only of suppressing rain-gambling but also of penalising all forms of betting, whether it had occasioned any scandals or not, and which would thus open the door to unnecessary harassment and interference. It was consequently decided to amend the Gambling Act in such a way as to make its penal clauses applicable only to the particular form of evil which required to be controlled. The definition of gaming was therefore extended by Act III of 1897 so as to include rain-gambling, and that of instruments of gaming so as to include all books, registers and documents used for rain-gambling wagers and anything used as a means of rain-gambling. This enactment proved effective in suppressing the particular form of betting against which it was directed, but it did not of course greatly tax the ingenuity of those interested to devise other forms of gambling to which the law was not applicable.

Towards the middle of the year 1911 a new form of gambling, known as cotton-figure gambling, began to come into notice, and it rapidly gained a remarkable fascination for a large number of people in Calcutta, particularly among the lower orders. The methods employed were as follows :—

A shop is opened at which tickets are sold showing in one column the serial numbers 1 to 10 ; in a second column the amount paid by the customer opposite the serial number on which he lays his wager ; and in a third column the amount which the owner agrees to pay if the number which the customer has backed is eventually declared to be the winning number. The amounts wagered naturally vary with the means of the customer, and the sum offered as a prize varies from twice to over one hundred times the value of the stake. The winning number is theoretically obtained by posting on a board the five items of cotton figures and demand sale quotations from

[*Sir William Duke.*]

America and England which are obtained daily from Reuter's telegraphic quotations. The five quotations are added together and divided by five, and the last figure of the sum thus obtained is declared to be the winning number.

The craze grew in popularity. Shops were open in increasing numbers and all efforts of the police to control the evil proved unavailing. Test cases under the Gambling Act were brought against the keepers of some of the larger cotton-gambling shops, and these cases led for a time to a diminution of the evil. On appeal to the High Court, however, it was held that the operations were mere betting or wagering to which the provisions of the Gambling Act did not apply. After this, cases were brought by the police for obstruction of foot-ways and one or two by private parties under the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, but these steps provided very partial and temporary remedies. At the beginning of the last cold weather the evil had assumed such proportions that the Government was constrained to move the Government of India to pass an ordinance to prohibit cotton gambling. For the reasons which you, Sir, explained at the opening meeting of Council, this course was adopted with some reluctance, but in view of the pressing nature of the evil and of the delay which must necessarily elapse before the Legislative Council could be constituted to deal with it, your Excellency in Council decided that no other course was possible, and in compliance with the request of this Government, the Government of India issued, by notification on 13th December 1912, the Bengal Cotton Gambling Ordinance of 1912.

Directly the ordinance appeared the cotton-gambling shops were closed down, and the evil has been suppressed for the time being. The ordinance however has currency for a period of six months only, and it is therefore necessary that we should pass a permanent measure, which will enable cotton gambling and similar evils to be controlled, during the present session of the Council. I will now pass on to describe the lines on which the Bill has been drafted.

The difficulty with which we were faced is this: we were unwilling to legislate in wholesale terms with a view to putting an end to all kinds of betting and wagering. We realize that very general legislation of this kind is apt to lead to consequences which are not foreseen. We may have views about the evils of betting, but we have also a considerable respect for the old saying that people cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament. Probably some people will bet whatever the legislature may say, and it does not necessarily follow that they do themselves or any one else much harm by it. We conceive our duty to be not the general enforcement of public morality so much as the protection of the ignorant and unwary and the prevention of that scandalous state of things in which temptation is publicly flaunted and indeed forced on those who would not themselves go to seek it and perhaps would never think of it, and most of all is it our duty to put a stop to it when the conditions are uncontrolled and void of any guarantee for fair dealing. If it would have been of any use to limit ourselves to dealing with cotton-gambling specifically we should have done so; but with our previous experience of rain-gambling and what we had learnt of this system of so-called cotton-gambling which has nothing in the world to do with dealing in cotton, we recognized that the ingenuity of the persons who organize public gambling in Calcutta is such that the same or a similar system might at a moment's notice be applied to the price of jute at Hatkhola or to the meteorological reporter's figures of the daily temperature. We had therefore to resort to general terms and to legislate against all forms of wagering conducted in public. In doing so, however, we decided to exclude such matters as are not likely to give occasion to public scandal or are otherwise provided for. In the first place we resolved to exempt race-courses when racing is going on. We had various precedents for doing so, particularly the English Street Betting Act, of which clause 2 expressly exempts betting on race-courses from its provisions. The Bill which has been drafted for the consideration of Council follows these precedents, and while extending the definition of gaming to include wagering or betting, exempts betting on horses when it is carried on

in the race-course enclosure, and when it relates to races held during the meeting. Over betting carried on in the enclosures of such race-courses, as we have in Bengal, a strict and effective control is exercised by the stewards, and Government feels that it would have no justification for interfering with the exercise of a pastime which is remarkably free from abuse and which constitutes a favourite relaxation of many residents and an attraction to visitors to Calcutta. The exemption thus permitted to race-courses does not extend to wagering or betting on horse-races when carried on in places in the city or beyond the control of the stewards of the Turf Club. Such places have had an increasing popularity. They foster a taste for the practice of forward betting and in principle they are indistinguishable from places kept for the purposes of cotton-gambling. Further, if they had been left untouched when other forms of wagering were suppressed, there is little doubt that the clientele of the latter would promptly have resorted to them and the state of things would very shortly have become as bad as before. A further exception is also made in the draft Bill in favour of lotteries. The reason in this case is not however any particular kindness for lotteries, but the fact that they are already penalized by section 294 (*a*) of the Indian Penal Code, which is an Act of the Imperial Legislature. Legislation in respect of them, if it were necessary, would be more appropriately undertaken in the Imperial Council. But, as a matter of fact, the existing provisions of the law have been found sufficient for the purposes of control. It is further proposed to widen the definition of instruments of gaming and of common gaming house so that any article used as a means or appurtenance of gaming will render a place in which it is kept or used for profit a common gaming house. The Bill provides for these amended definitions being incorporated in the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the Howrah Offences Act, 1857, as well as in the Bengal Public Gambling Act and for the repeal of the Bengal Rain Gambling Act, 1897, which will no longer be required. Provision is also made for incorporating in the Calcutta Police Act and Howrah Offences Act section 10 of the Bengal Gambling Act which saves games of mere skill, wherever played.

It is believed that the Bill as drafted will put the Government into a position to deal effectively with cotton-gambling and other evils of a like nature, whenever they arise. The craze for cotton-gambling undoubtedly wrought great mischief among the lower orders in Calcutta, and I am confident that the Council will welcome a measure which will enable Government effectively to prevent its recrudescence or the spread of any similar form of gambling.

The HON'BLE DR. SARBADHIKARI said :—

My Lord, we all cordially welcome this Bill which is none too early. After the very reassuring manner in which your Lordship explained as to how it was that the measure could not be brought on earlier, I do not think we should be justified in going back and depicting the state of things which obtained in Calcutta some time ago when school-boys and even zenana ladies, through intermediaries, brought ruin and havoc in many homes ; that is now going to be remedied, and there is reason for much rejoicing so far. But, my Lord, as this measure is now being taken up, some of us at least feel that it does not go far enough and that exceptions have been continued which it is desirable should be done away with.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the reason for that exception in clause 2 is defined. This exception is based on the Street Betting Act, and it is proposed because no serious evil has been *shown* to result from betting on race-courses in Bengal. My Lord, shall we wait, as in the case of cotton-gambling, until the evil is absolutely *shown*, and until the voice of scandal is loud? So far therefore as betting under the supervision of the Turf Club and other responsible bodies is concerned, we do not desire to touch, for people are said to have the inherent right of sacrificing their goat at the tail end. We realize that Bengal must not rush where Bombay has feared to tread. We must assume that Turf Club gambling is well looked

after, or at all events ought to be. But on the race-course very much more goes on than even the Turf Club stewards know, and the self-same school-boys and zenana ladies who suffered from the evils of cotton-gambling, unchecked and uncheckable for a time, suffer. In the same way people in the neighbourhood of Bhawanipur, Alipore and other places, where agents go about and ask for authority to bet on the result of races, bring ruin to homes unnoticed in the Press, and they are not under the authorised supervision of the Turf Club stewards and other constituted authorities. Everywhere round the race-course, and not only within it and even round Football and Tennis Match gatherings, openly goes on serious mischief of a kind which is not very well known to the police, not generally denounced in newspaper columns. The scandal and the evil are spreading, and the result of proposing exceptions like this, where they are hardly needed, will assist in their increasing. We have the exception already in the Penal Code, and I do not know why, in dealing with legislation like this, it is necessary to repeat that exception. The moral—I was going to say the immoral—effect of legislating in an ever-sensitive manner in regard to questionable matters is likely to be examined and criticised in a hostile spirit by the outside world. For a time we were gaily told by people keeping these gambling shops that the High Court had sanctioned this form of cotton-gambling after the Police Court decision was upset. Of course, this is the way that the bazaar carried on its trade, and we cannot shut our eyes to it. Therefore, when the Select Committee come to examine the details of this measure, I hope they will consider whether the exception which has been introduced in this Bill ought to be retained or not, or whether the Penal Code section ought not to be enough in this connection. My Lord, there is clear and distinct demand for drastic measures for putting down gambling of all sorts and kinds in all quarters, and I desire to voice such a widespread feeling in this concern. I welcome a measure that is distinctly for the purpose not only of protecting the unwary, but as I claim, though Sir William does not, also for the protection of public morality.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

I wish to add a few words in support of the Hon'ble Mover. I am sure every citizen is under great obligations to Government for introducing this measure of law, but my regret is—I am afraid in that regret the Hon'ble Members opposite or the Hon'ble Members on my side of the House will disagree—that this Bill does not go far enough. I, for one, my Lord, with great respect to high authority in favour of racing, would, in so far as it lay in me, proscribe racing also, and that for a very good personal reason. I am getting old, my Lord, but when I was barely 19, I reached London. I had not been there more than a month, and a race was coming on, and I had just received my remittance for the month. Some men and women got hold of me, and they hustled me to the races with the whole of the remittance in my pocket. When I came back, I had only a few shillings left in my pocket. The result was that I felt miserable, more than miserable. I had just enough money to telegraph to my father—and in those days telegrams were more expensive than they are now—to say that I had made a fool of myself, and that I asked his pardon, and at the same time, I said a letter of explanation is following, and that he might be perfectly certain that I would never repeat it; and I can assure your Lordship that, since then, I have never been anywhere near a race-course, and as long as I live I do not intend going there, unless I am paid for it. I should, therefore, be prepared to recommend to the Select Committee that, so far as it is possible—and I know that it is not possible to eradicate the *vice* of racing that is ingrained in some people, and they will not get out of it—but, however, I would reduce it to a minimum, make it impossible for anybody to bet outside the race-course. And as regards the bookies, if there is any possibility of banishing them from the race-course, I should certainly be in favour of that. Let there be what are called totalisators. I do not know what the expression means; it has been given to me by my Hon'ble friend, the

[*Sir William Duke.*]

Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. I do not know whether there is a distinction between the two, but I suppose there is a distinction, but let that be. We who are going to the Alipore Court, or going to the High Court from Alipore, find that when these races come on, poor people who have no business anywhere near the race-course, are outside the course betting, and as my friend the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari has pointed out, the vice is so contagious that ladies who live in the seclusion of the *purdah* attempt to make a little money if they can at the expense of others. Of course, from that point of view, the person who does not labour is not entitled to any money at all; and from the higher point of view, racing or any other form of gambling is to be condemned, and I certainly hope that the Select Committee will consider the extent to which they can reduce the evil to its very minimum, leaving richer people to get rid of their money, and if they can, to take a little money, for which they have not done anything, from others.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, the Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra, the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Halliday, the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and the mover, with instructions to complete their report in time for presentation to the Council on the 26th March, 1913.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April, 1913.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

B. S. Press—12-4-1913—3879J—500—11 C.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHERJEE BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

[*Mr. Moberly; Mr. Hilary; Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff; Mr. Stevenson-Moore;*]

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moberly and the Hon'ble Mr. Hilary made the prescribed oath of their allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE PROVINCIAL AND SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICES.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

1.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of officers in the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services, and how many of them do not hold any University degree; and how many of the latter class are Muhammadans?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table. The figures relate to the Executive branch to which alone, it is presumed, the question refers."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO I ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 26TH MARCH, 1913.

SERVICE	Total number of officers	Number not holding any University degree	Number of Muhammadans not holding any University degree.	REMARKS.
Provincial Civil Service ...	330	54	6	Includes probationers.
Subordinate Civil Service	202	64	10	

[*Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Mr. Finnimore; Mr. Kerr.*]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS HELD BY MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

II.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of posts ordinarily reserved for the Indian Civil Service, which are at present being held by members of the Bengal Provincial Civil Service, and how many of such appointments are held by Muhammadans?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Ten posts ordinarily reserved for the Indian Civil Service are now held by members of the Bengal Provincial Service. One of these posts is held by a Muhammadan."

DRAINAGE SCHEME OF SUNTHI AND NAWE.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

III.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is going to give effect to the drainage scheme of Sunthi and Nawe in the Subdivision of Baraset in the district of the 24-Parganas, which has been in contemplation for four or five years?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that Baraset is notorious for malaria and that it was to remedy this state of things that the then Collector of the 24-Parganas, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas, thought fit to devise the said scheme under the Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895 (Bengal Act VIII of 1895)?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the scheme for the drainage of the areas lying within the catchment areas of the Nawe and Sunthi Nalas, and have contributed a sum of two lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the scheme. On preparation of the detailed estimates for carrying out this work it has been found that the expenditure is likely to exceed very considerably that which was contemplated at the time the scheme was sanctioned, with the result that the proposals cannot be given effect to until the financial position has been further considered.

(*b*) It is a fact, as stated in the question, that the scheme was devised by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas when he was Collector of the 24-Parganas."

APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

IV.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many vacancies occurred and how many Muhammadans were appointed in the Presidency Division as probationers in the Registration Department since the rules for appointment in that Department were published in 1908?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"There have been 15 vacancies in the Presidency Division and 5 Muhammadans have been appointed—1 as probationers and 1 as a fifth-grade Sub-Registrar."

SUB-REGISTRARS IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

V.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Hindu and Muhammadan Sub-Registrars in each grade in the Presidency Division?

[*Mr. Kerr; Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff;*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. V ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 26TH MARCH, 1913.

Statement showing the number of Hindu and Muhammadan Sub-Registrars in each grade at present employed in the Presidency Division.

Grade.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
I ..	5	3
II ...	14	7
III ...	9	7
IV ...	15	5
V ...	4	2

MODE OF FILLING UP LEAVE VACANCIES IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VI.—Will the Government be pleased to state how leave vacancies are filled up in the Registration Department?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"Leave vacancies in the Registration Department are ordinarily filled by fifth-grade Sub-Registrars who form the leave reserve. The reserve is fixed at 8 *per cent.* of the total *cadre* of the District Sub-Registrars and Sub-Registrars. When fifth-grade Sub-Registrars are not available, probationers or outsiders are appointed to act temporarily in such vacancies under section 12 of the Indian Registration Act."

PROPORTION OF MUHAMMADANS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how nominations in the Registration Department are made by Commissioners?

(*b*) Is there any rule that a portion of vacancies is to be filled up exclusively by the nomination of Muhammadan candidates?

(*c*) If so, what is the proportion?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) When there is a vacancy the Commissioner of the Division, in which the vacancy occurs, is requested to nominate three candidates, one of whom is selected by Government for appointment.

(*b*) & (*c*) Every third vacancy in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and every alternate vacancy in other Divisions is ordinarily reserved for Muhammadans."

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF OUTSIDERS AS SUB-REGISTRARS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

VIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether outsiders are given officiating appointments when probationers or fifth-grade Sub-Registrars are not available?

[*Mr. Kerr; Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff:*]

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any such outsiders have been taken in?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the claims of any outsiders who officiated were brought to the notice of the Government for permanent appointment? If so, what was the result?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of such outsiders to permanent vacancies as have already officiated as Sub-Registrars to the satisfaction of their superiors, and, after accommodating such deserving outsiders, to stop the system of filling up leave vacancies by outsiders by strengthening the number of probationers and fifth-grade Sub-Registrars?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) Outsiders have occasionally been given officiating appointments.

(*c*) In three cases, such outsiders have been recommended by the Inspector-General to Commissioners for nomination.

(*d*) Government will consider the claims of such outsiders if they are eligible for permanent appointment under the rules and are recommended by Divisional Commissioners with whom nomination rests in the first instance.

The question of increasing the leave reserve is under consideration."

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES AS SUB-REGISTRARS BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked :—

IX.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Inspector-General of Registration, who is the Administrative Head of the Department, has power to nominate candidates for appointment as Sub-Registrars?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether he can nominate in special cases?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Inspector-General of Registration ever nominated a candidate for appointment as a special case, and whether the Government accepted such nomination?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how many such appointments have been made (Hindus and Muhammadans) from 1900 to 1912?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"In the old Province of Bengal, from the year 1900 to June 1908, appointments in the Registration Department were ordinarily made by Government on the nomination of the Inspector-General. In June 1908 this procedure was altered, and the practice now is for Government to make the appointments on the nomination of Commissioners. Government, however, is always prepared to consider the claims of any candidate whom the Inspector-General may in special cases recommend. Since this new procedure came into force, the Inspector-General has submitted only one special nomination, which was not accepted by Government.

The Government of Eastern Bengal retained the old practice of appointment by Government on the nomination of the Inspector-General, but the Western Bengal procedure of nomination by Commissioners has now been put in force throughout the whole of the new Presidency. The only case of special nomination by the Inspector-General is that mentioned above."

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS AS SUB-REGISTRARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked :—

X.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether ministerial officers are debarred from appointment as Sub-Registrars?

(*b*) If not, how many ministerial officers (Hindus and Muhammadans) have been appointed Sub-Registrars since 1908?

[*Mr. Kerr; Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) Ministerial officers are not absolutely debarred from appointment as Sub-Registrars, but Sub-Registrarships are not as a rule given to men of that class.

(*b*) Five Hindu and eight Muhammadan ministerial officers have been appointed Sub-Registrars since 1908."

BARASET GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL MUHAMMADAN HOSTEL.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XI.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in a Bengali journal, viz., the "Moslem Hitaishi" of 21st February, 1913, regarding the affairs of the Muhammadan Hostel attached to the Baraset Government High School?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the poor Muhammadan boys had to leave the Hostel on account of the alleged mismanagement on the part of the Head Master of the said School?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of boarders in December last and what is the number at present in the said Hostel of the said High School?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of posting a Muhammadan graduate as teacher in the said High School, and of placing the Hostel under his supervision?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"Government had not seen the article in the "Moslem Hitaishi" until attention was called to it by the Hon'ble Member, and has no information as to the facts of the case. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to enquire into the matter."

POST OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the post of the Inspector-General of Registration is outside the gradation list of the Civil Service?

(*b*) If so, whether it is a special appointment open for the members of the Provincial Civil Service of any grade, and whether it is the only special appointment above the salary of first-grade Deputy Magistrates?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

(*a*) The post of Inspector-General of Registration is being treated for the present as outside the gradation list of the Civil Service.

(*b*) It is a special post to which members of the Provincial Civil Service are eligible for appointment. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative."

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended that a person recruited from the Provincial Civil Service to the post of Inspector-General of Registration should hold the appointment for a period of five years or until he retires?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

There are no orders limiting the period for which the appointment may be held."

[*Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., *Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan*; *Mr. Kerr.*]

GOVERNMENT AIDED TEMPLES, SHRINES, MOSQUES, MAUSOLEUMS, ETC.

The HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan asked :—

XIV.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a complete list of all the temples, shrines, mosques, mausoleums, etc., in Bengal, which are either maintained by, or receive subsidies from, the Government, showing how many of them came under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"Two statements (A and B) giving the information desired are laid on the table."

A.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. XIV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN OR ARE MAINTAINED OR REPAIRED AT THE COST OF GOVERNMENT, AND WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED PROTECTED MONUMENTS UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION ACT, VII OF 1901.

Birbhum District.

Temple and Rashmancha in town of Suri.

Hooghly District.

Dargah of Jafar Khan Ghazi and Mosque at Tribeni.

Murshidabad District.

Mosque at Kharaul.

Malda District.

(Gaur.)

Bara Duari or Great Golden Mosque.
Dakhil Darwaja.
Feroze Minar.
Tantipara Mosque.
Tomb in front of Tantipara Mosque.
Latton Mosque.
Sona Masjid at Ferozepur.
Quadam Rasul Masjid.
Tomb of Fateh Khan.
Gunmant Mosque.

(Pandua.)

Adina Mosque.
Eklakhi Tomb.
Kutub Shahi Masjid.

Dacca District.

Tombs of Joseph Paget and "Colombo" Sahib in the English cemetery at Dacca.
Tomb of Bibi Peri (Lalbag).
Husani Dalan Palace with tombs of old Nawabs in the compound.
Tomb of Sultan Ghyasuddin Azam Shah at Sonargaon.
The Bara Katra.
Fort at Lalbag.
Mosque (Lalbag).
Gateway of south-east corner (Lalbag).
Remains of Idrakpur Fort (Munshiganj).

Mymensingh District.

Mosque of Sadi in village Agarsindur (Kishorganj).
Mosque of Aurangzeb in Masjidpara, police-station Katiadi.

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

B.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION No. XIV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M. MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

LIST OF TEMPLES, SHRINES, MOSQUES, MAUSOLEUMS, ETC., WHICH HAVE BEEN OR ARE MAINTAINED OR REPAIRED AT THE COST OF GOVERNMENT, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN DECLARED PROTECTED MONUMENTS UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION ACT, VII OF 1904.

Hooghly District.

Twenty seven tombs in the Dutch cemetery at Chinsura.
Seventeen tombs in the Danish cemetery at Serampore.
Mosques at Pandua.
Mosque of Sha Shafiuddin.

Howrah District.

Three tombs in the old cemetery at Howrah.
Two tombs in the new cemetery at Bantra.

Midnapore District.

Tomb of John Pearse (Midnapore town).

Burdwan District.

Tomb of Bahram Sakha.
Tomb of Sher Afghan.
Tomb of Kutubuddin.
Temple of Ichai Ghosh.
Two temples at Buddipur.

Bankura District.

Gateway of Vishnupur Fort.
Jor Bangla at Vishnupur.
Madan Mohan temple (Vishnupur).
Madan Gopal temple (Vishnupur).
Sham Ray's temple (Vishnupur).

24-Parganas District.

Monument in Barrackpur Park to the officers who fell during the conquest of Mauritius and Java in the years 1810 and 1811.

Monument to Charlotte Elizabeth, Countess Canning.

Seventeen monuments and tablets in St. Paul's Cathedral (Calcutta).

Mural tablet in St. James's Church (Calcutta) to the memory of the officers and men of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry who fell in action or died of wounds or disease in 1857-58.

Two tombs in the North Park-street cemetery (Calcutta).

Twelve tombs in the South Park-street cemetery (Calcutta).

Six tombs in the Lower Circular-road cemetery (Calcutta).

Tomb of Major Samuel C. Macpherson (died 15th April, 1860) in the Scottish cemetery (Calcutta).

Tomb of General Lloyd in the Scottish Church (Calcutta).

Eleven tombs and monuments in St. John's churchyard (Calcutta).

Twelve monuments and memorials in St. John's Church (Calcutta).

Tablet to memory of James Henry Johnston, Commander, R.N., in St. Stephen's Church (Kidderpur).

Twenty-six statues and other memorials on the Calcutta Maidan.

Monument of Thomas Deane Pearse in St. Stephen's churchyard at Dum-Dum.

Monument in Dum-Dum Cantonment to the officers and soldiers of the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, B.H.A., who fell in the retreat from Cabul in December, 1841 and January, 1842.

Jhatar Dowl Mosque (Sundarbans).

Murshidabad District.

Tomb of Meer Madan, Commandant of Nawab Siraj-ud-dowlah's force, about two miles south of Dadpur.

Tomb of Azim-un-nessa Begum, daughter of Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan, at Kubra Azamnagar.

Tomb of Nawab Sarfaraz Khan, son of Nawab Siraj-ud-dowlah, at Nazimabagh.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Kerr.*]

Mausoleum of Aliverdi Khan at Khasbag.
Tomb of Shuja-uddin at Rosinbag.
Tablet to Mir Jaffir.
Tomb of Mary Hastings and her daughter in the old Residency burial-ground at Cossimbazar.
Six tombs in the old Dutch cemetery at Kalkapur.
Monuments to Henry Sherwood and Henry Creighton in the station burial-ground.

Nadia District.

New Plassey monument.

Khulna District.

Sath Gumbaz Mosque at Bagerhat.
Tomb of Khanja Ali (Bagerhat).
Tomb of Pir Ali (Bagerhat).

Darjeeling District.

Two tombs in the cemetery in the town.

Raishahi District.

Mosque at Bagha.
Mosque at Kusamba.

Chittagong District.

Alwal Mosque at Fatehpur.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in making their special grants for secondary schools during 1912-13, the Government of India laid down any condition to be followed in distributing grants to these schools?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what the conditions are?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) The only grant made by the Government of India in 1912-13 for the improvement of secondary schools was a recurring grant of Re. 1½ lakhs. The Government of India left it to the discretion of the Local Government to distribute the grant, subject to the condition that it is expended on the improvement but not on the multiplication of privately-managed secondary aided English schools and largely on raising the salaries of teachers in those schools."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XVI.—Will the Government be pleased to state the principles followed in distributing the above grants, both recurring and non-recurring, to the secondary schools?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The grant is distributed in accordance with the principles laid down in the grant-in-aid rules of the Education Department."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of non-recurring grants distributed to secondary schools from the above grants, and

(*b*) the total amount which the schools had to raise before they were entitled to the grants?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Babu Surendra Nath Ray ; Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur ; Mr. Stephenson.*]

The HON'BLE Mr. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) The total amount of the grant distributed up to date for non-recurring projects is Rs. 1,21,326 as against Rs. 1,59,132 raised by the school authorities themselves. The larger portion of the grant has been spent on such projects this year because it is impossible to raise salaries before a scheme for the improvement of the existing staff has been worked out."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XVIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many secondary schools, not in receipt of ordinary grants-in-aid from Government, received special grants during 1912-13, and what the average amount of such grants was ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR, replied :—

"As the Imperial grant was made for aided secondary schools only, other secondary schools did not participate in its benefits."

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR asked :—

XIX.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports published in the daily papers regarding the outbreak, in an epidemic form, of small-pox in various places in Eastern Bengal, especially in Chittagong and Vikrampur ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been adopted to prevent its further growth ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"The attention of Government has not been specially drawn to the newspaper reports referred to, but Government is aware that small-pox is mildly epidemic in the Banskali thana of the Chittagong district and a few isolated cases have occurred in the town of Chittagong. Sporadic cases of small-pox have also been reported from Bikrampur, but no information has been received of any other outbreaks. The outbreaks in the Chittagong district and Bikrampur are being dealt with by the vaccination staffs of those districts."

The HON'BLE RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR asked :—

XX.—(*a*) Is the Government also aware that the lymph supplied to the vaccinators is not at all fresh and that the vaccinators are not often provided with spirit lamps for sterilization ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what measures have been taken to remove these defects ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"Government is not aware that the lymph supplied to the vaccinators is not fresh. The lymph used in Eastern Bengal is manufactured at the Shillong Vaccine Depôt ; it is glycerinated and is of good quality, and the paucity of failures shown in the reports testifies to its efficacy. The vaccinators are not now supplied with spirit lamps, as the method of aseptic vaccination introduced in Western Bengal in 1906 has been extended to Eastern Bengal and the vaccinators are being supplied with perchloride wool in zinc boxes to be used in sterilizing the arm of the patient and the instruments used."

[*Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray; Mr. Kerr.*]

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XXI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the Districts where the Cadastral Survey and Settlement operation, under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, is now going on and also the cost estimated for the same for different Districts ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to extend the operation to the remaining Districts as well ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) The districts for which records-of-rights are now being prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the estimated cost of these operations are as follows :—

	Rs.
Faridpur	23,20,000
Mymensingh	40,00,000
Dacca	25,40,000
Jalpaiguri	16,60,000
Rajshahi	23,63,000
Midnapore	18,51,584

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative."

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XXII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*i*) the names of the Districts in which such Cadastral Survey operation has come to an end ;

(*ii*) the total cost thereof, the rate of cost for every bigha or acre brought under the operation in each District ; and

(*iii*) the amount spent by the Government for the quarters, local conveyances, and recreations of all Government officials connected with the Settlement Works ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*i*) Records-of-rights have been completed for the districts of Bakarganj and Chittagong.

(*ii*) (*a*) In Bakarganj the total cost was Rs. 31,73,280 and the rate per acre, Re. 1-6.

(*b*) In Chittagong, the total cost was Rs. 16,16,604 and the rate per acre, Re. 1-3-1.

(*iii*) No expenditure was incurred by Government in either district in providing quarters for officers employed on Settlement work. In Bakarganj, a sum of Rs. 18,651 was spent on the construction of a steam-launch for the Settlement Officer. On the completion of the Bakarganj operations, the launch was made over to the Settlement Officer of Faridpur, and was then, after 12 years' use in the Settlement Department, purchased by the Provincial Government for Rs. 10,000 for use in the general administration. Of the net cost of Rs. 8,651 falling upon the Settlement Department, Rs. 6,651 was debited to the Bakarganj operations and Rs. 2,000 to Faridpur. It has been ascertained that by 'recreations' the Hon'ble Member means games such as polo, tennis, etc. No expenditure has been incurred by Government or the Settlement Department on this account."

[*Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff; Mr. Kerr.*]

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XXIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of officers in the Education Department in the Presidency Division holding appointments on (1) the teaching staff, and (2) the inspecting staff, and what percentage of each class of officers is European and what percentage is Muhammadan ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the information required is placed on the table."

(1) Teaching staff (excluding colleges)	...	263
Total number of Muhammadans	...	65 = 24·7 per cent.
„ „ Europeans	...	1
(2) Inspecting staff	...	76
Total number of Muhammadans	...	36 = 47·3 per cent.
„ „ Europeans	...	...

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HOSTELS FOR MUHAMMADAN STUDENTS

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XXIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration for an increase in the number of hostels for Muhammadan students ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"This subject was dealt with at some length by the Director of Public Instruction during the discussion on the Financial Statement.

The following information is now given for the convenience of Council. A considerable proportion of the ten lakhs grant made by the Government of India last year for the erection of hostels in Calcutta will be devoted to the provision of accommodation for Muhammadan students. It is proposed to spend Rs. 91,000 on enlarging the Baker Hostel attached to the Calcutta Madrasa and Rs. 45,000 on the erection of a Moslem Institute in connection with the same institution. The grants to the City, Ripon and Bangabasi Colleges for the erection of hostels have been made subject to the condition that the authorities of these colleges reserve one-fifth of the seats in the hostels for Muhammadans, and that the hostel buildings are so constructed as to provide accommodation suitable for Muhammadans, including cooking and dining arrangements to the extent of at least one-fifth of the total accommodation. A recommendation has also been made to the other privately managed colleges to which grants have been allotted that they should offer one-fifth of the seats available each year to Muhammadans, and only admit non-Muhammadans to such seats in the event of sufficient Muhammadan applicants not being forthcoming. A considerable share of the four lakhs grant for hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca will also be devoted to the provision of accommodation for Muhammadan students in schools and colleges. The allotments so far made cover only half the grant, but include provision for purely Muhammadan hostels at Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Pabna, Meherpur and Rampur Hât, and for Muhammadan and Hindu hostels at Khulna, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Basirhat."

PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADAN STUDENTS WHO PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN 1905 AND THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION IN 1910 AND 1911.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

XXV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students who passed the Entrance examination in 1905 and the Matriculation examination in 1910 and 1911, separately, and the percentage of Muhammadans to the total number passed in each of these years ?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Maulvi Abul Kasim ; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"A statement giving the information required is placed on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr to Question No. XXV asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossain Cassim Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 26th March, 1913.

1905.

Entrance.

Total number of passes ...	...	3,021 (out of 7,276).
Total number of Muhammadans—		
Bengal	...	188
Assam	...	7
Central Provinces ...	...	1
Central India ...	...	1
Burma	...	9
		206 or 6·8 per cent.

1910.

Matriculation.

Total number of passes ...	...	2,833 (out of 3,596)
Total number of Muhammadans—		
Bengal	...	105
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	94
Burma	...	4
		203 or 7·8 per cent.

1911.

Matriculation.

Total number of passes ...	...	4,341 (out of 6,174).
Total number of Muhammadans—		
Bengal	...	242
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	174
Burma	...	5
		421 or 9·7 per cent.

Alleged shirking of duty by the Basirhat Police.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem asked :—

XXVI.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the ticles published in the "Mussalman" newspaper of the 31st January and th March last, under the heading "Shirking of Duty by Basirhat Police"?

(*b*) Does the Government propose to order an inquiry into the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) An inquiry is in progress."

[*Maulvi Abul Kasim; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

ALLEGED POLICE OPPRESSION.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

XXVII.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the vernacular newspaper "Muhammadi" of the 7th March, 1913, under the heading "Police Oppression"?

(*b*) Does the Government propose to order an inquiry into the matter?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) An inquiry has been made. The allegations that Belatali committed suicide owing to the extortion and harassment to which he had been subjected has been found to be unfounded."

PLACING OF JUNIOR OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF IMPORTANT SUBDIVISIONS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked :—

XXVIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in several instances within recent years, comparatively junior officers have been put in charge of important subdivisions?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

'There has been no change in recent years in the principles on which officers are selected for the charge of subdivisions. No complaints have been received by Government in the matter."

NON-GRADUATES IN THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE AND THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked :—

XXIX.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of non-graduates in the Provincial Executive Service and the Subordinate Executive Service now serving in Bengal, who were appointed to these Services since the abolition of the system of open competition, either by direct recruitment or promotion from other Services?

(*b*) Of those total number of non-graduates, will the Government be pleased to state how many are—

(*i*) Muhammadans,
(*ii*) Hindus, and
(*iii*) how many belong to other communities in the case of the two Services separately?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XXIX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAULVI A. K FAZ-UL-HAQ AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 26TH MARCH, 1913.

Statement showing the total number of non-graduates in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service now serving in Bengal, who were appointed to those Services since the abolition of the system of competitive examination.

	Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch).	Subordinate Civil Service
(*i*) Muhammadans	4	10
(*ii*) Hindus	11	38
(*iii*) Others	15	3
Total ...	30	51

The Bengal Public Gambling (Amendment) Bill, 1913.

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., *Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; Mr. Stephenson; Sir William Duke.*]

LATE SITTINGS BY THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER OF TANGAIL.

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked :—

XXX.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a series of articles in the "Islam Rabi," a vernacular paper published at Tangail, in its issues of February last, and also to several issues of the Mymensingh "Charu Mihir" of the same month, commenting on the practice of the present Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail holding Court till so late as 9 or 10 P.M. ?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that such a practice causes the greatest inconvenience to parties and witnesses, besides interfering with the hours of prayer of such Muhammadans as happen to attend the Court in any capacity ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it proposes to take in the matter ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) "Government have seen the comments to which the Hon'ble Member refers. The practice of holding Court till so late as 9 or 10 P.M. doubtless causes inconvenience. When the matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, he circulated a note requesting all Magisterial Courts to rise at 5 P.M., so far as practicable. Government do not consider it necessary to take any further steps in the matter."

OFFICE OF VICE-CHAIRMAN OF DISTRICT BOARD.

The HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan, in the absence of the HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur, asked :—

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in any district the office of the Vice-Chairman of the District Board is held by a Government official ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be further pleased to state whether it proposes to prohibit officials standing for election for Vice-Chairmanship ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"In three districts the Government Pleaders and in two districts the Public Prosecutors have been elected to the office of Vice-Chairman of a District Board, but these gentlemen are not officials in the ordinary sense of the word. No other official in this Presidency holds this office, and Government does not propose to issue any prohibition on the subject."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC GAMBLING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

2. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the law in force in Bengal relating to public gambling.

He said :—

"My Lord,—I am fortunate to be able to present a unanimous report, and this result has been achieved although most anxious attention was given in the Select Committee to the terms of the Bill. The changes of form,

which have been recommended by the Select Committee, may practically be covered by a single explanation. It will be remembered that, when the Bill was introduced, more than one Member suggested that it did not go far enough in prohibiting betting on race courses and that that should be expressly prevented everywhere except in the enclosure reserved by the Stewards for the purpose. That really had been the intention in drafting, but the doubts expressed on the subject go to show that we had not been sufficiently explicit. Accordingly we have introduced words which make it, as we conceive, perfectly clear that betting will be tolerated nowhere except in the specially reserved enclosure. Another change we have made is that, whereas the original Bill permitted betting on one day of a race meeting for races to be held on a subsequent day of the same meeting, we have restricted this concession to the racing of the actual day on which the race is held. We considered that there were not sufficient grounds for any concession to the practice of forward betting which undoubtedly tends to facilitate various evils in connection with the turf.

"We have also widened the definition of 'instruments of gaming' so as to include anything for carrying on or facilitating it, thus making it clear that it includes lists, registers of bets, etc.

"We were also advised that, in order to prevent the risk of new and possibly inefficiently-controlled race courses and race meetings coming into existence for the purpose or with the result of encouraging bookmakers, it was essential that the sanction of Government should be required to the reservation of any enclosure for betting. We did this with some reluctance, for I am frankly of opinion that the less the Government comes in contact with the subject the better; but we felt that we could not leave so patent a loophole for malpractices.

"Lastly, by amendments of sections 10 and 11 we have provided against street betting and removed, as we hope, a previously-existing dubiety as to what should be considered games of mere skill which had led locally to an interpretation unduly favourable to gamblers.

"The report will be taken into consideration at a meeting of the Council on the 2nd of April, and I have to remind Hon'ble Members that under rule 22 (*1*) of the Rules of the Bengal Legislative Council any amendments they desire to move should reach the Secretary by 11 A.M. on the 28th of this month."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (LOANS) BILL, 1913.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating to loans.

He said :—

"It is proposed to take the report of the Committee into consideration on the 2nd of April, and I desire to remind Hon'ble Members that any amendments they desire to move should be sent in to the Secretary by 11 o'clock on the 28th."

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (SANITARY OFFICERS) BILL, 1913.

4. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Sanitary Officers for certain Municipalities outside Calcutta.

He said :—

"My Lord,—I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Sanitary Officers for certain municipalities outside Calcutta. This Bill may be said to be the outcome of that greater regard for requirements

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

of sanitation, which has in recent years forced itself on the attentions both of the Government and the public. There is at the present moment a keener appreciation, on the part of the State, of its responsibility to cope with disease and unhealthy conditions and a greater faith, on the part of the public, in the efficiency of sanitary measures. The resolutions moved and the questions asked in this Council by non-official Members sufficiently indicate the growing interest which the representatives of the people feel in matters connected with sanitation. The liberal grants, which of late years the Government of India have made to Local Governments for sanitation, have enabled this Government to contribute large sums of money for improvement of urban sanitation specially in connection with drainage and water-supply. The Government Department of Sanitation has now been greatly strengthened. We have at the present moment two officers engaged in the work of Malaria research, and in order to strengthen the medical and executive work of this Department, two more officers have very recently been added to the *cadre*. Both these officers are Indians. It is essential that this increased activity on the part of Government should be reflected in the administration of the municipalities in the Presidency.

"In 1901, the Plague Commission, in their report, urged the necessity for improvement in the organisation of the Sanitary Department in India with the object of dealing more effectively with outbreaks of plague and other epidemics and with the general sanitation of India. In 1905, the Royal College of Physicians formulated a scheme for the creation of a medical and sanitary organisation in India and they emphasised on the inadequacy of the Sanitary Services as then constituted. In 1907, the Government of India invited Local Governments to consider certain proposals for reform. They then formulated a scheme which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. On the 23rd of May 1912, they published a resolution with a view to indicate, for general information, the lines on which it was proposed that reorganisation should proceed. In paragraph 7 of that resolution they pointed out that, except in the Presidency-towns and a few of the larger cities, there was no Health Officer except the Civil Surgeon who could not give sufficient attention to the sanitary requirements of the towns in the districts. The scheme that was sanctioned provided for the appointment of the Health Officers of the first class for larger municipalities and of the second class for the smaller towns. The Government of India left it to the Local Government to determine the conditions of their service, but expressed the opinion that grants-in-aid by Local Government should be made only on conditions which will ensure the appointment of qualified men that the men so appointed should have reasonable security of tenure. They also considered that necessary powers should be vested in the Local Governments to require a municipality to appoint a Health Officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person. In order to assist Local Governments to establish this trained service, the Government of India offered to grant an annual subsidy to those Governments that could not find money from the Provincial funds to the extent of the entire cost of the Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners to be appointed under their scheme *plus* half the cost of the Municipal Health Officers in the towns in which Local Governments considered that they should be appointed. The balance was left to be found by the municipalities and the Local Governments. In paragraph 8 of the same resolution they urged the necessity of improving the supervising staff of the conservancy establishment. In most towns, they said, there was an official whose functions resembled those performed by an Inspector of Nuisances in England, but who had no technical knowledge of his work. They suggested the desirability of organising a service of trained Sanitary Inspectors in municipalities based on such standard of population, income or area as may commend itself to the Local Governments. They recommended the system in force in Madras whereby every municipality was required to employ at least one trained Inspector, a second Inspector if the population exceeded 30,000, and three Inspectors if the population exceeded 50,000. But they left it to the Local Government to determine the preliminary qualification to be

required from the candidates, and the rates of pay to be given. The resolution concluded as follows :—

"The Government of India are confident that the schemes now sanctioned will mark a substantial advance towards the organisation of a trained Sanitary staff capable of further extension in the future and which will prove an efficient agency for extending a knowledge of elementary hygiene among the people."

"This Government after a careful consideration of the subject published a resolution on 28th October, 1912, in which it pointed out that section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act left the decision as to whether a Health Officer was necessary in a municipality to the Commissioners in meeting, but the advance in public opinion in regard to matters of sanitation and the importance of their bearing on the general prosperity of the province rendered it desirable that the Local Government should be empowered to insist, where necessary, on municipalities realising their responsibilities in the matter. It was proposed therefore to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable Government after due notification to require a municipality to appoint a Health Officer where this was shown to be necessary. Reference was made to the fact that the offer of the Government of India to provide half the salary of such an officer obviated the possibility of any undue hardship on individual municipalities. That the circumstances of municipalities differed widely and the case of each would be dealt with on its own merits.

"In accordance with these views, we have drafted the present Bill. The provisions of the Bill when it is passed into law will only be introduced into such municipalities which, by reason of their area, population or any special sanitary requirement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to be called upon to appoint Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors and this will be done after giving an opportunity to the municipalities concerned or to any inhabitant within the municipality to raise objections, if any. Once the Act is declared to be enforced in any municipality it will be required to appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors or only Sanitary Inspectors as the Local Government may direct. The Local Government will also determine the class of Health Officer and the number of Sanitary Inspectors which the municipality will have to employ. The Local Government will fix the salary of these officers to be paid out of the municipal fund and the allowances during absence, and also determine the qualification of the various officers.

"We have already made arrangements for training of a certain number of young men so that they may be available for employment as Sanitary Inspectors.

"When the proposed legislation has been passed, it is intended ordinarily to require all municipalities with a population of about 50,000 or over to employ a Health Officer of the first class, while all municipalities with a population of about 16,000 and a yearly income of about Rs. 40,000 will have a Health Officer of the second class.

"As regards Sanitary Inspectors, it is proposed to divide them into two classes on a pay of Rs. 50—5—100 and Rs. 100—5—150 respectively. It is intended ordinarily to require all municipalities with a population of about 10,000 to employ one Sanitary Inspector, those with a population of 30,000, two Sanitary Inspectors and those with a population of 50,000, at least three such Inspectors. There may be exceptional cases requiring exceptional treatment. If the resources of any municipality are really insufficient to meet this expense, Government will be willing to consider such applications for a grant-in-aid as may be considered reasonable and well founded.

"It is true that these measures when introduced would add to a certain extent to the burdens of the municipalities to which the provisions of this Bill may be applied, but the burden would not be a large one and the contribution from the Provincial funds to poorer municipalities to enable them to meet the additional expenditure would, it is hoped, relieve all cases of real

hardship. In a province, in some parts of which the death-rate from malaria alone mounts up to 35·47 per mille, no expenditure incurred for improvement of sanitation can be considered extravagant and no rules framed for the purpose should be deemed too stringent. Government has set the example and it is for local bodies to follow it.

"I trust Hon'ble Members, who represent the interest of the people in this Council, will share to a large extent in the anxiety of this Government in the matter of sanitation, and this Bill will have a smooth passage through it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY BILL, 1913.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal be taken into consideration.

He said :—

"MY LORD,—In making this motion I wish to point out that the Select Committee paid a great deal of attention to the details of this Bill. They took it clause by clause and spent many hours in dealing with it. We had the assistance of the opinions of a considerable number of Associations who had been requested to favour us with their views on the subject, and although we made no change in the general principles of the Bill, we introduced a variety of small verbal amendments which I believe will be found to have improved the text of the Bill. The Bill has hitherto been more or less non-contentious, and I do not think I should detain the Council any further at this stage of the proceedings."

6. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved, by way of amendment to Motion No. 5, that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be republished, and be not further proceeded with during the present Session of the Council.

He said :—

"MY LORD,—I beg to move that the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be republished, and be not further proceeded with during the present Session of Council. In moving this amendment I must state at the outset that myself and most of the non-official Members of the Council (except those who were in the Select Committee) have not had sufficient time to go through the provisions of the Bill. It was only on the 17th of this month that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was placed before the Council and we were asked to send in our amendments on or before 11 A.M. of the 21st instant. We had practically only three days' time given to us to consider the Bill. Moreover, it has been so thoroughly recast by the Select Committee that it ought to be republished so that the public, the leading Associations and the Press may have an opportunity of expressing their views on the important amendments made. I may assure you, My Lord, that it is not in a spirit of obstruction that I am moving this amendment. It is simply with a desire to get a little time to go through the Bill, that we might be of some help to your Lordship's Council with our suggestions on some of the salient points of the Bill that I am asking for this postponement. There is absolutely no reason to hurry on the passing of this Bill. There is already an Act for the recovery of public demands and under its provisions public demands are being recovered. No one up to this time has said that the present Act is unworkable, or that the postponement of the passing of the Bill for three or four months would in any way prejudice the interests of the Government or the public. When a new Act is going to replace an old one, we ought to see

that every opportunity is given to those who are really affected by it to make their suggestions in their own humble way to your Lordship's Government. Between this and the next session of the Council only about three months' time will intervene. This will give sufficient time to all. No one will have any grievance hereafter. Under the circumstances I hope and trust my amendment will be accepted by your Lordship's Government".

THE HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"I am sorry I am unable on behalf of Government to accept this amendment, and I doubt whether the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Member will commend themselves to the mature consideration of the Council. The statement made by the Hon'ble Member that the Act has been thoroughly recast by the Select Committee will not, I submit, bear careful scrutiny. I do not think the Select Committee has introduced one amendment bearing on the real principles of the Bill. We have followed out in every way the principles that were adopted by the original framers of the Bill, these principles being no new principles in themselves but the principles which exist in the present law for the recovery of public demands or in the Civil Procedure Code. I do not think any one of the amendments which have been introduced need have troubled Hon'ble Members for more than half an hour. Apart from that there are really very few grounds which can be suggested for the postponement of this Bill. It was published in January last and circulated to a large number of Associations, and these Associations have all sent in their opinions. Their opinions have been fully considered by the Select Committee and have been placed before the Hon'ble Members of this Council for their consideration. Only one of those Associations entered in its reply a mild protest that it had not had sufficient time to consider the Bill, but that Association's reply was so complete in itself that it was really almost unnecessary modesty that it should say that it had not had time to consider the Bill. It is perfectly true from many points of view that there is no reason for hurrying this Bill, and had it been a matter of introducing new principles into the legislation of this country, there would have been a good deal behind that plea. But we are here concerned solely with amalgamating and consolidating previous Acts of the Legislature. This is a lawyer's Bill in every sense of the word, and I am glad to say that we have had very valuable legal advice in dealing with it in Select Committee. Moreover, this lawyer's Bill was prepared with the assistance and help of two prominent Judges of the High Court, Mr. Justice Rampini and Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, and the Bill in its final form was submitted to the latter gentleman and approved of by him. We have thus, at every stage of our proceedings, taken all the legal advice and help that we could procure. I am doubtful whether, if further time is given for the consideration of this Bill, that time will be usefully occupied. I cannot help thinking that, if we postpone this Bill and take it up again, either during the rains or cold weather, those gentlemen who have asked for postponement would not themselves proceed to consider the Bill until it was brought forward in Council again. It seems improbable that in the interval public attention would be drawn particularly to this Bill for the very reason that I have given, namely, that there are no new principles to discuss. In these circumstances I cannot but think that the House will agree that it will be well to get through this little bit of practical legislation, which has been framed on very careful lines, and put it out of the way in view of the more important and valuable legislation that we have to discuss."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"MY LORD,—I am sorry that the Government are not in a position to accept the amendments moved by my friend Mr. Surendra Nath Ray. The hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Bill has observed that it is a lawyer's Bill. My hon'ble friend is a lawyer and he asks for the postponement of the

Bill. As a lawyer he thinks that there are principles involved in that Bill, which require further consideration, and himself being a lawyer I think the demand ought to be conclusive and the Government ought to accede to his request. But whether there are new principles in it or not, there is the outstanding fact that we have altogether a string of amendments which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha with regard to this Bill. It is obvious from all these amendments that the Bill is a contentious one and that it has given rise to considerable doubts and misgivings in the minds of those who are likely to be affected by it. Under those circumstances, is it not desirable that the Bill ought to go for further consideration and further revision in the hands of those who are competent to form a judgment with regard to the merits of the Bill? My Lord, it may be that my friend the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is under the impression that three months' time will be wasted and that probably no further light will be thrown on the subject. I have always held it as a principle that it is somewhat dangerous to prophesy. We do not know what will be the outcome of the deliberations of the various public bodies if further time was given to them. My friend Raja Hrishikesh Laha, who has given notice of these amendments, represents an important public Association and I am sure his views reflect the sense of that Association. If the Bill is postponed, my friend Raja Hrishikesh Laha will be in a position to consult his colleagues with regard to the amendments. It may be he will find reasons to modify those amendments, or it may be that he will find reasons to withdraw them altogether or it may be that that Association may support those amendments. Is it not a distinct advantage to the Council and to the Government to have a further discussion about the Bill in which there are contentious matters? It seems to me, therefore, looking at the matter from every possible point of view that it is desirable to postpone the Bill for further consideration.

"Then I plead guilty to the charge of not having studied the Bill and I think there are many around this table who are in the same position. When there are Members of this Council of that opinion, it may be said, with the greatest confidence, that the public also are in that position. That being so, a Bill of this magnitude and importance should not become the law of the land until the public have had an opportunity of reconsidering and revising the serious contents of the Bill. I therefore thoroughly associate myself with the amendment proposed by my friend Babu Surendra Nath Ray."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

"My Lord,—As a member of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray and for these reasons I do not suggest for one moment,—because I am not going to blame myself—that the Select Committee did not try to do the work to the best of their ability, but at the same time if there is a desire on the part of the Members of this House or on the part of the public that there should be a further consideration of the Bill, and that if by postponement in the meantime the interests of the public and the interest of *good government* do not suffer, I think one should accede to a reasonable request of the character embodied in the amendment. After all legislation is not for the Select Committee nor for the Members of this Council, but legislation is for the public and the public will be affected by this legislation. It has been suggested that there is no new principle introduced. Be it so. It has further been suggested that the Select Committee have only taken into account the principle which was established long ago and they have also taken some of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code for the purpose of making the intended Act complete. Be it so. But let the country consider them if the country desires to do so. There is a considerable volume of opinion outside that this Bill has been considerably modified by the Select Committee, and the non-official Members of your Excellency's Council desire that the

consideration of this matter be postponed for a while. I do not see any reason whatever why the matter should not be postponed. It is suggested that in the meantime those who are seeking an adjournment will not make any use of the time which may be given to them. I do not think that a charge of that character should at all have been made, because when my friend Babu Surendra Nath Ray says that this requires further consideration, I have no doubt whatever that in point of fact he desires to consider it and consider it carefully.

"There is another matter. We are in the East and in the East we do not want to be hurried. Our motto is *festina lente*. If there is to be delay let there be delay. If in the meantime by delay you do not endanger public interests and interests of good government, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment."

RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord,—I had suggested a large number of amendments which I sent to the Secretary on the 20th, but unfortunately he says he did not receive them on the 21st, but that he received them on the 22nd, a day too late, and therefore my amendments have not been taken into consideration. I therefore humbly pray that there may be a postponement of the consideration of this Bill."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"I do not wish to trouble the Council too often, but I desire to note one point in reference to what the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has said. He has referred to the amendments which have been placed on the paper as shewing that the Bill requires further consideration. As a matter of fact, I believe that the Hon'ble Member, who has proposed these amendments after careful consideration, proposes to withdraw the majority of them, which shows that he has had time to consider their bearing fully. I would also like to point out that the amendments do not in most cases deal with any new provisions of the Bill. They are mainly directed to a modification of the procedure which has been sanctioned by the Civil Procedure Code and by the existing Bill, so that the amendments have not been required by any consideration of the present Bill. They are amendments directed against principles in the Bill which have existed for many years and against the principles of the Civil Procedure Code. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti's remarks, I would say that we have no desire in any way to hustle the East; we know the difficulties and dangers of attempting to do anything of the sort. I venture to suggest to the Council that there is no hustling involved at all in allowing this Bill to proceed, as we have consulted the East in every possible way.

Concerning the legal points of this Bill, to which Hon'ble Members have referred, we may accept the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti who was a member of the Select Committee and signed the report. It will be noted that he agrees that no new principles have been introduced into the Bill, and that we are dealing only with the principles accepted in previous Acts, including the Code of Civil Procedure.

And I would point out finally that none of the gentlemen who have spoken have suggested any particular point upon which the Bill requires amendment, or any real reason why they should have it postponed and why they wish we should not proceed with it now. It does not seem probable that this Council will consider it a sufficient argument to say that because amendments are going to be proposed to the Bill, therefore it should be postponed."

[*Mr. Lyon; Raja Hrishkesh Laha.*]

The motion being put to the vote, a division was taken with the following result:—

Ayes 20.	*Noes 21.*
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
,, Mr. S. P. Sinha.	,, ,, J. C. Shorrock.
,, Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.	,, ,, R. Glen.
,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.	,, ,, A. W. C. Chaplin.
,, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	,, ,, W. T. Grice.
,, Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.	,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.	,, Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
,, Mr. J. G. Apcar.	,, ,, C. H. Bompas.
,, Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.	,, ,, S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
,, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	,, ,, H. J. Hilary.
,, Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari	,, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur
,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.	,, Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	,, Mr. E. W. Collin
,, ,, Prasanna Kumar Ray.	,, ,, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
,, Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Huq.	,, ,, H. L. Stephenson.
,, ,, Musharraf Husain.	,, ,, P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
,, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.	,, ,, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
,, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar	,, Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda. ✓
,, Maulvi Abul Kasem.	,, Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
,, Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Arill.	,, ,, A. N. Moberly.
	,, ,, G. W. Kuehler, C.I.E.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
,, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
,, Mr. V. Woods.
,, Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
,, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
,, Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
,, Mr. J. Donald.
,, ,, N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
,, ,, B. C. Mittra.
,, Babu Upendra Lal Ray.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, KT.
,, Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, KT., M.V.O., C.I.E.

The result of the division being Ayes 20, Noes 21, the motion was lost.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha moved that the words "means all property of a movable nature other than standing crops" be substituted for the words "includes growing crops," in clause 3 (*4*).

[*Mr. Lyon; The President; Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*]

He said :—

"Your Excellency, I ask permission to move the amendment that stands in my name. It has been repeatedly held by the Calcutta High Court that standing crops are immovable property (*vide* I.L.R. 4 Cal. 665, I.L.R. 32 Cal. 459 and several other cases). To include such crops in the definition of movable property would not only militate against these rulings, but would diminish the security of the landlord for his rent, which is a first charge on the land, as well as on the crop grown by the raiyat. If, under the certificate decree, a certificate-holder could sell the standing crops, the interest of the auction-purchaser will clash with that of the landlord, who has the right to distrain the crop or sell the land with the crop on it for realization of his rent."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord,—I am afraid Government cannot accept this amendment. The definition which we have given of movable property is taken from the Civil Procedure Code. The Civil Procedure Code definition of movable property says that movable property includes growing crops. That is the reason why we have introduced this definition into this Bill. I do not think that the Hon'ble Member need have much fear that any difficulty will arise as to the prior rights of the landlord, for the reason that the landlord is protected by section 139 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which provides that if there is any conflict between the order of a Civil Court and an order for distraint on behalf of the landlord, the distraint has the preference, the order for distraint prevailing. I think it would be a considerable danger to introduce into this Act a principle differing from that which has been accepted in the Civil Procedure Code. The whole of our intention in this Act is to bring into one Act, which can be easily understood, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure which apply to the procedure for the recovery of public demands, and to introduce a definition which differs so greatly from the corresponding definition in the Code of Civil Procedure in an important subject like this, would be to introduce doubt and difficulty into the administration of the Act, which I do not think would conduce to satisfaction on the part of any who are concerned in these affairs. Therefore I would ask the House to confirm our adherence to the Civil Procedure Code in this matter, and to allow us to include in our Act the definition which is given in the Civil Procedure Code."

The PRESIDENT said :—

Do you wish to withdraw your amendment?

The HON'BLE RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA said :—

"I wish to put it to the vote."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 4.

2. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the word "shall be substituted for the word "may" in line 2 of clause 4.

Clause 5.

3. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may" in line 2 of clause 5.

[*Raja Hrishikesh Laha : Maulvi Musharraf Husain.*]

Clause 7.

4. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the words "and a copy of the certificate shall, at the same time, be sent to the certificate-debtor by registered post" be added at the end of clause 7.

Clause 8.

5. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the word "voidable" be subsituted for the word "void" in line 4 of clause 8 (*a*).

Clause 8

6. The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Husain moved that the following proviso be added at the end of clause 8, namely :—

> "Provided that, where a certificate-debtor owns two or more immovable properties, one or more of which has or have been privately transferred during the continuance of the certificate proceeding, while others are still in the possession of the certificate-debtor, the Certificate-officer shall sell the latter properties first ; but, if the sale-proceeds of the same do not cover the full amount due under the certificate, the Certificate-officer shall proceed to sell the property or properties so privately transferred."

He said :—

"My Lord,—section 8 of the Public Demands Recovery Act was very wide in its scope. It embraced all properties belonging to the certificate-debtor, but the Select Committee thought it expedient to curtail the operation of this clause and to restrict it to the immovable property of the certificate-debtor, situated within the district in which the certificate has been filed.

Of course a man may have property in two or three districts, and in a case like this, the Select Committee thought it expedient to say that all the immovable property situated outside the districts where certificates had been filed should not be attached and I fully agree with the Select Committee in this view.

The amendment that I beg to propose does not restrict the operation of the law any further, but it aims at protecting the interest of a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without at the same time prejudicing the interest of the certificate-holder. The principle that has been embodied in this amendment is the principle of marshalling enunciated in section 81 of the Transfer of Property Act, which runs thus :—

'If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has no notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee so far as such property will extend, but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee, etc.'

Here, also, my Lord, I propose that the *bonâ fide* purchaser for value should be entitled to have the demand with cost satisfied from the property that has not been privately sold so far as such property will extend and if the whole demand including all costs are satisfied thereby the Certificate-officer should not touch the property that has been privately sold. By this, my Lord, the *bonâ fide* purchasers are protected and at the same time the certificate-holders will not be injured at all. What I am proposing is this that the order in which the sale should take place should be restricted and that all the properties should not be sold first. I do not say that the property which has been privately sold should not be sold at all, that the public demands should not be recovered from that property. What I simply ask is that the order of the sale of different properties should be a little

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

altered, that the *bonâ fide* purchaser or the general public may not be merely at the mercy of the Certificate-officer. So far as the notice goes, I should say that in many cases we have to complain against the non-service of notices, but the effect of a notice in the Public Demands Recovery Act is very sweeping. As soon as notice under section 7 is served, all the properties of the judgment-debtor are at once attached, although it does not contain even the specification of the properties of the certificate-debtor. The Hon'ble Member in charge may say that it will not be in accordance with the principle of the Civil Procedure Code to alter the present procedure. In reply, I beg to point out to him that, according to the Civil Procedure Code, every property that is to be attached is to be specified, and particulars ought to be given of all these properties, and the notice of attachment is to be served, very carefully, not only in the house of the judgment-debtor or the certificate-debtor in this case, but on every property which is attached a sale proclamation is also required to be published similarly by beat of drum. So, my Lord, this case is very clear and very distinct. Since all the properties of the judgment-debtor are attached, simply by a general notice served on the certificate-debtor personally, the provision of this Act is a very strict one. And we should at least do something by which this stringency of the law might be softened.

As the object of our legislation is to do good to the people without injuring anybody, I believe that the amendment I propose satisfies this condition, and hope the House will agree with me that if this amendment be accepted, it will do real good to the people. My Lord, the sufferers under the old law are not few, I understand; I may include myself as one of them. I purchased a property from a vendor, not knowing that a notice under section 8 of the Public Demands Recovery Act had been served upon him. The vendor had other properties from which the certificate-holder could have realised his demand, but, my Lord, it was not done. I had to pay the demand in full, which I realised afterwards. Now, my Lord, when we can prevent future sufferings of the people in such matters by adding the above proviso, I see no reason why we should not do it. With these remarks, my Lord, I propose the amendment before the Council.'.

The HON'BLE MAULVI FAZ-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord,—My hon'ble friend has made rather a lengthy speech, but I may be permitted to say perhaps that it is out of proportion to the importance of the amendment before us. The pith of his argument is, I gather, that when once a certificate is filed and notice is served on a certificate-debtor, a case might arise in which the *bonâ fide* purchaser for value paid stands a chance of losing his property in the operation of this provision. My Lord, I am not in full sympathy with this class of purchaser, because he is a class of purchaser whose interests are protected, but cases will arise, my Lord, in which the certificate-debtor might come forward to purchase the property even after he has had notice of the fact that the certificate has been filed in the office of the Collector, and the notice has been served according to law on the certificate-debtor. I do not think there is anybody here who will have any sympathy with this class of purchaser, who comes forward to deal with property against which there is a public demand, against which processes of law have been issued, because if he comes to deal with these properties he does so at his peril. The question therefore is whether in protecting the rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers for value, we should also extend the protection of the law to the second class of purchasers. It is a very difficult question to answer, and ordinarily it might be said that we should leave this question to be decided by the certifying officer. On mature consideration, personally, my Lord, I think that for the sake of the protection of the interests of the *bonâ fide* purchasers for value, we might accept the motion that has been urged before this Council by my learned friend. With these words, my Lord, I beg to support the amendment."

[*Mr. Kerr : Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said :—

"I do not think, my Lord, that this amendment will commend itself to the Members of this Council, who have had practical experience of the working of the Act either as revenue officers or as lawyers, or, if anyone of them has had that unfortunate experience, in the position of certificate-debtors. As the clause has been modified by the Select Committee, it provides that, after the date of service of notice under clause 7, any private transfer of a certificate-debtor's immovable property situated in the district in which the certificate is filed, shall be void against any claim enforceable under the certificate, and that the amount due from time to time under the certificate shall be a prior charge upon the immovable property of the debtor wherever situated, as regards charges created subsequent to the issue of the certificate. The Hon'ble Member who has moved this amendment wants us to stay the sale of any property on which incumbrances have been created improperly, and to sell the debtor's property piecemeal. In other words, he says that where the certificate-debtor has broken the law, or evaded the provisions of the law, he ought to have a special favour shown to him with regard to the sale of his property. Now that principle, my Lord, is surely unsound in itself and, there can be no question that it would lead to very great difficulty and to a prolongation of the proceedings, which is in the interests neither of the certificate-holder nor the certificate-debtor. It would, so far as I can see, be serving no interests except possibly the interests of *bonâ fide* purchasers for value, but as the Hon'ble Maulvi Faz-ul-Huq has pointed out, by no means all purchasers are of this class, and many purchasers deserve no consideration whatever. I put it to the Council whether it is desirable to introduce this new and unsound principle, in order to extend a doubtful benefit to a very limited class. The proposal is tantamount to inviting the certificate-debtor to evade the provisions of the law. The only ground on which the Hon'ble mover of the amendment has asked us to accept this proposal is that there is a somewhat similar provision in the Transfer of Property Act. I am no lawyer myself, but I would appeal to the many eminent lawyers who are Members of this Council to support me when I say that an analogy from the Transfer of Property Act cannot possibly apply to provisions relating to certificates for public demands. Under the Transfer of Property Act, it is a case between two private persons. In this Bill, we are dealing with a sale in execution proceedings at the instance of a Court or Government. I think, Sir, that the grounds which have been put forward cannot bear analysis as far as matters of principle are concerned. The amendment would benefit only a very limited class, and to make certificate proceedings cumbrous and complicated would be against the best interests of those who are affected by the practical working of the Bill. I would therefore ask the Council not to lend any support to this amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 14.

7. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved that the words "or by sale (without previous attachment)" in clause 14 (*a*), be omitted.

He said :—

"I really cannot understand why there should be a sale without a previous attachment. I know that when a certificate is issued a charge is created on the property. I think, my Lord, this would be giving very great power to Certificate-officers. The result will be, whether there be an attachment or not, that a sale will take place without the certificate-debtor knowing anything that his property is going to be sold. My amendment is that there ought to be an attachment in all cases."

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur ; Mr. Lyon, Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*]

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord,—I beg to support this amendment. A sale of a property without attachment is detrimental to the interest of the certificate-debtor in various ways. As soon as a proper attachment of the property takes place, the owner of it comes to know that certain proceedings have been instituted against him or that certain persons, with a view to do him an injury, want to sell his property. He thus gets an opportunity to inquire into the whole matter, and is able to know what has actually taken place. If he finds that no case has been instituted, or no decree has been obtained against him, he prefers a claim to the property claiming it to be his, and asks the Court to release it from attachment. If he finds that an *ex parte* decree has been obtained against him, he at once moves to have the same set aside. In addition to these circumstances, he, as well as the people in the neighbourhood, becomes aware of the fact that his property would be sold. He will therefore try his best to procure money to satisfy the decree when it had been properly obtained and the neighbours will also have time to inquire into the nature of the property attached, with a view to purchase the same and get a longer time to procure money if required to buy the property. Moreover, when the Civil Procedure Code recognises an attachment to be necessary, I cannot understand why no attachment is to be made in case of a certificate sale. Attachment can be made within a very little time and is not likely to delay the proceedings to an appreciable extent. Under these circumstances I beg to support this amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord,—I am afraid that it would be difficult for the Government to accept this amendment, for the simple reason that it sets up at once a distinction between the procedure under the Civil Procedure Code and the Procedure under this Act. We are following in this case exactly the principles of the Civil Procedure Code, and we do not see why any difference should be made between certificate cases and cases of ordinary decrees under that Code. A suggestion which has been made in pressing this amendment that by doing away with attachment we give greater security to the certificate-debtor and go through a much more formal and careful procedure than we do if we have no attachment at all. On this point I would invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to the procedure laid down for sale in Schedule II of the Bill. This also is taken entirely from the Code of Civil Procedure. The transactions under the Code of Civil Procedure are innumerable, and the procedure which is satisfactory in those cases is surely good enough for this Certificate Act. There are many safeguards for a certificate-debtor, and the suggestion that this amendment will help a certificate-debtor by delaying proceedings is not a material contention, because the attachment and the proclamation of sale could be made simultaneously. I would ask the House not to introduce an entirely new principle into the Act at this stage—a principle which we have not adopted for the first time in passing this Act, but which has always existed as part of certificate procedure. By doing so we should cause considerable confusion in the proceedings of the Courts, which have learned to regard our procedure under the Certificate Act as merely an extension of the accepted principles of the Civil Procedure Code to the proceedings for the recovery of public demands. For these reasons I would ask the House not to accept this amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 15.

8. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the following proviso be added at the end of clause 15, namely :—

> "Provided that nothing shall be chargeable in respect of any immovable property which has diluviated or otherwise disappeared as a result of natural causes and of whose disappearance intimation has been given to the Collector."

[*Raja Hrishikesh Laha ; Mr. Kerr : Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

Clause 19.

9. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that clause 19 (4) be omitted.

Clause 27.

10. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha moved that the words "shall, at the instance of the applicant, refer the matter to a Civil Court for disposal according to law" be substituted for the words "may also, at the instance of the applicant, order the certificate-debtor, or such other person to be detained in the Civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days," in clause 27 (1).

He said :—

"The reason why I move this amendment is quite obvious to every Hon'ble Member of this Council. A great power—that of detaining the certificate-debter in Civil prison for 30 days is given to the Certificate-officer who in his own cause is the plaintiff, judge, judgment-creditor, decree-holder rolled into one. As decree-holder he makes his application for execution proceedings to himself, passes orders thereon himself and takes steps to carry them out himself. The anomaly of such a procedure is patent to all. A Certificate-officer after all is a human being and cannot be expected to rise above human failings. In these circumstances the alteration I propose, if accepted, would be a distinct improvement on the Bill. If the enquiry under this clause were made by a Civil Court, for we all have confidence in such Courts, no body could complain that he has not been given a proper hearing. I therefore move the amendment for your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said :—

"My Lord,—The clause which the Hon'ble Member wishes to amend is analogous to section 74 of the Code of Civil Procedure which deals with sales in execution proceedings. The principle of the Civil Procedure Code, which is being adopted by this Bill, is that when resistance is offered by anybody in good faith, the Certificate-officer becomes practically *functus officio*, and cannot decide the case. But if the certificate-debtor or his representative is causing wilful obstruction, the Certificate-officer may exercise the powers of the Civil Court, and send the certificate-debtor or his representative to the Civil prison for a term which may extend to 30 days. Now the principle of the Code of Civil Procedure is that questions or disputes relating to title should not be gone into in execution proceedings. They must, if anybody wishes to raise them, be raised in separate Civil suits. All the Court in executing a decree is allowed to do by the law is to punish wilful resistance when made without any just cause, by persons who cannot be said to be claiming in good faith. This is all the power which clause 27, as it now stands, gives to the Certificate-officer. The Hon'ble Member's amendment, if accepted, will make it necessary for the Certificate-officer to refer even the most clear case of wilful obstruction to the Civil Court, and it would give rise to a great deal of unnecessary delay. If the resistance is wilful and made without just cause, there cannot be any reason why the Certificate-officer should not be given this power. I would submit that it is in the interest of all parties in certificate proceedings that the Certificate-officer should have power to dispose of such questions without referring them to the Civil Court. For these reasons, my Lord, I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti said :—

"My Lord,—I desire to say one word in support of this amendment, and it is this : After all we gain very little indeed by giving this discretionary power to the Certificate-officer. It is admitted that when there is a question

of claiming in good faith, clause 2 provides for a case like that. The reason why it is suggested that this clause should remain as it is is this, viz., that there may be a flagrant case of resistance where, if the clause did not stand as it is, the Certificate-officer would be powerless. After all it is only a question of punishment, and it would be much better that a Certificate-officer, who has to try these matters summarily, should not have the power or the discretion of dealing with questions, the result of which might be to deprive a man of his liberty. In these circumstances, I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord,—I rise to support this amendment. It is a question of the liberty of the subject, and I think in a matter of this kind we cannot be over-cautious. It is not desirable in the interest of the liberty of the subject that a purely executive officer should be armed with the power of sending a person to jail. The proper authority should be the Civil Court, which will go into the matter, take evidence and decide the case upon the merits. I have a profound distrust of Executive discretion in matters affecting the liberty of the subject, and I think that the Executive should not be vested with the powers contemplated in the Bill. I have much pleasure in supporting this amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord,—I have some difficulty in opposing this amendment when it has been placed on such high ground by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji. But I confess that I have no very great sympathy with the raising of the question of the liberty of the subject with reference to the very limited discretion which has been given to the Certificate-officer to punish those who deliberately resist his lawful orders, a discretion which can only be exercised in the case of most obvious and wilful resistance to orders passed by him in the course of his proceedings under the law. The idea that this is purely an Executive officer who is going to deprive this wilful resister of his liberty, is, I think, importing a somewhat foreign element into the case. The Certificate-officer is dealing with the case as a Civil Court and under the restrictions of a Civil Court, and he should be trusted to deal properly with a case of wilful obstruction. As has been pointed out already by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, the Bill has been careful to exclude any case where there is a question of title and good faith, and, moreover, it does not say that a certificate-debtor should be punished in all cases, because it gives a Certificate-officer some loophole for saying that there was some 'just cause' for resistance. If he has the shadow of a right he can resist the operations of the Court in this matter, and the Certificate-officer could not possibly pass an order for imprisonment. It is clearly necessary to have some sanction attached to the proceedings of the Certificate-officer, and I would ask the Hon'ble Members of Council to agree, from this very limited point of view, that in the last resort, the Certificate-officer, who is bound to go through all the procedure of the Civil Court, shall be allowed not merely to refer the case again for trial by another Civil Court, at the risk of considerable delay, but shall be allowed to enforce the order passed under this very limited section and under this elaborate procedure. I would ask that, in this case, the amendment be not accepted."

The motion was then put and lost.

Motion No. 10 having been lost, the following motion was not put :—

11. If Motion No. 10 be carried, the Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that clause 27 (2) be omitted.

[*Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur : Mr. Lyon ; Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*

New Clause 27 A.

12. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur moved that after clause 27 the following be inserted as new clause 27 A, namely :—

"27 A. (1) Where any person, other than the certificate-debtor, is dispossessed of immovable property which has been sold in execution of a certificate by the purchaser thereof, he may make an application to the Certificate-officer complaining of such dispossession, and the Certificate-officer shall investigate the matter in the manner prescribed in section 26.

"Application by any person (other than certificate-debtor) dispossessed of immovable property sold in execution of a certificate.

(2) If the Certificate-officer is satisfied that the applicant was in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the certificate-debtor, he shall direct that the applicant be replaced in possession of the property."

He said :—

"My Lord.—The proposed section is almost a reproduction of Rules 100 and 101 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure and appears to be necessary to protect the rights of third parties who may be dispossessed of their properties. There is no reason why this safeguard should be omitted in cases of certificate sales."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said :—

I am afraid that we cannot accept this somewhat elaborate amendment. The procedure which we have already prescribed in the Bill shows that all matters as to right and title must be dealt with in the trial of a separate Civil suit by a Civil Court, and the Certificate-officer can only dismiss applications which are made to enforce its proceedings in cases in which there is any *bonâ fide* claim to possession of property. The suggestion which is now made is to give the Certificate-officer power, in certain circumstances, to enter upon an enquiry as to right or title. We do not wish to interfere with the principle that such matters should be dealt with by the Civil Court and not by the Certificate-officer. I do not think that the Hon'ble Member would be inclined to press his proposal upon us from that point of view. Clause 27 is based on a section of the Civil Procedure Code, and in the Civil Court, when there is any resistance or obstruction made without just cause, the person aggrieved must file a separate civil suit relating to the matter. I think we should be depriving the persons concerned in these matters of a considerable safeguard, if we introduce this clause into the Bill.

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 32.

13. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the words "in his opinion," in clause 32(b), be omitted, and that the words "or mentally infirm" be added at the end of the clause.

Clause 36.

14. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that clause 36 be omitted.

15. If motion No. 14 be not carried, the Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the letters and words "either (*a*) upon the ground of fraud or

(*b*) that the proceedings of the Certificate-officer were without jurisdiction " be substituted for the words "upon the ground of fraud" at the end of the proviso to clause 36.

Clause 43.

16. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur moved that the words "award of any" be inserted before the word "costs" in line 2 of clause 43.

He said :—

"My Lord,—The insertion of the words appears to be necessary to make the section more explicit."

The HON'BLE Mr. Lyon said :—

"My Lord.—We are prepared to accept the change proposed by the Hon'ble Member."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Schedule I.—Article 4.

17. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur moved that the word "now" in line 1 of Article 4 of Schedule I be omitted.

He said :—

"My Lord, the omission of the word 'now' appears to be necessary in order to include any money declared to be a public demand by any future enactment."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, we are prepared to accept this amendment, but we should like to substitute the words 'for the time being' for the word 'now' so that the sentence would read 'any money.....by any enactment for the time being in force.'"

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

Schedule II—Rule 1.

18. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur moved that the words "and has not been paid on demand" be inserted at the end of Rule 1(*2*) of Schedule II.

He said :—

"My Lord, under a circular of the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government in wards' estates and khas mahals, the manager or tahsildar, when applying for a certificate, is now required to furnish a certificate at the foot of the requisition saying that he or one of his subordinates personally demanded payment of the arrear and the amount has not been paid. I am humbly of opinion that this wholesome provision should not be discontinued."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I am afraid that we cannot accept this amendment. It is far more important than it appears on the surface, and the difficulty is that the great majority of the certificates which are issued on requisitions are in

[*Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur; Raja Hrishikesh Laha; Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

respect of rents, and I would point out to the Council that it would be introducing a new principle into the rent law of Bengal to require a landlord to demand arrears of rent from a tenant before filing a certificate against him. Under the present provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, any rent which is not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due is deemed to be an arrear, and, subject to certain provisions of the Act, a landlord can institute a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent at any time after they fall due, without calling upon the tenant first to pay up the arrear. There does not appear to be any proper reason why, when a landlord is entitled to payment of rent, he should be required to demand that rent before he obtains a certificate. In the same way, with other authorities, such as the District Boards, we have to make certificates on requisitions, which would complicate matters very much if demands had to be made before the issue of certificate. I do not think that this new principle ought to be introduced at this stage. It is a principle which does not exist in the present Act. On these grounds, my Lord, I must resist this amendment."

The Motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following Motion was also, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

19. If Motion No. 18 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur to move that the words "and which has not been paid on demand" be inserted after the blank space in line 3 and before the words "verified by me" in line 4 in the certificate at the foot of Form II of the Appendix to Schedule II.

Schedule II—Rule 9.

20. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur moved that the words "shall also" be substituted for the words "may, if the Certificate-officer so directs," in Schedule II, Rule 9.

He said :—

"My Lord, my experience of the manner in which notices are sometimes served in the mufassal is painful. To be on the safe side, it is, I think, necessary that every notice should be served by post which, I understand, under the General Clauses Act means registered post."

The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha said :—

A similar amendment stands in my name.

"It is a matter of frequent complaint that properties of certificate-debtors are often sold for trifling amounts and purchased by persons who hang on courts at very inadequate prices, and the reason ascribed for this state of things is that the debtors were not served with notices of certificates and therefore could not deposit the amount due. They do not even become aware of such sales till the purchaser takes possession of the property, when the debtor is compelled, in order to retain his property, to submit to the extortionate demands of the auction-purchaser. With a view to avoid this state of things, it is very desirable that notice of the certificate under this clause should invariably be sent to the debtor by registered post, and the cost of such service be added to the certificate decree."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray said :—

"Amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 23 are, I think, practically the same, and I have great pleasure in supporting this. The fact is, as your Lordship will be pleased to see, that in the collection of opinions on the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Bill, which was circulated to us, the opinion of the British Indian Association, which is the leading Association of the zamindars in Bengal, with reference to clause 7 will be found on page 9 of th collected

opinions. The opinions of the Chittagong Association will be found on page 3.

"It is a fact well known that these peons never go to the mufassal or go there very seldom. In civil courts you know very well that the identifier on behalf of either the plaintiff or the defendant generally accompanies the peon, and of course the peon is bound to go along with him and serve the notice. But the Collectorate peon on a salary of Rs. 7, when he is directed to serve a notice at a place about 25 or 30 miles distant from head-quarters, what does he do? He does not know either the plaintiff or the defendant, no identifier identifies the latter because nobody is interested in seeing that the proper person is served with the certificate, the result being that he gives a return showing that he has served the notice on the outer door of the house of the certificate-debtor because, he says, he could not find him. That is generally the return which is sent in by the peon. I know, my Lord, that, as a matter of fact, here in the Presidency town, before your Lordship's very door, the peons think it beneath their dignity to go in tram cars with the identifier. You have to give them second class carriages to go from the Calcutta Small Cause Court to the house of a plaintiff or defendant to serve a notice. This is known to many people, especially those who have the misfortune of being litigants. If such be the case in the metropolis of British India, what does not happen, my Lord, in the interior districts? Those who have the misfortune of being litigants know all about this. I hope this amendment will meet with your Lordship's approval."

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

"I beg to support this Motion and I submit that the service of notice under section 7 is an essential necessity. It is tantamount to a first summons in a regular suit. It gives notice to the certificate-debtor that a certificate has been issued against him. I am bound to say that it is well known in the mufassal that every year a large number of proprietors lose their properties owing to the irregular and illegal way the certificate cases are disposed of. The procedure generally observed is anything but satisfactory, and the way in which peoples' properties are daily sacrificed for realization of money due under the certificates is simply deplorable. The certificates are not issued within any definite fixed time, but they are issued at the discretion of the Certificate-officer or more properly at the discretion of his amla, and a notice is made over to a peon for service who, either through indolence or other motives, does not go to the certificate-debtor's house, but makes a return of having served the notice by sticking it up at some conspicuous part of the house. A band of unscrupulous men who hang about the court premises and a few low mukhtears are generally present at the sales, and some one of them purchases the properties at a nominal price and then sell them either to the defaulting owner or to some other person at a considerable profit. It is generally believed that these men are in league with the serving peons and the low amlas of the courts. The provision of the Bill that a sale should not be set aside except on the ground that the debtor has sustained substantial injury may be good when the sale is sought to be set aside in the execution department, but when the validity of the certificate is attacked on the ground of fraud or on the ground of non-service of notice, the sale held under its strength must necessarily fall to the ground. A distinction should be drawn between illegality and irregularity. When a sale is tainted with irregularity only, it is not liable to be set aside without proof of substantial loss having been sustained by the certificate-debtor, but where the sale is vitiated by illegality it must cease to exist without proof of any such substantial loss. Non-service of notice under section 7 is a potential illegality quite sufficient to nullify any sale held by virtue of a certificate under the Act. Moreover, when a property is sold for its own debt, the owner of it should not be deprived of it, if there be illegality or even irregularity in bringing about a sale, although no proof of substantial loss is given. A man having an immovable property sets a peculiar value on it which cannot be compensated by money. He ought to have it if its sale is tainted by illegality or irregularity.

[*Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur : Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

"Therefore I submit, my Lord, that it is absolutely necessary a proper notice should be served by registered post in addition to the usual notice that is served."

The Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur said :—

"My Lord, As to this question of service of official papers by registered post, I think it might be useful if I gave the Council the benefit of the experience we have had of this kind of thing in the Registration Department.

"The Inspector-General of Registration of Eastern Bengal and Assam made a rule with the approval of the Government—which rule has come down to us as a legacy—that after registration of a document, it might, if the presentant so wished, be returned to himself or his endorsee by registered post at his expense. This was done to save him the trouble of coming again to the Registration office if he was anywhere near a post office. Everything was done to encourage this procedure, and it was at first thought that the parties concerned would find it convenient and welcome it. But what was the result? Only a fraction of the registrants ever availed themselves of the privilege and had their documents sent by the registered post. A certain proportion of the documents so sent were returned undelivered, because in the first place people are afraid to sign a receipt for anything and see a danger lurking where there may be none and refuse to take a registered letter, and, secondly, because the postal peon would not take the trouble to go to the respective villages—the practice being to deliver the covers at the *hats* where people from surrounding villages are supposed to congregate on a *hat* day. And if for some reason the addressee was not there or was somehow missed, the cover was returned undelivered.

"Then a certain number was delivered to wrong persons and parties complained at the Registration office about non-receipt of documents, although they had paid the necessary postal charges. There was reason to believe that in some of these cases the documents were got hold of by interested persons for their own ends. The village postmaster is sometimes the teacher of the local *patshala* or some amla of the local zamindar, or some similar individual, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive that if a person was so minded, he could easily contrive to get at this postal official, or, failing him, the postal peon. The District Registrars and inspecting officers of the department have therefore condemned it as unsafe, and the system has not been appreciated. It has certainly not achieved the purpose for which it was intended, and not being an unmixed blessing, has fallen into disuse. The rule is going to be abrogated."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I confess I was not prepared for the speech to which we have just had the honour of listening. A great officer of Government and a trusted servant of the State passes a strong condemnation upon a department which all of us regard as one of the most efficient departments of the State. We have been brought up in the traditional idea that the Postal Department is the most efficient department of the State and the Police Department is the least efficient. These two stand in the antipodes of efficiency, the Postal Department on the top and the Police Department at the bottom. That has been our traditional idea, and I believe the Hon'ble Members around the table will confirm me in that idea. Now we are told by the Inspector-General of Registration that the Postal Department is as inefficient as the Police Department. I have a higher idea of the Postal Department than my friend round the table. The universal complaint that has been made about these certificates is that they are not delivered because we are told that these notices are delivered at some *hat* day when people congregated together in a market-place, and then these notices and summonses are delivered in a perfunctory way. That is exactly our complaint, and therefore we want that these certificates should be registered so that the elements of slipshodiness and perfunctoriness may be effectively dealt with. It is because

we believe that the postal peons in the remote districts do not do their duty properly, we insist upon these certificates being delivered in registered documents. There is at least some guarantee that an honest effort is made to make over the certificates to the proper parties. I am not a servant of the Government, but it is my duty to come into contact with public opinion—to be the Receiver-General of all complaints in my position as a journalist, and the one matter about which complaints have been made in season and out of season with the utmost emphasis by all sections and classes of the community is that our notices, our summonses, our certificates are not properly delivered to the right parties. Is it not the duty of the Council and the duty of Government now that we have the opportunity to rectify this state of things by accepting the amendment? Your Excellency will have noticed a remarkable coincidence, namely, that these amendments have not been sent to the office after the gentlemen have been closeted together and taken counsel together. My friend sent over his amendment on his own initiative and another sent his in, and so did a third, and the three of them came distinctly to the conclusion on their own intiative that this was a black spot which ought to be amended, and therefore this remarkable coincidence in these amendments. Having regard to the universal and strongly expressed opinion about this matter and having regard to the serious miscarriages of justice which have taken place in consequence, it seems to me a matter of first importance that this state of things should be rectified, and this amendment be accepted by your Excellency's Government ".

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"My Lord, I desire to say one word in connection with this amendment. The difficulty is this. The Certificate-officer is in the 'zilla' station if I may use this expression (district station) and a peon in charge of the service of notice has to be sent out from the district station into the interior, and it very often happens, specially where the certificate is being issued at the instance of the Collector, that the peon has no knowledge of the interior. Probably he comes from one part of the country, and the service has to be effected in another part of the country with which he is not familiar, whereas if you have to send a notice by the post, the postal peon in almost every case has to be familiar with the neighbourhood. He knows almost every village where he has to deliver letters every day, and there is every chance of his delivering to the right person. Of course there may be fraud in a district station as in the post office, but I am not aware—and I have a knowledge either directly or indirectly with regard to at least half the districts in Bengal—of a single *gomastah* of a zamindar who is not also a postmaster. However that may be, the position is this: what we want to avoid is, and I think everybody is agreed with regard to it, that the notice should be properly served, that the man should have notice that a certificate is going to be issued against him, and what we say and feel (and the country apparently expresses the same opinion) is that a further safeguard is to be provided in the shape of service by the post, which means the registered post, and I sincerely hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept this amendment.

"I shall only add one word with regard to the Registration Department. I have no knowledge of the Registration Department nor of the legacy it has received from Eastern Bengal, and I attach no importance to any legacy unless it is a legacy of any money left in my favour. I am only seeking to support this amendmentwhich is a further safeguard for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of the certificate-debtor that a demand is still due by him, and he has not paid it."

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, as a member of the Select Committee where this matter was fully discussed, I had very grave doubts whether I should support this amendment, but the speech we have just heard from the Inspector-General

of Registration delivered on this occasion has removed whatever misgivings I had in my mind. It is certainly a very queer sight to find the head of a department namely, that of the Inspector-General of Registration, passing such criticism on a department which, as my hon'ble friend Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has reminded us, is considered by all to be the best managed department under Government. I never thought that service by a peon in the manner in which summonses are served in the Civil Courts will ever be so good, specially in the case of service of notice under this Act, as service by registered post. I always thought that service by registered post would be more effective than the ordinary service by peon who has to go about in the mufassal, if he goes about at all, without an identifier, and whatever misgivings I had as to the efficiency of service by registered post has been removed by the very remarkable speech we have heard delivered on this occasion by the present Inspector-General of Registration. Therefore I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said :—

"My Lord, I confess that I approached the consideration of this amendment which has been received with somewhat mixed feelings. Nobody could be more anxious than the Government to improve the service of their notices in the mufassal, and, from that point of view, I have every possible sympathy with any suggestion that is made for the improvement of the service of these notices which would tend to secure that every person who has to receive a notice receives it, whether it be in the city of Calcutta or in the mufassal. I must note, however, that this suggestion as to service by registered post is—and it is a point which seems to have been forgotten by the Hon'ble Members dealing with this amendment—one of the ways and means of service permitted under the Bill, although it is not made compulsory by the Bill. It is merely suggested, and when it was proposed to make the procedure compulsory we considered carefully whether this could be accepted, but found ourselves unable to do this.

"In the course of this debate a strange attack has been made upon the official who has risen to support the Government views. The Inspector-General of Registration did not insist upon any opinion of his own but made certain statements of facts as to what happened to documents which had been sent by registered post. The Hon'ble Member, the Inspector-General of Registration, is not in the least interested in saying that the registered post has failed in this case; it is clear that this was a means adopted in all good faith by his department with every desire that these documents should reach their owners safely, and it is only in consequence of the actual facts which have been disclosed that he has been induced to stand up and make this report to the Council. I may add that the case does not depend on the words of the Inspector-General of Registration alone, although he has given the Council very valuable help by contributing these facts, as I have been informed that exactly the same thing occurred recently when notices had to be sent out by registered post to the Muhammadan electors of this Council, the service of these notices by registered post proving practically a failure for identically the same reasons that have been given to us by the Inspector-General of Registration. I do not think that because the Hon'ble Member has given us these facts as to the working of his department that gentlemen should get up and accuse him of making a violent attack on the Postal Department. I have no doubt that if you consulted the Postmaster-General on the subject he would disclose to you a great many more failures of this kind which the Inspector-General of Registration has not mentioned. He with his intimate knowledge of his department would show that the registered post, despite all his efforts to improve it, is by no means an infallible method of conveying notices to the parties concerned in the mufassal. It seems to me also that the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee made a mistake in his reference to a portion of the speech by the Inspector-General of Registration. As I understood that speech, the Inspector-General said that it was the registered letters which were distributed at the *hât* and not the notices carried by our peons."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Lyon.*]

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I think the Hon'ble Member spoke of these letters being delivered at the *hât*."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"Yes, and that was a method which I understood the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji to deprecate.

"The idea suggested by those who supported the amendment is that we must improve our existing procedure very greatly, and that the only means of doing this is by adopting the registered post. I think the facts given us by the Inspector-General of Registration should be carefully weighed as being facts which are given by an agency which is entirely impartial in this matter.

"As to our anxiety to improve the system of serving notices, I would point out that the question has been engaging the careful attention of the Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam for some years past, and that the proposals for amendment which have been put forward form an integral part of a scheme which has received great approval from Hon'ble Members of this Council—the scheme for reconstituting the village panchayat; and the Government of Bengal are now entrusting to a great extent to the head of the village panchayat the duty and responsibility of serving these notices; we are in fact acting on the lines which the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti has suggested, because Mr. Chakravarti has claimed for the postal peons that they are local people, and they know the people on whom service of notice is to be made. That is exactly the line we are taking, and the principle that we are adopting in the new rules—and we are issuing and extending it gradually all over Bengal for the service of our notices—is that the notices should be served through the village officers, those who know everybody concerned in the village and who can tell exactly upon whom they are to be served and whether they have been properly served.

"There is another matter I would like to touch upon, and that is that, while I have claimed that we are doing our best to improve the service of notices, there are figures which show that the state of affairs is by no means so dreadful as is suggested by some Hon'ble Members. I do not know if it will surprise this House to hear that during the last year 95,000 certificates were issued in the province of Bengal and recourse to sale was taken in only 2,295 cases or less than about 2½ per cent. of the whole total. If our certificate procedure and the service of notices under it are successful in 97½ per cent. of cases, we believe that the service of these notices and the intimation conveyed through these notices to the men concerned in the mufassal cannot be quite so bad as the picture that has been given to us. There is another reason why we are not inclined to accept the registered post as a proper solution of the difficulty in these cases. I believe if we make compulsory the system of notices through registered post, we should have greater difficulty in getting our notices served by our own peons. We should certainly weaken all the incentive there is to the department and to the peons to serve those notices properly on the people, and moreover we shall be depending on a system which, from its own inherent virtues, cannot be made so suitable as the service of notices through village officers in a village. It is impossible so to prepare rules and enforce them in the Postal Department as to make it equally compulsory upon a person to receive a registered document from the post as to receive the notice which has been served upon him by us.

"I think the adoption of this amendment would largely increase the cost of our proceedings and would also increase their complications and difficulties, and I would suggest that the House ought to be prepared to leave it to the discretion of the Certificate-officer to use his discretion under the rules, whether in any particular case he should adopt the system of registered post or not.

"With these words I would express a hope that the amendment will not be accepted by the Council."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

The motion being put to the vote, a division was taken with the following result :—

Ayes 18.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
,, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
,, Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti
,, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.
,, ,, Mahendra Nath Ray.
,, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur
,, Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
,, ,, Prasanna Kumar Ray.
,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
,, Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
,, ,, Musharaf Husain.
,, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
,, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.
,, Maulvi Abul Kasem.
,, Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

Noes 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
,, ,, J. C. Shorrock.
,, ,, R. Glen
,, ,, A. W. C. Chaplin.
,, ,, W. T. Grice
,, ,, J. G. Cumming, C.I.I.
,, ,, C. H. Bompas
,, ,, S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
,, ,, H. J. Hilary.
,, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
,, Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, Kt., M.V.O., C.I.E.
,, Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, Mr. E. W. Collin.
,, ,, C. J. Stevenson Moore, C.V.O.
,, ,, H. L. Stephenson.
,, ,, P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
,, ,, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
,, Nawab Syed Shams-ul Huda.
,, Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
,, ,, A. N. Moberly
,, ,, G. W. Küchler, C.I.E.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimulla Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
,, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
,, Mr. S. P. Sinha.
,, ,, V. Wood.
,, Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
,, Mr. J. G. Apear.
,, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
,, ,, Upendra Lal Ray.
,, Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
,, Mr. J. Donald.
,, ,, N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
,, ,, B. C. Mitra.
,, Sir Allan Arthur, KT.

The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur abstained from voting.

The result of the division being *ayes* 18, *noes* 21, the motion was lost.

The following Motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

21. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that the words "shall also be served by registered post" be substituted for the words "may, if the Certificate-officer so directs, be served by post" in Schedule II, Rule 9.

[*Raja Hrishikesh Laha ; Babu Surendra Nath Ray , Mr. Lyon.*]

22. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the words "shall in every case be served by registered post" be substituted for the words "may, if the Certificate-officer so directs, be served by post" in Schedule II, Rule 9.

Schedule II—Rule 9.

23. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved that the words "shall, except where the certificate-debtor has personally acknowledged its receipt, be served by registered post" be substituted for the words "may, if the Certificate-officer so directs, be served by post" in Schedule II, Rule 9.

He said :—

"In cases, my Lord, where the certificate-debtor had actually signed the receipt, it will not be necessary to serve the notice again by registered post, but in other cases, the certificate ought to be sent by registered post. That is the idea of the amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"I am afraid that we cannot accept this amendment because it would introduce many more complications than the ones suggested by the previous amendment. The difficulty is one that will be appreciated by all Hon'ble Members, especially, I think, by the lawyer Members of this House. It is that it would be extremely difficult to ascertain and to enter upon inquiries as to whether the certificate-debtor had personally acknowledged this receipt. I think we must depend on more simple rules in the service of our notices. The proposed procedure would cause much difficulty and delay, and inquiries would have to be made, and the door would be opened to the certificate-debtor to raise the point as to whether he had actually himself acknowledged the service. So I hope that the House will agree with me that as we have not determined to make it compulsory to issue by registered post, it is unnecessary to enter upon these elaborate enquiries in order to serve by registered post in some particular case."

The Motion was then put and lost.

Schedule II—Rule 57.

24. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha moved that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may" in line 1 of Schedule II, Rule 57.

He said :—

"The reasons for this amendment are so obvious that I do not think it is necessary for me to press it before the Council. We are going to authorise the Certificate-officer to commit a person to prison, and it would be only fair if that person be given an opportunity to say what he has got to say against the commitment. He may have very good reasons against it. If we deny him this opportunity we shall be doing a great injustice to him. I am therefore of opinion that the law should be imperative that the Certificate-officer shall give the certificate-debtor an opportunity to appear before him and offer his explanation."

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I am afraid we are not prepared to make this compulsory in all cases. It is a rule which we have adopted from the Civil Procedure Code, and in many cases where there is a likelihood of the certificate-debtor absconding, it would be dangerous to issue a notice of demand before we issue a warrant for arrest. I think that it would be undesirable to make the issue of such a notice compulsory, though we leave it to the discretion of the serving officer to do it where he thinks fit. I would ask the House to reject the amendment on the ground that it would be introducing a dangerous innovation which might lead to complications in the procedure under the Act."

[*Division.*]

A division was then taken, with the following result :—

Ayes 11.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
„ Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
„ Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.
„ Babu Sureudra Nath Banerji.
„ Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
„ Dr. Deha Prasad Sarbadhikari.
„ Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
„ Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
„ Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
„ Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.
„ Mr. Golam Hossain Cassim Ariff.

Noes 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
„ Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
„ Mr. J. C. Shorrock.
„ „ R. Glen.
„ „ A. W. C. Chaplin
„ „ W. T. Grice
„ Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.
„ Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
„ Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
„ „ C. H. Bompas.
„ „ S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
„ „ H. J. Hilary.
„ Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
„ Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, KT. M.V.O., C.I.E.
„ Maulvi Abul Kasem
„ Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
„ Mr. E. W. Collin.
„ Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
„ „ H. L. Stephenson.
„ „ P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
„ „ J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
„ Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda
„ Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
„ „ A. N. Moberly.
„ „ G. W. Küchler, C.I.E.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
„ Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
Mr. S. P. Sinha.
„ V. Woods.
Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
Mr. J. G. Apcar.
Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
„ Upendra Lal Ray.
„ Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald.
„ „ „ N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
„ „ „ B. C. Mitra.
„ „ Sir Allan Arthur, KT.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.
„ „ Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
„ „ Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.
„ „ Maulvi Musharraf Husain.

The result of the division being *ayes* 11, *noes* 25, the motion was lost.

Budget.

[*Mr. Lyon ; Sir William Duke.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Secretary be directed to re-number the clauses and sub-clauses of the Bill in consecutive order, and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

He said :—

"It is unnecessary for me to say much with reference to the Bill at this stage. I cannot help thinking that in spite of the small differences that we have had as to matters of detail in various clauses of the Bill, the course of the legislation which we have adopted, which has been approved by high legal authority, has met with the general acceptance of Members. But I wish before sitting down to acknowledge the very great assistance that we have received at all stages of this Bill from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chapman. Mr. Chapman was responsible for the original draft of the Bill, he has advised us on various legal points, and he has helped us a great deal in bringing the Bill into the form in which it has now been adopted. It would be unbecoming of Government not to acknowledge what Mr. Chapman, its former Legal Remembancer, has given us in time and trouble in connection with this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke presented the Budget of the Government of Bengal for 1913-14.

He said :—

"My Lord, I have the honour to present the budget for 1913-14. There is no change whatever since the last Financial Statement was circulated, and therefore I need say nothing further about it. The discussion will take place on the 2nd April, or on a subsequent date, after the legislative business set down for that day has been disposed of."

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1913, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA, F. G. WIGLEY,

The 31st March, 1913. *Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

B. S. Press—29-4-1913—39[illegible]—500—B. N. K.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR, Kt.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. W. C. CHAPLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

[*The President; Sir William Duke.*]

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BAKER.

On taking his seat, His Excellency stated that he desired to suspend the Rules of Business, and to move the following Resolution :—

"That this Council desires to place on record its deep sorrow at the untimely death of the late Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., who, after a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, held the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from November 1908 to July 1911, and was the first President of the enlarged Legislative Council constituted in 1910.

The Council also wishes to convey an expression of its sincere sympathy and condolence to Lady Baker in her bereavement."

He said :—

"I beg to move the above resolution. I had not the pleasure of knowing Sir Edward Baker myself, but I feel that, having regard to all that I know that he did for Bengal during his long service in India, this Resolution will commend itself to you.—"

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I have to thank Your Excellency on my own account and on behalf of the Council for bringing forward this resolution and giving us this opportunity of expressing our feelings. Perhaps there is no one now in this Council who has a better right than myself to say something on this Resolution, for I worked with Sir Edward Baker for a number of years in the closest possible relations, and I know what his character and what his ideals were. When he came back to Bengal as Lieutenant-Governor he had already served for a great many years in Bengal in many capacities, though he had latterly been away from us for several years with the Government of India earning distinction first as Secretary in the Finance Department and then as Finance Minister. At that time I was acting as Chief Secretary, and I continued to work with him in that capacity for about eighteen months. Then I went on leave for some months and when I came back, the enlarged Council was formed, and I was one of the Members of it. It was my privilege, in working with him, to understand and appreciate the ideals that he had set before himself in Indian Provincial Government.

"I do not think it would be right for me to pass any sort of criticism upon Sir Edward's administration. In fact, it is hardly becoming on my part to attempt an appreciation of it, and I therefore propose to confine myself to a very few words in this connection. But I think I may say (and all those in Council who knew him will support me) that his great ideal was to bring his Government into consonance with the times, and to make it more effective and stronger by associating with it the largest possible measure of public assistance. In that view, he for long advocated reform on the lines which were actually followed when the Council was enlarged in 1910. He was one of the most strenuous supporters of that policy. I know (I think it is no secret now) that he would personally have been willing to go somewhat further in extending the liberal constitution of the Council than was actually done. He had supreme confidence that, by making the Council representative and by associating the people with the Government, the Government itself would be strengthened. He followed that line of policy throughout; but, nevertheless, this very liberalism of spirit made no difference to the fact that he had very strong views about the maintenance of law and order, and was prepared to uphold them at any cost.

"He worked with great energy at the preparation of the Regulations of the enlarged Council, and he was happy when the latter was successfully inaugurated, and I think we all recall the speech which he made at the first meeting of the enlarged Council as to the spirit in which the work of Government should be conducted. He advocated further—I think he regarded this as a corollary to the enlargement of the Legislative Council—

[*The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*]

the association of an Executive Council with the Lieutenant-Governor, and I remember that it was a disappointment to him that he had to wait so long before he got it. However, that also he saw brought into being, though, unfortunately, only seven or eight months before he had to go home.

"In the case of a man who took such great interest in his work and showed such great energy, I think it impossible to imagine sadder circumstances than those which compelled his departure from India. First, his son broke down in health and became hopelessly ill. Then Lady Baker's health also suffered to some extent. I do not know, however, whether she would have, even then, gone home but for the fact that the critical condition of her son obliged her to do so. That sad fact, indeed, left her no alternative but to hurry away from India, and Sir Edward was thus left alone here, and before long his own health also failed. During his last few months he was a very different man in point of spirit and energy from the man who had taken over the Government two and-a-half years before, and, though he had completed only half his term, he found it necessary to give up his work out here though I know he did it with the utmost regret.

"Even so, none of his friends anticipated that his life was nearly over. It was hoped that at home he would recover and still play a useful, probably a great, part. Those hopes have unfortunately not been realized, and all that we here can do now is to show our sympathy with, and appreciation for, his family and himself by adopting the Resolution, which has been so suitably moved by Your Excellency."

The HON'BLE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan said :—

"My Lord, speaking on this Resolution, I shall confine myself to a few remarks only. When I bade good-bye to Sir Edward Baker in July 1911, he told me, before he went, that he wanted very much to come back, yet he did not suppose he would be able to do so. How true these words proved to be is known to all. The last time I heard from him was nearly ten months ago, and that letter was one of the saddest and most melancholy that I have ever received, for in it he not only said that his son's illness was exceedingly grave, but that his own health had broken down, and that, owing to the enforced and unaccustomed leisure of retirement, he had no ready antidote upon which he could rely. I heard not long ago from Mr. Slacke (just before he left) that the reports of Sir Edward's health were very bad, but even then I did not realize that his death would come so soon.

"Regarding Sir Edward Baker's administration, the person best fitted to make any eulogy or review is Sir William Duke and he has done it. To me personally Sir Edward was a great friend—a true and loyal, friend—and I appreciated his friendship all the more because, during his règime, there were occasions on which he and I differed on public matters; but one of his finest qualities was that, if he was convinced that an opponent's opinion was worthy of consideration, he was always ready to examine it from every point of view. In more than one way he helped me, and it was a privilege to serve on the first enlarged Council of Bengal under the presidency of Sir Edward Baker. His partiality for Bengal is well known. I remember when talking with him once, that I was very much surprised to find that he put the claims of Bengal and the Bengalis above those of any other province in India. Another thing that always struck me in Sir Edward Baker was this that, whether one agreed with him or not, he was essentially a man of business; if he took a thing up, he went into it thoroughly at once, and there was either a direct 'yes' or 'no,' whichever he thought right. I must say that I appreciated that quality in him very much, for though it is a quality that one may not always find to be pleasant, it is undoubtedly one that always pays in the long run, and secures respect on all hands for its possessor.

"For Lady Baker and for her sons we all naturally feel the deepest sympathy and sorrow, and I therefore give my fullest support to the Resolution moved by Your Lordship, though I cannot adequately express my sorrow at the premature death of such a great and valued personal friend."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I desire fully to associate myself with the Resolution which Your Lordship has been pleased to move from the Chair. Sir William Duke, in the remarks which he has just made, has told us that nobody has a better right to speak about Sir Edward Baker than himself. I concede that right fully, but, my Lord, I claim to have been one of the oldest friends of Sir Edward Baker in this country, and, in that character, I feel that it is but my duty to intervene on this melancholy occasion. I knew Sir Edward while he was yet a comparatively young officer—District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. We met for the first time over a municipal controversy—a controversy between himself as District Magistrate and myself as Chairman of the North Barrackpore Municipality. We met over this controversy; we settled the points at issue in five minutes' time, and from that time forward a friendship sprang up between us, which, despite differences of opinion, divergent interests and occupations, continued unabated through life. My Lord, I knew Sir Edward Baker well—closely and intimately knew him in all his strength and in all his weakness—and I will say this, without fear of challenge or contradiction, that he was a man of liberal instincts, of generous impulses, of strong convictions, of transparent honesty of purpose. While yet a young officer—District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas—he recorded a strong note against Sir Charles Elliott's jury notification, which, at that time, as most of my friends will remember, excited a considerable degree of controversy and agitation, and the notification had to be withdrawn. As a member of the Calcutta Corporation and for several years he was a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, he usually voted on the popular side, and his sympathies were always with the popular side. It is an open secret, and a fact to which the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox testified only the other day, that he wanted to modify the Calcutta Municipal Act which he piloted through this Council, and which I hope and trust your Excellency's Government will see fit to amend.

"My Lord, as a Member of Lord Minto's Executive Council, Sir Edward was the pillar of the reform movement in that Council. He championed it with that downright thoroughness which was a distinguished trait in his public and private character. My Lord, as Lieutenant-Governor, he was a friend of education in all its aspects, high, primary and technical, and the students of Calcutta, I am entitled to speak on their behalf, will remember with affection and gratitude his courtesy—never-failing courtesy and kindness—to them. My Lord, the words which Sir Edward Baker uttered from that Chair, which your Excellency now so worthily occupies, when presiding over the first meeting of the reformed Council, still ring in our ears. He said that the time had now come when Government by persuasion must be substituted for Government by compulsion. My Lord, these words are graven deep in the recollection of my countrymen. They constitute the starting point of the new era. My Lord, this is not the time nor the place to enter upon a critical examination of the public career of Sir Edward Baker. I ask, who amongst us is perfect, or can face with unflinching gaze the ordeal of history? But this I will say with absolute confidence, without fear of challenge or contradiction, that he was much more than a mere official. In him, my Lord, there was a larger element of humanity which, bursting through official trappings, animated the whole man. To have come in contact with him was to be impressed with a personality at once genial, warm-hearted and full of intense sincerity, with a man who meant what he said, and who said what he meant.

"My Lord, it is perhaps useless to disguise the fact that in later years Sir Edward's administration did not give entire public satisfaction, but, My Lord, when the news of his death arrived in this country, there was awakened throughout the length and breadth of this province a genuine and profound feeling of regret; and how could it be otherwise? For Sir Edward Baker loved Bengal, and the people of Bengal reciprocated that love with enthusiastic gratitude. He has left behind him many friends and admirers, and many among them feel, like myself, as if someone near and dear to them had been snatched

[*Mr. Norman McLeod; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur; Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

away from their side by the ruthless hand of death. My Lord, to-day all differences of opinion are laid aside. To-day the voice of contention, criticism and controversy is hushed in the presence of the open grave, and the feeling which has found expression in this Council Chamber, I am confident, will awaken a responsive echo in the grateful hearts of the people of Bengal throughout the length and breadth of this province. My Lord, I desire most cordially and sympathetically to associate myself with this Resolution."

The HON'BLE MR. NORMAN MCLEOD said :—

"My Lord, on behalf of the Mercantile Community, I wish to endorse all that has been said with regard to the late Sir Edward Baker. He was essentially a Bengal man, and a man of whom we were all proud. Early in his career he was for a considerable time our Collector of Customs, and while in that position he earned our complete confidence in the discharge of the work of that important office, as well as our admiration for his exceptional abilities. These abilities were soon recognized by the Government of India, who raised him from post to post, until he rose to the highest position then open to a Civilian in this country, that of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Those of us who were Members of the first enlarged Council of this Province can amply testify to his unfailing courtesy, his impartial judgment, his strict sense of duty, and his universal kindness to all. Is it, therefore, to be wondered at that we feel that in his death we have lost a good friend to this Province, and one to whose memory we wish to pay an inadequate but respectful and grateful tribute? I most gladly support the Resolution."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYED NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, said :—

"My Lord, the death of Sir Edward Baker has come as a shock to many of us who had known him. Speaking as I do, as a member of the Muhammadan Community, our first and foremost thought is to commend his soul to Him who holds life and death in His hands. The next thought that rises in our minds is one of sympathy and condolence with the bereaved. May the bereaved find true consolation and comfort in their sore trial of grief and sorrow. I endorse every word that has been given expression to by the previous speakers. Sir Edward had endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. His character and personality were outstanding features in his career among us. In all his official duties, which extended over many years, he evinced strong traits of character which marked him out as a man of sterling worth, and ability and as a strong administrator. His bold and administrator-like speeches and actions may have invited untoward criticism in certain quarters, but, none the less, they have won for him universal admiration, and I hope his example will act as a stimulus to all officers in the discharge of their duties and in putting down evil by strong measures.

"The Muhammadan Community will long remember his name as that of one who always took a keen interest in the education of Muhammadan youths in Bengal. The Baker Hostel for Muhammadan students, bearing his name, will long perpetuate his memory; and those who come within its walls will be stimulated by his life and conduct.

"My Lord, I wish my Community to be associated in any Resolution of sympathy and condolence that may go from this Council to the bereaved family."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, it is with profound regret that we learnt, on Sunday morning, of the death of Sir Edward Baker, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. When about two years ago he left this country, little did any one think that he would so soon succumb to the illness from which he had been suffering. I had the honour of knowing him since the year 1891, when he came to Alipore as Magistrate of the district of 24-Parganas. While at Alipore, he had no

[*Maulvi Abdul Karim; Mr. Stephenson.*]

doubt the reputation of being a very strict officer, but he was kind-hearted, warm-hearted, polite and a most courteous gentleman. Throughout his career he had the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, who never spared himself. Those who live in the mofussal know very well how very necessary it is for a district to have a sympathetic and kind-hearted District Magistrate. It is with him that the people have to come in direct contact almost every day. His sympathies with the people under his charge count for much. As a resident of the district of the 24-Parganas, I can testify to the qualities of Sir Edward's head and heart, to the fact that the people of the district were happy during his administration and to his constant readiness to give them a sympathetic hearing. It is not for me to dilate upon his great financial abilities. As a Lieutenant-Governor, he was in full sympathy with the political aspirations of the people of this country and, so far as we know, he gave his whole-hearted support to Lord Morley's Reform Scheme and did his best to make it a success.

"I distinctly remember that it was on the same afternoon that he gave his first garden party at Belvedere as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the telegram came from Lord Morley embodying the summary of the proposed Council Reforms. He told us that evening that 15 years had elapsed since the time the first reforms had been introduced in the Council (during Lord Lansdowne's administration), that 15 years was but a short period in the political history of a nation, and that the present reforms introduced by Lord Morley would, during the next 15 years, be very much extended."

"His speech on the occasion of the opening of the first reformed Council in Bengal will ever be remembered as the pronouncement of a large-hearted Statesman. Government by persuasion, he said, must be substituted for Government by compulsion. As is well known to every one here present, that speech was quoted by Lord Morley as indicating a new departure in the policy of Indian Government. We all expected then that a long lease of useful life was reserved for him. But little did we think that so soon we should have to express our heartfelt sorrow at the loss of the last of the permanent Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, and I join, in all sympathy, in supporting this Resolution."

The Resolution was then put and agreed to, all Members standing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Proportion of Muhammadans on Local and District Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency Division.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem asked :—

I.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans and the total number of members—

(*i*) elected by the rate-payers,
(*ii*) appointed by the Government,

in each of the Local and District Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency Division, and the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population in each area?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson replied :—

"Statements giving the required information are laid on the table."

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

STATEMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON TO QUESTION NO. 1, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans and the total number of Members of the Municipalities in the Presidency Division.

Name of Municipality.	Muhammadans—		Total number of Commissioners—		Percentage of Muhammadans to total population in local area.
	Elected.	Appointed.	Elected.	Appointed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cossipur-Chitpur	...	1	8	4	27
Maniktolla	3	...	8	4	38
Baranagore	1	1	9	4	22
Kamarhati	...	...	8	4	26
South Suburban	...	...	7	3	21
Tollygunge	3	1	6	3	32
Garden Reach	...	3	...	12	52
Rajpur	...	...	12	6	6
Baruipur	...	...	6	3	9
Jainagar	...	...	8	4	9
South Dum-Dum	2	...	6	3	36
North Dum-Dum	1	1	6	3	28
South Barrackpore ...	2	1	8	4	27
Panihati	...	1	7	3	14
Titagarh	...	2	...	10	29
North Barrackpore ...	...	1	10	5	17
Garulia	...	1	...	10	26
Baraset	2	2	12	6	41
Naihati	...	1	6	3	17
Halishahar	...	1	8	4	22
Bhatpara	...	1	...	15	31
Gobardanga	...	...	6	3	25
Basirhat	4	2	10	5	38
Baduria	...	...	8	4	44
Taki	...	...	6	3	16
Budge-Budge	...	...	...	9	26
Krishnagar	3	1	14	7	28
Santipur	1	2	10	5	32
Ranaghat	...	...	12	6	12
Nadia	...	1	8	4	3
Kushtia	2	1	8	4	36
Kumarkhali	3	1	6	3	25
Meherpore	...	1	6	3	36
Birnagar	...	...	8	4	24
Chakdaha	2	...	8	4	20
Berhampore	2	...	17	8	16
Murshidabad	4	2	10	5	54
Azimganj	...	1	10	5	13
Jangipur	1	2	12	6	41
Kandi	...	2	7	4	17*
Dhulian	...	3	...	9	51
Jessore	2	...	12	6	35
Kotchandpur	2	...	6	4	46*
Mohespur	1	2	10	6	37*
Khulna	1	1	10	5	38
Satkhira	3	2	8	4	48
Debhatta	...	...	8	4	26
Total ...	45	42	355	243	...

* Including official Chairman

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans and the total number of Members of each of the District Boards in the Presidency Division.

Name of District Board.	Muhammadans—		Total number of Members—		Percentage of Muhammadans to total population in local area
	Elected.	Appointed	Elected	Appointed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	2	1	12	11	37
Nadia	...	4	10	10	62
Murshidabad	2	3	11	10	53
Jessore	...	2	12	12	62
Khulna	2	2	8	8	50
Total ...	6	12	53	51	...

Statement showing the number of Muhammadans and the total number of Members of each of the Local Boards in the Presidency Division.

24-Parganas.					
Sadar	1	1	10	6	31
Diamond Harbour	1	1	7	5	24
Baraset	4	...	6	3	73
Basirhat	1	4	3	6	48
Barrackpore	1	1	3	4	31
Nadia.					
Sadar	...	2	8	1	53
Chuadanga	...	4	3	6	61
Kushtia	1	1	6	3	71
Meherpur	2	...	6	3	65
Ranaghat	1	1	6	3	47
Murshidabad.					
Sadar	2	2	14	7	62
Kandi	4	1	9	5	35
Jangipur	1	1	8	5	55
Jessore.					
Sadar	...	2	1	14	68
Bongaon	...	1	2	10	63
Narail	1	2	4	5	50
Magura	...	...	6	3	58
Jhenidah	...	1	1	11	67
Khulna.					
Sadar	1	2	6	6	43
Bagerhat	2	1	8	4	51
Satkhira...	..	6	1	14	55
Total ...	23	34	118	127	...

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

ALLEGED MOSLEM'S INDIGNATION AT THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT TANGAIL.

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HUQ asked :—

11.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a telegram published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", dated the 5th February, 1913, under the heading "Moslem Indignation", referring to a theatrical performance, staged at Tangail during the Industrial Exhibition held there, containing characters in the play named Hosain, Fatema, Sakina, Khadija and names of other personages sacred to Muhammadans ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, on account of such names having been given to several characters in the play, there was violent agitation amongst the Muhammadans of Tangail, whose feelings could afterwards be appeased only with difficulty by the authorities ?

(*c*) If the version given in the newspapers be not quite correct, will the Government be pleased to state what really occurred in connection with the aforesaid theatrical performance at Tangail on the occasion of the recent Exhibition held there ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any steps to impress on officials the inadvisability of encouraging, as some officials are reported to have done at Tangail, theatrical or other performances calculated to wound the feelings of any community or likely to lead to public disturbance ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the telegram in question. From the information which has been received it appears that the performance of the play 'Ali Baba' was organised mainly by Muhammadans themselves. At the beginning of the performance one or two of their number objected to the names of certain characters in the play. Other Muhammadans present, amongst whom was a Muhammadan Assistant Settlement Officer, considered that there was no cause for objection and it was held to be too late in any case to change the names. The play accordingly proceeded and the audience remained to witness it. It is not a fact that the incident excited any violent agitation : the matter was not referred to the local authorities and the Magistrate reports it to have been trifling. In the circumstances Government does not propose to take any action."

SEPARATION OF SERVICES UNDER THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT FROM THOSE OF THE CORRESPONDING SERVICES OF THE BIHAR AND ORISSA GOVERNMENT.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

111.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the different Services under the Bengal Government have been completely separated from the corresponding Services under the Bihar and Orissa Government ?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state which Services have not been so separated, and when their separation may be expected ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The services under the Bengal Government have been completely separated from the corresponding services in Bihar and Orissa with the exception of the Provincial Judicial Service and the Indian Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services. The Provincial Judicial Services of the two provinces have been provisionally separated and it is hoped that sanction to the arrangements which have been proposed will shortly be received. The

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray: Mr. Kerr: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur: Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

question of the separation of the Educational Services is now under consideration in consultation with the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Since the sanction of the Government of India will be required after the Local Government have arrived at an agreement in the matter, some time must elapse before final orders are issued."

TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF LAND REVENUE AND PROVINCIAL RATES IN THE HOWRAH DISTRICT.

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

IV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amounts of total collections of—

(*i*) Land Revenue, and

(*ii*) Provincial rates, including the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess,

in the district of Hooghly, including the district of Howrah, during each of the last three years; and the amounts collected in respect of the same in estates and areas lying within the district of Howrah?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement is laid on the table which gives the information desired by the Hon'ble Member."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. IV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL 1913.

Statement of collections of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

Year	District Hooghly, including Howrah.		Estates situated in district Howrah only	
	Land Revenue	Provincial Rates, including Road Cess and Public Works Cess	Land Revenue	Provincial Rates including Road Cess and Public Works Cess
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-1910	13,68,017	2,55,029	1,17,632	48,185
1910-1911	13,67,859	2,40,667	1,16,212	34,257
1911-1912	13,68,682	3,38,337	1,20,508	36,313

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

V.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in the "Reis and Rayyat" of the 22nd February, 1913, headed the "Calcutta Police Court"?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The answer is in the affirmative."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadar ; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

VI.—Has the attention of the Government also been drawn to the correspondence which appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 10th 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 21st, 24th and 25th February, 1913, under the heading of the "Partition of the Calcutta Police Court" ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The answer is in the affirmative."

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

VII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before it for splitting up the Calcutta Police Court ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what is the nature of the proposal ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The answer to this question is contained in the answer which will be given to Question No. XV."

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

VIII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Report of inspection made by Mr. Duval with regard to the Calcutta Police Court in December, 1911, and January, 1912 ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Mr. Duval's inspection report is a confidential document, and it is not proposed to publish it."

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

IX.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the judicial work done in the Calcutta Police Court between 1905 and 1912, showing—

(*a*) cognizable cases—

(*i*) sent up by the Police under—

(*1*) the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860),

(*2*) the Local Acts,

(*3*) Miscellaneous ;

(*ii*) instituted on complaint before the Magistrate under—

(*1*) the Indian Penal Code,

(*2*) the Local Acts,

(*3*) Miscellaneous ;

(*b*) Non-cognizable cases—

(*i*) dismissed without any trial,

(*ii*) tried out.

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Statements (A and B) furnishing such information as is available are laid on the table."

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE, TO QUESTION NO. IX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement (A), showing (i) cognizable cases sent up by the Police in the town of Calcutta.

Description of cases.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909.	1910	1911	1912.
Under the Indian Penal Code, Act XLV of 1860.	4,460	4,751	5,897	7,620	13,600	11,625	10,738	7,426
Under the Local Acts ...	11,256	14,111	12,408	10,483	16,358	16,543	24,883	52,121
Miscellaneous ...	8,276	8,075	9,491	8,940	12,057	13,244	14,817	17,962
TOTAL ...	23,992	26,937	27,796	27,043	42,015	41,412	50,438	77,509

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. IX, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL 1913.

Statement (B), showing (ii) cognizable cases instituted on complaint before the Magistrate under—

YEAR.	Indian Penal Code.	The Local Acts (Act 4 of 1866 and Act 3 of 1910, Calcutta Police Act only).	Miscellaneous (includes special laws only).
1908 ...	1,296	195	305
1909 ...	1,781	187	506
1910 ...	1,601	184	510
1911 ...	1,625	1,128	792
1912 ...	1,605	3,311	819

and (b) non-cognizable cases.

YEAR.	Dismissed without any trial.	Tried out.
1908	1,220	1,653
1909	1,860	1,590
1910	1,888	1,889
1911	2,253	1,401
1912	2,100	1,358

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

X.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the actual number of complaints under the cognizable sections (excluding the public nuisance cases) which were tried out and which were summarily dismissed year by year between 1905 and 1912 ?

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A Statement (C) furnishing such information as is available is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. X, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement (C) showing actual number of complaints under the cognizable sections (excluding Public Nuisance cases) of the Indian Penal Code for the last five years.

YEAR.	COMPLAINTS UNDER COGNIZABLE SECTIONS (EXCLUDING PUBLIC NUISANCES) OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
		Tried out.	Dismissed.
1908	1,081	641	440
1909	1,634	1,113	521
1910	1,473	806	667
1911	1317	749	568
1912	1,353	542	811

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XI.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of the following cases, in the Calcutta Police Court, between 1905 and 1912, viz. :—

(*a*) serious Police cases ;

(*b*) private complaint cases ;

(*c*) petty cognizable Police cases ;

(*d*) petty Police cases in which summonses are applied for in the first instance ;

(*e*) cruelty to animals' cases ;

(*f*) Port Act and Port Rule cases ;

(*g*) bad-livelihood cases ;

(*h*) other Local and Special Act cases ; and

(*i*) begging cases.

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement (D) furnishing such information as is available is laid on the table."

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XI ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement (D) showing the number of cases in the Calcutta Police Court between 1908-12.

YEAR.	Serious police cases. (a)	Private complaint cases. (b)	Petty cognizable police cases. (c)	Petty police cases in which summonses are applied in the first instance (d)	Cruelty to animals' cases. (e)	Port Act and Port Rule cases (f)	Bad-livelihood cases (g)	Other local and special laws. (h)	Begging cases. (i)
1908 ...	7,620	5,221	10,483	195	6,750	1,582	305	1,295	No figures are available as separate registers or statements were not kept
1909 ...	13,600	5,825	16,358	187	8,499	3,132	325	1,444	
1910 ..	11,625	6,011	16,543	184	9,802	3,106	193	1,404	
1911 .	10,738	5,981	24,883	1,128	11,163	3,226	438	1,689	1,791
1912 ...	7,426	5,338	52,421	3,311	12,741	4,161	485	2,228	1,745

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, year by year, the work done by the stipendiary and Honorary Presidency Magistrates, within the last five years ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement (E) furnishing such information as is available is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement (E) showing, year by year, the work done by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates within the last five years.

Class of Magistrates.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Stipendiary ...	27,059	40,241	41,259	50,680	78,870
Single sitting ...	1,915 (a)	3,921 (a)	2,131 (a)	3,073 (a)	7,096 (a)
Bench	200 (b)	88 (b)	89 (b)	40 (b)	70 (b)
Total of (a) and (b) ...	2,115	4,009	2,220	3,113	7,166

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XIII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) how many Honorary Presidency Magistrates there are now ;
(b) how many there were in 1906 and in 1909 ;
(c) how many Honorary Presidency Magistrates are empowered to sit singly and how many only as Benches ; and
(d) how many Honorary Presidency Magistrates have not been invited to attend at all once in six months, within the last five years ?

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A statement (F) giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.

(*d*) No statistics are kept from which this question can be answered."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XIII, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement (F) showing the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

(*a*) At present 53 (excluding the Registrar).

(*b*) Seventy-nine and 67, respectively.

(*c*) At present 17 and 36, respectively.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to revise the Rules framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the sanction of the Government, under section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, defining the duties and work of the Presidency Magistrates? If so, how?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"If it is decided to authorise any of the subordinate Presidency Magistrates to take cognizance of petitions of complaint and of Police cases in specified areas, the Rules framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 21 (*1*) of the Criminal Procedure Code will require to be revised."

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XV.—(*a*) Is the Government aware of the terrible inconvenience to the public caused by the want of accommodation in the present Police Court Building?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that there is not sufficient accommodation for court-rooms in the present Building and that the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's court-room is so small and so dark even in broad daylight, and so shut out from external air and light on all sides that business cannot be conducted without the aid of light, and that it is positively injurious to health to stop in the room for some hours?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether or not there is a proposal to make additions to the present Building at Lal Bazar?

(*d*) Were not a plan and estimate prepared?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state how that proposal has been disposed of?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to shift the Police Court Building to the Government building at Charnock Place, where the Presidency Commissioner's office is located? If so, when will it be given effect to?

[*Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.*]

THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*)—(*d*) The inadequacy of the existing accommodation in the Police Court Building at Lal Bazar has for some time past been the subject of the most anxious consideration by the Local Government. The Governor in Council is well aware that the present arrangements are seriously inconvenient to all concerned and render the orderly and prompt despatch of business a matter of great difficulty. Before the announcement of the transfer of the Imperial Capital from Calcutta, plans and estimates had been prepared for adding two new Court-rooms to the existing building. This extension would have given partial relief, but the scheme did not command the unqualified approval of Government for the following reasons: (1) the full requirements of the case would not be satisfied thereby, (2) the existing building is in many respects quite unsuitable for Police Courts and is located in a confined and noisy situation, (3) the compound is already unduly congested, and (4) all the available space and buildings within the compound are urgently required by the Commissioner of Police for his own purposes. In fact, it was recognised that the real solution of the difficulty lay in the entire removal of the Police Courts to another site, and when the transfer of the Government of India from Calcutta offered a reasonable prospect that by utilising the accommodation which would thereby become available it would be found practicable to carry into effect a more complete and satisfactory scheme, the makeshift remedy hitherto under consideration was abandoned. Another scheme was then put forward which was based on the expectation that the Local Government might obtain possession of the Foreign and Military Secretariat. In that event it was hoped that it would be found possible to convert 3, Charnock Place, into the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, though even this spacious building would have proved none too large for the purpose. On it being ascertained that the Foreign and Military Secretariats would not be available, this proposal also had to be dropped. Government still hold the opinion, however, that the Police Courts should be entirely removed from the Police compound at Lal Bazar and that, if necessary, entirely new buildings should be constructed for their accommodation. Some time must elapse before a definite decision can be arrived at on the general question. Meanwhile, in order to relieve the physical congestion of the existing Police Courts for which a remedy must be found without delay, a proposal has been put forward and is now under the consideration of Government to provide Courts for two of the Stipendiary Magistrates and a certain number of Honorary Magistrates elsewhere. This scheme has been devised primarily to secure without delay the additional space required, but it has been urged in further support of it that by locating two Courts in proximity to the headquarters of the Deputy Commissioners of the Northern and Park street divisions, before whom all parties in police cases of their respective divisions must appear before trial, much saving of time to both the police and the parties will result, and by authorising the Magistrates in charge of these Courts to take direct cognizance of petitions of complaint and police cases for distinct jurisdictions in proximity to their Courts, not only will their own efficiency and sense of responsibility be increased, but the public concerned will be greatly benefited and convenienced. At the same time the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whose duties, owing to the enormous increase of work, have grown to unmanageable dimensions, will receive a substantial measure of relief which, in the interests of good administration, he urgently needs.

An officer has recently been placed on special duty to examine these suggestions and to formulate definite proposals. His report is expected to be submitted shortly."

RE-SURVEY OF THE VISHNUPUR-SANTRAGACHI RAILWAY.

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XVI.—With reference to the Government Notification No. 3 R., dated the 20th January, 1913, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on the 22nd

[*Mr. Finnimore.*]

idem, regarding a resurvey in respect of the projected Vishnupur-Santragachi Railway, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the alignment of the projected Railway, according to the original survey, with the names of the principal villages through which the line is to pass, and the alteration of the said alignment, if any, which may have been suggested or determined for the purpose of the resurvey ?

(*ii*) the point at which the proposed line is to cross the river Damodar according to the original survey, and the alteration, if any, which may have been suggested or determined for the purpose of the resurvey ?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"Two surveys were made for the proposed Vishnupur-Santragachi Railway, one by Mr. Bell in 1890 and the other by Mr. Chadwick, in 1901-02.

(1) Two alternative alignments were proposed by Mr. Bell for a line between Vishnupur and Calcutta, viz.:—

(*a*) *viâ* Desara, Chandoor, Mahamudpur, joining the East Indian Railway at Hooghly and crossing the Darkeswar river at Chandoor and the Damodar about 3 miles to the south of the Begua breach. A branch was contemplated taking off east of the Damodar at Mahamudpur, passing through Tarakeshwar at Sirugipur and joining the East Indian Railway and Bengal-Nagpur Railway near Howrah.

(*b*) Taking off at Desura, passing Jahanabad and rejoining the first alignment (*a*) at Sirugipur. The Darkeswar river was crossed at Jahanabad and the Damodar a little over 10 miles south of the Begua breach.

(2) The alignment proposed by Mr. Chadwick was from Vishnupur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway *viâ* Mainapur, Katalpur, Chota Boinan, Bhandarhati and Harit, joining the East Indian Railway to the north of Hooghly station.

The Darkeswar river was crossed at Eklakhee, the Damodar just to the south of the Begua breach, and the Tarkeshwar-Magra Railway between Banpur and Dasghara stations.

A branch was contemplated taking off at Bhandarhati and passing through Bakipur to Khurial. From Khurial three alternatives were proposed:—

(*a*) to cross the Hooghly and join the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Panihatti ;

(*b*) a branch to join the East Indian Railway at Uttarpara ;

(*c*) a line running due south to join the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Santragachi, with a connection crossing the East Indian Railway between Lilloah and Bally, the Hooghly river at Cossipore, and joining the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Dum-Dum.

No alignment has yet been determined upon for the new survey.

The existing surveys are out of date, and a resurvey by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is being undertaken to investigate the existing state of the Damodar river and spill before deciding on the point of crossing.

The alignment at the Calcutta end will depend on the site fixed for the proposed new junction yard west of the Hooghly river and on the position fixed for the crossing of the Hooghly, a survey for which is at present being made by State agency."

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Kerr; Maulvi Musharraf Husain; Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Stephenson; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINING SCHOOL AT ASANSOL.

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

XVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state what further steps have been taken to develop the scheme mentioned in the official communiqué published by the "Statesman" in its issue of the 29th December, 1912, to establish a well-equipped school at Asansol for imparting instructions in Mining?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The question is under the consideration of this Government in connection with a report recently received from the Director of Public Instruction. It is proposed to address the Government of Bihar and Orissa at an early date on the subject, before preparing a detailed scheme for instruction in mining in the mining districts. The Associations and others interested will be further consulted in the matter before final orders are passed."

PROPORTION OF MUHAMMADANS ON MANAGING COMMITTEE OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN asked :—

XVIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of high schools existing in the Presidency, and how many of them are entirely Government institutions and how many aided?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the latter have a majority of Muhammadans on the Managing Committee?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) There are 524 High Schools in the Presidency, of which 42 are Government and 211 aided institutions.

(*b*) In 5 schools of the latter class, Muhammadans are in a majority on the Managing Committee."

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1884).

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

XIX.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884) is going to be amended? If so, when?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"The general question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act has been under consideration for some time, but action has been postponed pending final orders on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. A Bill to amend the Act in one particular was introduced into Council at the last meeting."

AMALGAMATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

XX.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Departments of Public Service of the late Government of Eastern

[*Mr. Kerr; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

Bengal and Assam and the Government of Bengal, with the exception of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services have been amalgamated ?

(*b*) Will the Goverment be pleased to state what Departments have not been so amalgamated ?

(*c*) If it be a fact that the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Departments have not been amalgamated, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the reasons for such differential treatment,

(*ii*) when such amalgamation may be expected, and

(*iii*) how the want of such amalgamation has hitherto affected the members of the Services concerned regarding their promotion ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) All Departments of the Public Service of the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Government of Bengal have been amalgamated except (1) the various Educational Services, (2) the Registration Service and (3) the Veterinary Department. The pay of Income Tax Assessors has not yet been made uniform, and various small adjustments remain to be made in other services.

(*c*) (*i*) & (*ii*) The delay in amalgamating the educational services has been due solely to the difficulty of distributing the posts which were in existence on the 1st April, 1912, equitably between the three new provinces. The Government of India have directed that joint proposals must be submitted by the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam in regard to the formation of the cadres of the educational services. A number of difficulties connected with the allotment of posts in the various grades in the different provinces have arisen, and are at present the subject of correspondence between this Government and the other Governments concerned. It cannot at present be stated when it will be possible to submit complete proposals to the Government of India. As soon as the orders of the Government of India are received, the various services of the Education Department in the two parts of the province will be amalgamated, as in the case of other services.

(*c*) (*iii*) In the Provincial and Subordinate Educational services which are graded, it has been necessary to hold promotions in abeyance pending the final adjustment of the cadres and the allotment of posts to the various grades, but there is no reason to suppose that the members of the services will ultimately suffer any loss."

The Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

XXI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the vacancies in the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state why the vacancies have not been filled up and when they are likely to be filled up ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) As the cadres have not yet been fixed, it is not possible to specify the vacancies which exist. When the Government of India have sanctioned the new cadres, any vacancies which may exist will be filled up and consequential promotions granted."

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Kerr; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Finnimore; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.*]

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

XXII.—(*a*) Has Government under consideration any scheme for granting personal allowances to the Members of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services equivalent to sums that will make their pay the same as that of the next higher grade, as a temporary measure, pending the final consideration of schemes for the betterment of the Services?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when such a scheme may be expected to come into force?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) Government does not consider it necessary to take any action of the nature suggested."

Appointment of Civil Engineers as Assistant Engineers in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

XXIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many Civil Engineers, both European and Indian, recruited from the United Kingdom, as well as from the Indian Engineering Colleges, have been appointed to the rank of Assistant Engineers in Bengal since the abolition of the Cooper's Hill College?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore replied :—

"Since the abolition of Cooper's Hill College at the end of 1906, 22 Assistant Engineers have been appointed to the Public Works Department in Bengal. Of this number, 11 were appointed in England by the Secretary of State from Colleges in Great Britain, and 11 were appointed in India either from the Sibpur Engineering College or by promotion from the Upper Subordinate grades of the Public Works Department."

Construction of suitable buildings of the Courts of the District Judge of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

XXIV.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the miserable condition of the buildings in which the Courts of the District Judge, First Subordinate Judge and Second Munsif of Burdwan are held?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to construct suitable buildings for the use of these Courts?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore replied :—

"No communications have been addressed to Government in regard to the condition of the Civil Court buildings at Burdwan and no proposals for the construction of new buildings have been received. It is, however, understood that the District Judge is in communication with the officers of the Public Works Department with a view to the preparation of plans and estimates for a new Judge's Court."

Exclusion of certain areas in the reserve forests of the Chittagong district for Hindu Devotees.

The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray asked :—

XXV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in demarcating the boundaries of the reserved forests of the Chittagong district extending over the hill ranges on which the shrines noted below are

[*Mr. Kerr ; Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray ; Mr. Finnimore.*]

situated, any area surrounding these shrines has been set apart for the Hindu ascetics for the collection of fuel and fruits for their own use, without payment—

(*i*) Sitakund.
(*ii*) Barabkund,
(*iii*) Lobanakya,
(*iv*) Kumarikund in thana Sitakund, and
(*v*) Ramkote in thana Cox's Bazar?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what area in the neighbourhood of each shrine has been so excluded?

(*c*) If nothing to this effect has been done, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to exclude any such areas in the reserves mentioned above for the use of Hindu devotees?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The first four shrines mentioned in the question are situated in the Sitakund reserved forest. An area of 808 acres round the shrines has been excluded from the reserve and thrown open to the public, in order that pilgrims and others resorting to the shrines may not be hampered in any way in the performance of their religious ceremonies. In addition, an order was passed in 1903, under section 25 of the Indian Forest Act, allowing Hindu devotees and pilgrims to the shrines the following privileges throughout the Southern Sitakund reserved forest, which covers about 37 square miles :—

(*a*) to kindle or carry fire, provided that due care be taken to prevent injury to the forest being caused thereby owing to negligence or to leaving any fire burning in the forest ;

(*b*) to collect fruits and firewood for their own use and consumption, but not for barter or sale.

The shrine at Ramkote in Cox's Bazar thana does not appear to be situated in a reserved forest, and no restrictions have been imposed under the Forest Act on the use of the jungle in the locality by Hindu devotees or any other class of the community."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PAY AND POSITION OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN THE SUBORDINATE OFFICES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The HON'BLE BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY asked :—

XXVI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Committee appointed some time ago to consider the question of improving the pay and position of ministerial officers employed in the subordinate offices of the Public Works Department has submitted its report to Government?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when the Committee's proposals for improvement will be given effect to in case of the said establishment?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"(*a*) The Committee appointed to consider the system of work, strength of establishment and pay of clerks, draftsmen, etc., in Bengal have submitted their report.

(*b*) Great difficulty has been found in dealing with the comprehensive proposals made by the Committee, owing to the fact that since their recommendations were submitted the jurisdiction and constitution of all the Public

[*Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray ; Mr. Stevenson-Moore ; Mr. Chakravarti.*]

Works Department Circles in the province have been modified by the territorial redistribution carried out with effect from the 1st April, 1912. It was necessary to consider the effects of these changes in jurisdiction, and it is only now, after the experience of 12 months' working has been obtained, that Government is in a position to determine what changes are necessary in the scheme proposed by the Committee, in order to bring it into agreement with the new conditions. The results of this year's experience are now under consideration, and it is hoped that it will be possible to pass definite orders on the scheme within the next few months. It must be understood, however, that the changes proposed by the Committee will only be brought into operation gradually and cannot be given immediate effect as to soon as it has been decided to adopt them."

SADAR SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

The HON'BLE BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY asked :—

XXVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts in Bengal Sadar Subdivisional Officers have been appointed and whether it is in contemplation to introduce the system in other districts to which it has not yet been extended ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The Sadar Subdivisional Officer system has been introduced into all districts in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and into the Rangpur, Bogra, Tippera, and Noakhali districts in Eastern Bengal. The question of appointing Sadar Subdivisional officers for the Mymensingh, Dacca, and Bakarganj districts is now under consideration, and it is proposed to extend the system, as far as possible, to the remaining districts of the Presidency."

The HON'BLE BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY asked : —

XXVIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to create new subdivisions by splitting up any of the existing Sadar or outlying subdivisions in the Chittagong Division ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A suggestion to create a fourth subdivision in the Tippera district is under consideration. The local officers have been asked to report upon the suggestion and their reply is awaited."

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXIX.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*i*) the names of the members of the Indian Educational Service who have been recruited within the last ten years and are now posted in Bengal ;

(*ii*) their educational qualifications, indicating the subjects in which they graduated, the classes in which they were placed for their respective degrees and the Universities from which they come

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

(*iii*) the date of their recruitment, their pay to start with and their present pay ; and

(*iv*) where they are posted, and in what capacity, and the subject or subjects taught by each ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the information required, so far as available, is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUEST NO. XXIX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUN MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the particulars of the Indian Educational Service Officers wh have been recruited within the ten years and are now posted in Bengal.

WEST BENGAL.

NAME	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.			Date of recruitment.	Initial pay.	Present pay	Where posted.	In what capacity.	Subject t by eac
	Subject in which they graduated.	Degree and class in which they were placed (where known).	University from which they come						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs			
1. Mr. T H Richardson ...	Mathematics and Experimental Science.	M. A. (1st class)	Dublin ...	1st March 1903	600	1,000	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	Professor ...	Civil Eng ing
2. ,, E. H Roberton ...	Geology ... ... Mathematics ...	M. Sc. ... B.A.	Birmingham and Oxon	19th November 1905	750	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Mining neering Surveyin
3. ,, W. C Wordsworth	M. A., London (classics) Literae Humaniores.	List not classified (1st class).	London and Oxon.	25th January 1908.	500	750	Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.	Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.	.....
4. ,, E. F. Harrison ..	(An advanced student in Physics at Cambridge.)	Ph. Doc. ...	Zurich ...	22nd February 1908.	500	750	Presidency College	Professor ...	Physical Sc
5 ,, T. S Sterling ...	M. A. (Cambridge) Mediæval and Modern Language Tripos	2nd class ...	Cambridge	16th October 1909.	500	650	Ditto .	Ditto ...	English.
6 ,, E F. Oaten .	Classical Tripos ... Law Tripos ..	1st class ... 2nd class.	Ditto ...	20th October 1909	500	650	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History.
7. ,, J W Holme ...	English Literature	M.A., B.A. (1st class).	Liverpool	3rd October 1910.	500	600	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	English.
8. ,, A H Harley ..	Semitic Languages	M.A.	Glasgow	3rd January 1911.	800	880	Calcutta Madrasa	Principal ..	......
9. ,, R N. Gilchrist ..	Economic Science (1st class), History (2nd class) Mental Philosophy (2nd class).	M.A.	Aberdeen	11th February 1911.	500	600	Presidency College	Professor ...	English
10. ,, W. E. Griffith ..	(Ordinary pass subjects).	B.A.	Oxon. ...	28th February 1911.	500	600	David Hare Training College.	Principal ...	Method Teaching
11. ,, J. C Coyajee ...	Economics Tripos	B.A (1st class) and LL.B.	Cambridge, Bombay.	17th March 1911	500	500	Presidency College	Professor ...	Political E omy Philosoph
12 ,, P D Shastri ...	Philosophy and Sanskrit.	Double M.A. Ph. Doc.	Punjab Kell.	31st August 1912.	500	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Philosophy.
13 ,, M. P West ...	Classical Mods. English finals.	B.A (2nd class)	Oxford ...	30th November 1912.	500	500	David Hare Training College.	Ditto ...	Method.
14 ,, G D'O. MacLear ...	Modern History ...	B.A. (1st class)	Oxon. ...	16th December 1912.	500	500	Office of the Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector ...	.....
15. ,, G. H. Langley ...	Philosophy ...	M.A. ...	London ..	13th January 1913.	500	500	Presidency College	Professor ...	Philosophy English subsidi subject.
16. Miss L. Brock	nglish	B.A. (1st class)	Do. ...	15th January 1904.	400	550	Office of the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.	Inspectress ...	.....

[*Mr. Chakravarti.*]

EAST BENGAL.

NAME.	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.			Date of recruitment.	Pay with which started.	Present pay.	Where posted.	In what capacity	Subject taught by each.
	Subject in which they graduated.	Class in which they were placed.	University from which they come						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs	Rs			
Mr. F. C Turner ...	Mathematics ... History	M A. (1st class) „ (2nd „)	Oxford ..	12th December 1903	500	950	Chittagong College	Principal ..	English and History.
„ J R Barrow ...	Classics	B A. (2nd class)	Cambridge	9th June 1905	400	850	Dacca College .	Professor ...	Ditto.
„ E. R. Watson ...	Natural Science .. Chemistry	M A (1st class) B Sc (1st „)	Cambridge London	30th October 1906	500	800	Ditto ..	Ditto	Chemistry
„ R. B Ramsbotham	History	M A. (2nd class)	Oxford	2nd June 1908	500	700	Ditto	Ditto .	History.
„ T. G. D. Dunn ...	English and British History	M A (1st class) Honours	Glasgow .	7th December 1908	400	700	Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.	Officiating Special Officer	Nil
„ G. F. Sturras * ...	Political Science and Economics	M A (1st class) Honours	Aberdeen	10th April 1909	500	650			.....
„ L. F. Biss ..	History, French, Moral Philosophy Education, etc.	M. A. L.C.P.	Glasgow	7th November 1909	400	750	Dacca Training College Dacca	Principal ..	Psychology and Theory of teaching Practical work, Experimental Science History of Education
„ J. A Taylor .	Mathematics . Experimental Physics	M Sc. (2nd class) Honours in B Sc.	Plymouth Imm	Ditto	500	650	Ditto	Vice Principal Dacca Trade Classes.	English and Practical work.
„ F Smith	English and Latin	M.A. . .	Leeds .	24th January 1910	500	650	Dacca College	Professor	English.
„ C. J. Henderson ...	Civil Engineering...	C.E. ...	Glasgow Technical College	11th March 1910	600	600	Dacca School of Engineering	Head Master .	Mathematics, Mechanics, Drawing
„ T. T. Williams ...	Economics, Physics and Mathematics	B A 2nd class (Honours), B. Sc	Cambridge Wales.	30th December 1910.	500	600	Dacca College .	Professor .	Economics.
„ A. Macdonald ...	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy Engineering Science	M A. 2nd class (Honours). B.Sc.	Glasgow ..	27th January 1911.	500	600	Ditto	Ditto .	Physics.
„ D. B. Meek	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Pure Science ...	M A (1st class Honours) B.Sc.	Do ..	11th February 1911	500	600	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do.
„ J. M. Bottomley ...	Mathematical moderation and classical moderation.	B A. (1st class) B. A. (2nd „).	Oxford ...	12th February 1911.	500	600	Ditto .	Ditto .	Mathematics
„ J. W. Gunn ...	Classics	M.A. (2nd „)	Cambridge	13th March 1911	500	550	Rajshahi Division	Officiating In spector of Schools	Nil.
On special rate of pay.									
Miss M. E. A. Garrett †	.....	.....	...	17th November 1908.	400	480	Dacca Circle ...	Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools	.....

* On deputation under the Government of India, Finance Department.

† Holds firstclass certificate in Theory of Education in Ladies' College Kindergarten Examination and Cambridge Higher Local Honours certificate in groups A.B.

Improvement in the pay of the Officers and Clerks attached to the offices of the Superintending and Executive Engineers under the Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

XXX.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the prevailing inequality in the pay of the officers and clerks attached to the offices of the Superintending and Executive Engineers under the Public Works Department ?

(*b*) If so, has the Government taken any steps to remove it ?

(*c*) If no steps have yet been taken, is it the intention of the Government to take any steps in this respect and when ?

[*Mr. Finnimore ; Mr. Chakravarti ; Mr. Stephenson ; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Mr. Kerr.*]

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the replies given to Question No. XXVI (*a*) and (*b*) put by the Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray."

IMPROVEMENT IN THE PAY OF THE CLERKS AND DRAFTSMEN IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXXI.—Will the Government be pleased to state what, if any, action has been taken by the Government as regards the question of the pay and grading of the clerks and draftsmen in the Public Works Department offices in Bengal?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to Question No. XXX on the same subject.

SLAUGHTER OF PRIME-COWS.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXXII.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that prime-cows are slaughtered in the several slaughter-houses in and about Calcutta?

(*b*) If so, have any steps been taken for its prevention?

(*c*) If no steps have been taken, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is prepared to take any steps in this behalf?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"Government has no information as to this matter, which has not been brought to its attention in any way. The slaughter-houses in question are under the control of the Calcutta Corporation, and the request for information might with advantage be made to them in the first instance."

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XXXIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are taken for the prevention of slaughtering prime-cows in Bengal?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"Government has no official knowledge of any steps being taken to this end."

STUDENTS OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXXIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the 36 students, who had passed out of the Veterinary College and were at one time employed in the Veterinary Department—

(*a*) resigned,

(*b*) were removed or

(*c*) were dismissed?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"Of the 36 students referred to, 19 resigned, 4 were removed and 13 were dismissed."

The HON'BLE BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

XXXV.—Has the Government made inquiries as to why so many employés have either resigned or been dismissed within such a short period of the existence of the Department?

[*Mr. Kerr; Mr. Chakravarti; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

DIFFERENCES IN THE PAY AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTORS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

XXXVI.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that the pay and travelling allowances of the Veterinary assistants in the Eastern Bengal districts differ considerably from those in Western Bengal, and that the pay and status of the Eastern Bengal Inspectors are different from those of the Western Bengal Inspectors?

(*b*) If so, has the Government taken any steps to remove this distinction?

(*c*) If no such steps have yet been taken, is it the intention of the Government to take any steps in this behalf, and if so, when?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"Government is aware of the differences referred to. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department, including the co-ordination of the conditions of service in both parts of the Presidency, are now under the consideration of Government."

IMPROVEMENT OF MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

XXXVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the general survey of Middle English schools in Eastern Bengal which was completed in 1910, and if so, whether Government intends to spend any portion of the recurring and non-recurring allotments out of the Imperial assignment towards the improvement of those schools?

The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr replied :—

"The general survey of Middle English schools which was completed in Eastern Bengal in 1910 revealed the fact that a large number of schools were in a very unsatisfactory condition, but it was not considered advisable to take drastic measures which would inevitably have led to a considerable diminution in the number of such schools. Considerable grants have been given for the improvement of Middle English schools in the past two years so far as funds permitted, but as stated in reply to questions asked from time to time in the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, it was impossible to incur expenditure on a large scale until provision had been made for more urgent needs. The needs of Middle English schools will receive the careful consideration of Government in distributing the new Imperial grants."

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

XXXVIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the provision of Rs. 9,000 for revision of the establishment of the office of the Director of Public Instruction is intended for the appointment of a second Assistant Director or a Deputy Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended that this officer should be in general charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction and occasionally advise that official in matters of Muhammadan education, or that he should be given full powers to initiate and mature schemes of Muhammadan education, subject to the approval of Government?

[*Mr. Kerr ; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri ; Khan Bahadur ; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Mr. Stephenson.*]

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

(*a*) The provision of Rs. 9,000 referred to includes Rs. 6,000 for the revision of the ministerial establishment of the Director of Public Instruction's office and Rs. 3,000 for the establishment of the officer to be appointed for the supervision of Muhammadan education. It does not include the pay of that officer, which has been provided for under the directing staff. Sanction to the appointment of the officer has just been received from the Secretary of State.

(*b*) It is intended that the special officer should be placed in respect of Madrasas and Maktabs in the position of an Inspector of Schools, and that he should be given the full powers of initiation and control which are vested in an officer of this class. He will correspond direct with the Director of Public Instruction in regard to these institutions, which will be removed from the jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspectors. He will be given considerable discretion in the allotment of grants-in-aid and other funds. In respect to general education, the functions of the special officer will be advisory. He will visit institutions of all grades, but merely for the purpose of studying the conditions under which Muhammadan pupils live and work, and of giving advice as to how these conditions may be improved and in what manner the Government may best afford assistance. It is also contemplated to appoint a Standing Committee of officials and non-officials to advise Government in dealing with the many difficult problems which surround Muhammadan education, so as to enable both the Government and the Muhammadan community to derive full advantage from the appointment of this special officer."

RULES REGULATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL GRANTS BY DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

XXXIX.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any specific rules regulating distribution of educational grants placed from time to time at the disposal of the District and Municipal Boards ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) The rules on the subject are contained in the volume of Rules and Orders of the Education Department and in various circulars which have been issued from time to time. The question of revising and consolidating the rules in force in the two parts of the province is now under consideration."

LONG-PERIOD AND SHORT-PERIOD LOANS.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XL.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of calculations, if the Government have any, to show that long-period loans are uneconomical compared with short-period loans ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"A reference is invited to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 6564 A., dated the 24th October, 1907, an extract from which is laid on the table."

EXTRACT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON TO QUESTION NO. XL, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Extract from a Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 6564 A., dated the 24th October, 1907.

3. *Duration of loans.*—The new rules as to the duration of loans are :—(*a*) Rule 4 of the Rule in Notification No. 6565 A., which lays down that the term of a loan made by Government shall not extend, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India, beyond 20 years; (*b*) Rule

5 of the same rules, which states that in the case of works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, the term shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India, exceed 10 years; and (c) Rule 5 of the Rules in Notification No. 6566 A., which leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to determine in each case the period within which the loan, if raised in the open market, shall be repaid. The first rule embodies the principle that loans made by Government under the Local Loans Scheme should be repaid within as short a period as possible, a longer term than 20 years not being permitted except in very special circumstances. His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of impressing upon local bodies that the extension of the term of a loan, whether taken from Government or raised in the open market, beyond the period which is absolutely necessary for its repayment is a policy of waste, for which the lightening of the immediate burden on the borrower is no justification. The prolongation of a loan does not involve a proportionate decrease of the annual charges for its service. To illustrate this point, two tables are appended to this Resolution, showing (1) the equated annual payments required to discharge a 4 per cent. Government loan of one lakh in periods varying from 10 to 60 years; (2) the annual charges of a loan of the same amount raised in the open market for the same term of years, assuming that the sinking fund is calculated on a 3 per cent. basis, and the payments to the sinking fund as made half-yearly; and (3) the reduction of the charges effected by postponements in the two cases. It will be seen that the annual burden of a loan raised for 20 years is appreciably greater than half the annual charge of a loan of the same amount repaid in 10 years and that the relief to the borrower by extending the term beyond 20 years is entirely disproportionate to the added burden. Actuarially the present value of the deferred payments is the same, whatever be the term of repayment; but the aggregate sum which has to be made good for a 30 years' loan is heavier by nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ than it is for a 20 years' loan of the same amount.

This Department Circular letter No 3609 A., dated the 26th August 1896

4. It is, therefore, clearly desirable that the terms of the borrowings of local bodies should be very carefully limited. The duration of the liability should in no case exceed the life of the work for which the liability is incurred; but within the maximum thus fixed, the period appropriate in each case should be determined by other considerations, such as the existing amount of the indebtedness of the local body concerned, the prospects of the future growth of such indebtedness, and the burden which the proposed loan will impose. The factors to be taken into account in this connection will doubtless differ in different cases; but, in the opinion of the Government of India, a term not longer than 20 or at most 30 years ought nearly always to be sufficient and no proposal for exceeding the latter period will be entertained, unless it is supported by the strongest reasons, of which the immediate relief to the ratepayer will not be admitted as one.

Statement showing equated annual payments required to pay a loan of one lakh at 4 per cent.

Term of loan		Equated annual payments	Reductions effected by last postponement
Years.		Rs.	Per cent.
10	...	12,329	...
15	...	8,994	27
20	...	7,358	18
25	...	6,401	13
30	...	5,783	9
35	...	5,358	7
40	...	5,052	6
44	...	4,866	4
50	...	4,655	4
60	...	4,420	5

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur* ; *Mr. Finnimore* ; *Mr. Stevenson-More.*]

Statement showing the annual charges on account of a loan of one lakh at 4 per cent. with a sinking fund calculated on a 3 per cent. basis, the payments to the sinking fund being made half-yearly.

Term of loan.	Annual payments to sinking fund	Interest charges.	Total charges.	Reduction effected by last postponement.
Years.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
10 ...	8,649	4,000	12,649	...
15 ...	5,328	4,000	9,328	26
20 ...	3,685	4,000	7,685	18
25 ...	2,714	4,000	6,714	13
30 ...	2,079	4,000	6,079	9
35 ...	1,634	4,000	5,634	7
40 ...	1,310	4,000	5,310	6
44 ...	1,108	4,000	5,108	4
50 ...	874	4,000	4,874	5
60 ...	603	4,000	4,603	6

IMPROVEMENT OF TOLLY'S NALA.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XLI.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken for the improvement of the Tolly's Nala ?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"Various schemes for the improvement of Tolly's Nala and the inland waterways east of the Hooghly have from time to time been under the consideration of this Government, the original scheme being a proposal to canalize Tolly's Nala and to make a new outlet from it to the Hooghly river at Matiabruj.

Since 1902, when this proposal was first put forward, a proposal has been initiated for a steamer canal connecting the Hooghly river with the Bidhyadhari river, independently of Tolly's Nala.

Government has recognised the importance of this project and has given effect to a proposal put forward by the Standing Committee for Waterways in Bengal that a special officer be deputed to deal with the whole question of the steamer canal and the canalization of Tolly's Nala, in whole or in part, and to report upon the project from the engineering, commercial and financial points of view.

Mr. Lees, retired Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, who proposed the canalizing of Tolly's Nala in 1902, was selected as the special officer to be deputed for this purpose, and Government is at present awaiting his report.

Until this report has been received and considered, no more definite answer can be given to the Hon'ble Member's question."

GRANT OF HOUSE ALLOWANCE TO PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XLII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the salary and Presidency or house allowance, if any, of each of the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta ?

(*b*) Is the allowance, if any, granted to all stipendiary Magistrates ?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state the names of the Magistrates to whom the allowance is granted and the reason why it is granted ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Information in regard to the salaries and allowances drawn by the Presidency Magistrates will be found on page 157 of the Bengal Quarterly Civil List corrected up to the 1st January 1913. The first and second Presidency Magistrates who are eligible have been admitted to the Calcutta House Allowance Scheme in view of the general expense of living in Calcutta. Subject to the conditions of the scheme they draw Rs. 175 *per mensem* from 1st November to 31st March and Rs. 60 *per mensem* for the remaining portion of the year."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Mr. Kerr.*]

ESTATES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY MANAGED BY THE COURT OF WARDS.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XLIII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*a*) the names and numbers of different estates in the Bengal Presidency managed by the Court of Wards, and

(*b*) the names and qualifications of the managers of such estates, as well as the salaries respectively drawn by them?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement is laid on the table which gives the information desired by the Hon'ble Member."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. XLIII, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the names of estates under the Court of Wards and of their managers with their pay and qualification noted against each.

Division and district.	Serial No.	Name of estate	Name of Manager.	Pay	Allowance.	Qualification	Remarks.
BURDWAN DIVISION—							
Midnapore	1	Pachetgarh	Babu Durga Sankar Sen.	Rs 175 per mensem.	.....	Formerly a clerk in the Alipore Collectorate. Was appointed Manager of the Pachetgarh Estate in 1905 on the recommendation of the Collector.	
	2	Jhargram ...	Babu Jatindra Nath Bose	Rs 120 to Rs 150	.....	Formerly Head Clerk and then Manager of the Syedpur Trust Estate in Khulna. Recently transferred to the Jhargram Estate.	
	3	Nayabasan...	Babu Sudhansu Mohan Dutta	Rs 150 per mensem	.....	Was in the service of the Mahishadal Raj for 12 years. The Court of Wards retained his services on taking charge of this estate.	
Hooghly ...	4	Baruchi (Behari Lal Mukharji's) Trust Estate.	Babu Keshav Chandra Raha.	Rs 150 per mensem	....	Formerly Assistant Manager of the Bhukailash Raj Wards' Estate. An experienced Manager of 15 years' service under the Court of Wards.	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—							
24-Parganas	5	Gopal Chandra Mukharji and others.	Babu Harish Chandra Pal	Rs. 165 per mensem	.....	Appointed Assistant Manager of the Kanika Wards' Estate and then as Head Clerk of same estate. Was Assistant Manager of the Bhawanipur and then of the Pakur Estate in the Santhal Parganas.	
	6	Gobardanga					
	7	Bawali (Wards)	Babu Nanda Lal Bose.	Rs 100 per mensem	.....	Appointed Sub-Deputy Collector in 1906, but was subsequently transferred to the Court of Wards. A B.A. of the Allahabad University.	
	8	Jaunbazar ...	Mr. Alfred Charles Monmer.	Rs 300 per mensem.	As guardian of the male wards gets an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.	An indigo planter with zamindari experience.	
	9	Tagore Wards.	Babu Kailash Chandra Dass.	Rs. 200 per mensem.	Carriage allowance Rs. 30 per mensem.	Sub Deputy Collector ...	Also manages the Bakargan portion of the property (vide serial No. 39).

Division and district.	Serial No.	Name of estate.	Name of Manager.	Pay.	Allowance.	Qualification.	Remarks.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*				Rs.			
24-Parganas—*concluded.*	10-13	Pamhati Nos. I to IV.	Babu Haridas Chatterjee.	Rs. 150 per mensem.	.....	A graduate (B.A.) of the Allahabad University. Underwent training in zamindari work under the Manager, Bettiah Raj Estate. Was Manager of the Sheohar and Parsauni Estates in Muzaffarpur.	
Murshidabad	14	Kasimbazar	Babu Jogendra Nath Mukharjee.	Rs. 200 per mensem.	Gets also house and carriage allowance of Rs. 40 each per mensem.	A B.L. of the Calcutta University.	
Khulna ...	15	Syedpur Trust	Babu Girindra Bhusan Chatterjee.	150 per mensem.	.....	An undergraduate of the Calcutta University. Formerly Manager of the Jhargram Estate in Midnapore.	
DACCA DIVISION—							
Dacca ...	16	Nawab Sir Sahimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Colonel J. Hodding, C.I.E.	797*	...	Was Manager of the whole Estate before these shares were taken under the management of the Court of Wards.	*For shares under Court of Wards.
	17	K. Attickolla					
	18	Heirs of K. Muhammad Ashraf.					
	19	Amina Banoo Khanum.					
	20	K Abdul Karim and others.					
	21	K. M. Ismail					
	22	Asgari Khanum					
	23	Bhawal ...	F W Needham	1,200	...	Was Manager of the Estate before it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards.	
	24	Talipabad ...	Babu Rajani K. Ghosh	100	...	Has a permanent appointment under Government as Sadar Kanungo, Dacca	
Mymensingh.	25	Golakpur ...	E. Bignold, General Manager	600—700	House allowance Rs 50.	Was Assistant Manager in the Dumraon Raj Estate, Shahabad before appointment to his present post	
	26	Sherpur ...					
	27	Karatiya ...					
Bakarganj	28	Dakhin Shabazpur.	Babu Sayama Charan Chakravarti.	260	...	Was Manager of the Patichera Estate in Dinajpur, before appointment to his present post.	
	29	Lucas and Haney.					
	30	Kishory Mohan Roy and others					
	31	Dasmina ...					
	32	Khalisakota					
	33	Bhukailash No. II.					
	34	Bhukailash No. III.					
	35	Mrs. H. A Lucas.	Babu Hira Lal Roy	150	.....	Sub-Deputy Collector.	
	36	Amrajui ...					
	37	Dev Nath Datta.					
	38	Khanta Khali	Babu Kailash Chandra Das.	200	.....	Ditto	Also manages the West Bengal portion of the property (vide serial No 9).
	39	Tagore Estate					

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

Division and District.	Serial No	Name of estate	Name of Manager	Pay	Allowance	Qualification
...TAGONG ...VISION—						
...tagong	40	Raj Kishna Banerji	Babu Upendra Chandra Dutt.	Rs 250	.....	Has been serving as General Manager of Court of Wards Estates in Chittagong since April 1899 and was General Manager of Wards' Estates in Noakhali previous to his present appointment.
	41	Hedayat Ali Chaudhuri				
	42	Ram Ratan Tewari				
	43	Sudhangsu Bimal Roy.				
	44	Azamulla Khan				
	45	Salamat Ali Khan				
...era ...	46	Bhukailash, No I.	Babu Anukul Chandra Roy, B.A.	200	15 (House Allowance)	B A
	47	Kazi Reazuddin Muhammad and another.				
	48	Kasimbazar Estate	M M Halliday...	700	.....	Was Manager of the Khagra Estate, Purnea, before appointment to his present post.
...hali ...	49	S. M Kalitara Sen Gupta.	Collector of the District	...	.....	.....
	50	Panna Mea's Trust Estate				
...RAHI ...VISION—						
...pur	51	Jagadal ...	Babu Banka Behari Das	75	...	Appointed by the Commissioner
	52	N D. Dhar and another	Babu Matangi Charan Chakravarti, General Manager	100	...	
	53	H. C. Boral				
	54	J. C. Boral...				
	55	P C Gupta				
	56	Churamon...	Babu Priya Nath Guha	200	...	Read up to the B A Standard of the Calcutta University
...aiguri ...	57	Baikunthanapur	Babu Satish Chandra Chaudhuri	300	...	An undergraduate of the Calcutta University Has served the Court of Wards since June 1900
...pur	58	Tushbhandar, 4 anna share	Ramesh Chandra Das, B.L., General Manager.	200	...	B. L.
	59	Kasimbazar				

TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XLIV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of tramway accidents in Calcutta and Howrah during the last three years?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

STATEMNNT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XLIV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the number of Tramway accidents in Calcutta and Howrah during the last three years.

YEAR	IN CALCUTTA Number of persons		IN HOWRAH Number of persons	
	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed
1910	296	17	7	Nil
1911	309	12	2	2
1912	252	9	1	1

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Mr. Stevenson-Moore ; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Huq ; Mr. Kerr.*]

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

XLV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of motor-car accidents in Calcutta and Howrah during the last three years ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. XLV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL 1913.

Statement showing the number of Motor-car accidents in Calcutta and Howrah during the last three years.

YEAR.	IN CALCUTTA Number of persons		IN HOWRAH Number of persons	
	Injured	Killed.	Injured	Killed
1910	110	13	1	Nil.
1911	128	9	1	Nil.
1912	152	15	1	2

DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS OF CERTAIN MUHAMMADAN OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM FAZ-UL-HUQ asked :—

XLVI.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a leading article in the "Musalman" in its issue of the 21st March, and to a correspondence over the signature of "One Who Knows" in the same issue of that paper, commenting on the departmental punishments meted out to a number of Muhammadan officers in the inspecting line of the Educational Service ?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that these punishments have come as a surprise to the public, and have created a sensation in the educated portion of the Muhammadan community ?

(*c*) Is the allegation of the abovementioned correspondent in the "Musalman" true "that the degradation of Maulvi Abdul Karim is the outcome of reports of persons with whom he could not pull on well on account of his independence" ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The answer is in the negative."

MADRASA AND MADRASA HOSTELS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM FAZ-UL-HUQ asked :—

XLVII.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence in the "Musalman" of the 21st March, 1913, in the course of which reference has been made to various articles which appeared from time to time in the columns of the said paper, reflecting on the administration and management of the Madrasa and the Madrasa Hostels ?

(*b*) Has Government taken any action in the matter ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to a similar question put by the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th January, 1913.

[*Malvi Musharraf Husain; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Mr. Finnimore; Mr. Chakravarti.*]

The report of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject has just been received, and will shortly be placed before Government for consideration."

BLIGHT OF PADDY FIELDS IN THE LOW-LYING AREA OF BENGAL.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN, in the absence of the HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

XLVIII.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that large paddy fields in the low-lying area of Bengal die suddenly by some disease known to the local people as *ufra*?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken by the Government to remedy this state of affairs, and if so, what has been done in the matter?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the speech which I made in Council on the 5th March when introducing the budget head "Scientific and other Minor Departments," and in which the action taken and proposed in regard to the *ufra* disease was fully explained."

GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN, in the absence of the HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

XLIX.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the concession granted by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam of allowing grain compensation allowance to all whole-time servants under Government drawing Rs. 30 or less a month is to be continued by this Government on the ground that the price of common rice is on the ascent?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the latter part of the answer given to the question of the Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray on 5th March last. Budget provision has been made for the continuance of the concession referred to, but the concession is only granted for three months at a time and may be withdrawn at any time if Government consider that the circumstances warrant the withdrawal."

THREATENED EROSION OF THE TOWN OF NOAKHALI.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN, in the absence of the HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

L.—(*a*) Is the Government aware of the imminent danger with which the town of Noakhali has of late been threatened owing to the gradual encroachment of the Bay of Bengal upon the same?

(*b*) If so, what measures—preventive or otherwise—does the Government contemplate taking in respect of the same?

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"The erosion along the Noakhali coast line has been receiving the attention of Government. From the previous history of the case and observations taken in 1911 and since, there is good reason to believe that the erosion which threatens the town of Noakhali has stopped and that the coast line will now recede. These observations will be continued, and if they do not indicate that these conclusions are correct it will be considered what steps, if any, it is possible to take to induce shoaling and thus stop the erosion."

SANITARY OFFICERS FOR MUFASSAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

LI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been any demand by the mufassal municipalities, and if so, by which of them and when for the services of Sanitary officers to assist them?

[*Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Chakravarti; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Finnimore; Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

(*b*) Has there been any correspondence between the Government and the mufassal municipalities on the subject?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to lay such correspondence, if any, on the table?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) No mufassal municipality has asked Government for the services of Sanitary officers other than the Sanitary Engineer, the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. Since the issue of Government Resolution of the 28th October 1912, 17 municipalities have applied through the Commissioner for assistance from Government towards the cost of appointing Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors. Government does not consider that any useful purpose will be served by laying the correspondence on the table."

VIEWS OF MUFASSAL MUNICIPALITIES WITH REGARD TO THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (SANITARY OFFICERS) BILL, 1913.

The HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

LII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the views of the mufassal municipalities have been ascertained with regard to the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill, 1913?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers relating to the same on the table?

(*c*) If such views have not been ascertained, is it the intention of the Government to ascertain them before the Bill is passed into law?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"The Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill will be published with Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Calcutta Gazette for general information. It is not proposed to ascertain the views of individual municipalities."

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BURDWAN AND KATWA

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

LIII.—(*a*) Is it a fact that in 1899-1900, the East Indian Railway Company having expressed their willingness to construct a railway line from Burdwan to Katwa, the Government refused permission to Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. to construct such a line between the above two places?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the project to connect Burdwan and Katwa by a railway line has been abandoned owing to the fact that a railway line has already been made by the East Indian Railway Company from Bandel to Katwa and other places?

THE HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"The answer to the first portion of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative. In January 1905, the Agent, East Indian Railway, submitted estimates for (1) the Hooghly-Katwa and (2) Burdwan-Katwa lines to the Government of India. Of these the former was sanctioned and the line has been constructed. The construction of the Burdwan-Katwa line has not yet been sanctioned, but the project has not been abandoned."

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO MUFASSAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

LIV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of Government contribution to the mufassal municipalities in the Presidency of Bengal except the Municipalities of Howrah, Darjeeling and Dacca for drainage and water-supply for each of the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state separately the amount, if any, contributed to the Municipalities of Howrah, Darjeeling and Dacca for the same objects during the same period?

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the principle generally observed in making these grants?

THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) The information required will be found in the two statements laid on the table.

(*c*) There are no hard-and-fast rules, but, generally speaking, grants are usually made on the following conditions :—

(1) The work must be approved by Government.

(2) The local body must be prepared to carry it out and must have a feasible scheme for financing it.

(3) The local contribution should form an adequate proportion of the total cost of the scheme."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON TO QUESTION NO. LIV (*a*) ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Government contribution.

	Name of municipality.	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan.	Bankura ...	...	..	...	...	1,000 *	...
	Hooghly-Chinsura	...	70,000	...	50,000	...	...
	Serampore ...	...	20,000	...	10,000	...	...
	Uttarpara ...	...	...	...	...	3,533	...
Presidency.	Baranagar ...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...
	South Suburban ...	...	...	...	11,700	...	...
	North Barrackpore	845	...	1,000	...	...	...
	Garulia ...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...
	Bhatpara ...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
	Kushtia ...	4,000	...	4,000	...	...	...
	Ranaghat ...	19,000	...	7,000	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...
	Moheshpur ...	...	1,250	...	1,250	...	...
	Khulna ...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
	Berhampore ...	16,000		...	...	...	...
	Satkhira ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Muktagacha ...	...	300	...	...	...	...
	Bazitpur ...	...	150	...	...	...	...
	Barisal ...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...
	Nalchiti ...	500	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalakati ...	350	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	Kurseong ...	...	500	...	...	...	...
	Nator ..	...	...	6,100	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	8,180	...	...
	Cox's Bazar ...	..	250	...	...	...	...
	Brahmanbaria ...	300	1,300	...	...	...	...

* Drainage and water-supply.

[Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Kerr.]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON TO QUESTION NO. LIV (*b*) ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Name of municipality.	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Water-supply.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Howrah ..	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000
Dacca	...	1,00,000	...	...	22,000 (For sewerage scheme.)	...
Darjeeling ...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

LV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing—

(*i*) the number of primary schools and the number of scholars in primary schools, male and female, division by division and year by year, from 1909 to 1912 in Bengal ;

(*ii*) the total expenditure on primary education and the contribution by (1) Government, (2) District Boards, division by division and year by year, from 1909 to 1912 ;

(*iii*) the present percentage of male scholars in primary schools to the male population of school-going age, division by division ;

(*iv*) the present percentage of female scholars in primary schools to the female population of school-going age, division by division ; and

(*v*) the classification of expenditure on primary education under—

(1) inspection,

(2) school building,

(3) teaching, and

(4) miscellaneous, division by division and year by year, from 1909 to 1912 ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making an annual statement of this nature in the month of February or March ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) A statement giving the information required, so far as available, is laid on the table.

(*b*) Very full statistics of educational work of all kinds are given in the supplement to the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction which is usually published some six months after the close of the financial year to which the report relates. Government does not consider it necessary to prescribe further statistics. As the reports of the Education Department are compiled for the financial year ending on the 31st March, it would not be practicable to give figures for the calendar year."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Kerr.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUEST NO. LV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI AT THE COUN MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Year.	Division.	No. of primary schools.	No. of male scholars in primary schools	No. of female scholars in primary schools.	Total direct expenditure on primary schools	Contribution to direct expenditure on primary schools by Government.	Contribution to direct expenditure on primary schools by District Boards.	Percentage of male scholars in primary schools to the male population of school going age.	Percentage of male scholars in primary schools to the female population of school-going age	CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS UNDER—			
										Inspection	School building	Teaching	Mis ne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs	
1908-09 ...	Burdwan Division	9,318	219,604	30,788	7,11,588	40,249	1,76,585						
,, ,,	Presidency ,,	6,264	197,952	29,471	5,67,441	61,280	1,55,291						
,, ...	Calcutta ,, ...	247	9,943	6,100	1,32,872	27,287							
,, ...	Dacca Division	8,761	241,855	39,078	6,11,282		3,61,521			1,51,138	1,78,064	6,11,282	1,7
,, ...	Chittagong ,,	4,875	149,779	25,060	3,80,083		1,94,091			78,329	1,20,07.	3,80,083	3
,, ,,	Rajshahi ,,	4,030	140,587	13,897	4,64,640		2,47,861			1,07,462	1,50,017	4,64,640	4
1909-10 ...	Burdwan Division	9,494	257,528	33,608	7,76,218	44,411	1,69,616						
,, ,,	Presidency ,,	5,914	193,719	28,870	5,98,617	68,518	1,44,016						
,, ,,	Calcutta ... ,,	303	11,568	6,815	1,16,084	56,222							
,, ,,	Dacca Division	8,636	232,201	42,379	6,39,552		2,87,690			1,08,616	1,40,706	6,39,552	1,
,,	Chittagong ,,	4,572	143,350	25,084	3,58,253		1,76,091			81,088	98,273	3,58,253	
,, ...	Rajshahi ,,	4,834	143,715	16,127	4,59,917		2,59,875			1,01,881	92,830	4,59,917	
1910-11 ...	Burdwan Division	9,725	269,288	35,218	8,03,891	44,811	1,70,151			1,31,190	2,243	8,03,891	
,, ...	Presidency ,,	5,640	184,294	29,306	5,47,132	62,712	1,17,642			78,490	6,941	5,47,132	
,, ...	Calcutta ,, ,,	282	11,854	6,916	1,30,950	29,066				7,317	752	1,30,950	
,, ...	Dacca Division	8,537	228,516	46,247	6,40,532		3,31,080			1,64,629	1,46,564	6,40,532	1,
,, ...	Chittagong ,,	4,576	141,633	27,188	3,67,824	,,	1,81,545		,,	92,658	1,81,813	3,67,824	
,, ...	Rajshahi ,,	5,048	150,317	18,934	5,05,303	,,	2,13,664		,,	1,01,150	1,49,547	5,05,303	
1911-12 ...	Burdwan Division	10,012	272,541	41,854	7,87,917	46,877	1,57,956	17.1	6.2	1,47,719	45,647	7,87,917	
,, ,,	Presidency ,,	5,711	191,040	31,663	5,42,624	59,675	1,62,691	16.3	5.8	84,120	20,080	5,42,624	
,, ...	Calcutta	283	11,926	6,052	1,40,668	29,214	,,	13.9	16.0	9,031	1,456	1,40,668	
,, ...	Dacca Division	8,945	242,812	52,285	6,85,029	14,852	3,41,592	18.7	12.3	1,70,584	1,86,649	6,85,029	6
,, ...	Chittagong ,,	4,561	148,247	29,439	3,70,977	23,050	1,81,706	16.4	6.5	91,372	99,515	3,70,977	
,, ...	Rajshahi ,,	5,462	171,146	21,887	5,33,801	13,165	2,50,956	5.5	4.1	1,06,569	1,36,045	5,13,801	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

LVI.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of secondary schools in receipt of Government grants-in-aid in Bengal as at present constituted ;

(*b*) the income of the schools derived from—

(*i*) school fees, and

(*ii*) contributions from sources other than the Government grants-in-aid ; and

(*c*) the total amount of the Government grants-in-aid to these schools during the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 9 months of 1912-13 ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) The number of secondary schools both High and Middle in receipt of Government grants-in-aid is 280.

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table. As regards the figures for the last nine months, I may explain that the greater part of the grants is usually paid out during the last three months of the year."

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Kerr; Maulvi Abul Kasim.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LVI (*b*) AND (*c*) ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Divisions	Government grants.			School fees.			Contribution from other sources.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	Nine months of 1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Nine months of 1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Nine months of 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Division ...	97,073	1,08,238	39,429	3,95,277	3,83,648	1,85,251	1,88,369	1,97,014	34,732
Dacca ,, ...	24,357	36,419	20,592	1,51,303	1,81,745	84,841	22,097	16,793	15,934
Chittagong ,, ...	19,751	20,595	13,591	75,115	85,450	68,182	11,340	12,666	9,327
Burdwan ,, ...	39,702	42,670	3,502	3,22,683	3,52,469	1,65,755	1,60,453	1,55,105	1,93,059
Rajshahi ,, ...	11,050	21,416	22,247	93,492	1,14,182	73,727	53,787	46,105	23,227
Total ...	1,91,935	2,29,338	99,361	10,37,870	11,17,494	5,77,756	4,36,046	4,27,683	2,76,279

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS HELD BY MUHAMMADANS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

LVII.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many officers, who held ministerial appointments before, now hold appointments on Rs. 300 and upwards in the Police, Education, Registration, Agricultural Department and the Provincial Civil Service and how many of such appointments are held by Muhammadans?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LVII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Department	Number of officers.	Number of Muhammadans.
Police	1	0
Education	1	0
Registration...	0	0
Agriculture	0	0
Provincial Civil Service (Executive) ...	6	2
Ditto ditto (Judicial) ...	3	0
Total ...	11	2

DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS, SUB-INSPECTORS, ASSISTANT INSPECTORS, ETC., IN THE BURDWAN DISTRICT.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LVIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits employed in the Burdwan District, and the total amount of salaries paid to them in 1911-12?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem ; Mr. Kerr.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LVIII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913:—

Deputy Inspector	1
Additional Deputy Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	9
Inspecting Pandits	16
Assistant Inspectors	Nil
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3

The total amount of salaries paid to these officers in 1911-12 was Rs. 13,371-1-3.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LIX.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of money paid as travelling allowances to Inspecting Officers of all grades for the inspection of Primary and Middle schools in the Burdwan District in 1911-12 ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"It cannot be ascertained exactly what amount of money was paid as travelling allowances to Inspecting Officers of all grades for their journeys in connection with the inspection of primary and middle schools in the Burdwan district in 1911-1912. But the total amount of travelling allowance paid to these officers during the year amounted to Rs. 6,156-6-3."

GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LX.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of money paid to middle and primary schools in 1911-12 as grants-in-aid by Government and by District Boards ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Middle Schools.

	Rs.
Middle Vernacular—	
Boys	2,316
Girls	5,032
Middle English—	
Boys	3,696
Girls	720
Total ...	11,764
Primary schools (from Departmental sources) ...	17,020
Maktabs (aided by District Boards)	12,688
Ditto (aided by municipalities)	1,627
District Boards' grants to middle and primary schools	40,225
The total of these figures is ...	83,321

These figures are for the Burdwan Division.

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem; Mr. Kerr.*]

INSPECTORS ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN BURDWAN DIVISION.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LXI.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Inspectors, Additional Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Burdwan Division and the total amount of money paid as—

(*i*) salaries of these officers, and

(*ii*) their travelling allowances.

in 1911-12 ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LXI ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913 :—

Inspector of Schools	... 1
Additional Inspectors of Schools	... 2
Assistant Inspectors	... 4

The total amount of money paid to these officers on account of—

(*i*) salaries is Rs. 26,337-11-1 ; and

(*ii*) travelling allowance is Rs. 10,635-9-6.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LXII.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of money paid in 1911-12 as grants-in-aid to high schools in the Burdwan Division ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The total amount paid as grants-in-aid in 1911-1912 to high schools in the Burdwan Division was Rs. 33,708."

WORKS OF DEPUTY-INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN CHARGE OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LXIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in charge of Muhammadan education in their respective districts and Divisions submit any yearly report of their work as to the progress and advancement of Muhammadan education in their respective areas ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to publish such reports ?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether it proposes to issue instructions to these officers with a view to the submission of such reports ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"It is not usual for the special Muhammadan educational officers to submit separate annual reports on the subject of the development of Muhammadan education in their respective areas, but the chapters on Muhammadan education in the District and Divisional annual reports are either written by these officers or prepared with their assistance.

In view of the fact that the Government of India have recently ordered that the Provincial Report on Public Instruction shall not exceed twenty pages, this Government does not consider it advisable to authorize the publication of the reports of subordinate educational officers as suggested by the Hon'ble Member. The Secretary of State has lately sanctioned the appointment of a special officer for Muhammadan education, whose duty it will be to keep Government informed of the needs of the Muhammadan community in educational matters."

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem; Mr. Kerr; Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

INSPECTING OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

LXIV.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Inspecting Officers of the Education Department during their tours consult local Muhammadan Associations or the leading and prominent Muhammadan gentlemen of the locality as to the wants and needs of the community with regard to education and the difficulties which the Muhammadan students have to meet with?

(*b*) If not, does the Government propose to issue instructions to Inspecting Officers to consult Muhammadans in local areas in the course of their tours?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) In 1901, the Government issued orders to the effect that it must be considered an important part of the duty of Inspecting officers to keep in touch with all classes of the people. There is no reason to believe that the interests of the Muhammadan community have been neglected in this respect. The rules of the Department make provision for the adequate representation of all classes on the Managing Committees of schools. One of the main duties of the special officer who is about to be appointed to supervise Muhammadan education will be to consult local Associations and prominent Muhammadan gentlemen and to keep Government in touch with the wants and needs of the Muhammadan community.

It is proposed to appoint in the near future a Standing Committee of officials and non-officials to assist in dealing with the difficult problems which surround Muhammadan education. This Committee will enable both the Government and the Muhammadan community to derive full advantage from the appointment of the special officer."

WANT OF SESSIONS JUDGE AND SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT MALDAH.

The HON'BLE RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR asked :—

LXV.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the want of a Sessions Judge and a Subordinate Judge especially for Malda has been felt to be a source of inconvenience to the people of the district, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove the want?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Petitions have been received praying for the establishment of a Court of a District and Sessions Judge at Malda in the alternative for a Court of a Subordinate Judge at that station. These petitions are now under consideration."

PRINCIPALSHIPS OF COLLEGES HELD BY OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

LXVI.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement giving the names of all officers of the Provincial Educational Service who have held the post of principal of a college since the constitution of the Service in 1896?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of these officers satisfactorily discharged their duties as principals of colleges?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any of the principalships in Government colleges in Bengal are now reserved for members of the Provincial Educational Service?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is not a fact that a certain number of the posts were ordered to be so reserved when the Service was constituted in 1896?

(*e*) If the answer to Questions (*c*) and (*d*) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how many of these reserved posts have been

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

filled by members of the Provincial Service and why the others have not been so filled?

THE HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.

(*b*) The records in the office of the Director of Public Instruction show that, with a few exceptions, the officers mentioned in the statement discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the officers who supervised their work.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) Under the orders of the Secretary of State passed in 1896, the posts of Principal of the following colleges situated in this Presidency were reserved for the Provincial Educational Service :—

Hooghly.
Krishnagar.
Rajshahi.
The Sanskrit College.
The Bethune College.
Chittagong.

In 1909, the Secretary of State agreed to the transfer of the posts of Principal in the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges to the Indian Educational Service, and the Principalship of the Chittagong College was transferred to the Indian Educational Service in 1910. The colleges in which the posts of Principal are now reserved for the Provincial Educational Service are—

the Sanskrit College,
the Rajshahi College, and
the Bethune College,

and Provincial Educational Service officers actually fill these posts at the present time. Although the Principalships of the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges is reserved for members of the Indian Educational Service, no recruitment of Indian Educational Service officers has yet been made for these posts, and the appointments are still held by officers of the Provincial Educational Service."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LXVI ASKED BY THE HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the names of all officers of the Provincial Educational Service who have held the post of Principal of a College since the constitution of the service in 1896.

Serial No.	Name of officer.
1.	Mr. W. Billing.
2.	Babu Khirod Chandra Rai Chaudhury.
3.	Mr. R. W. F. Shaw.
4.	„ J. N. Das Gupta.
5.	Babu Bipin Behari Gupta.
6.	„ Sarada Prasanna Das.
7.	„ Braja Ballav Dutta.
8.	„ J. Bhaduri.
9.	„ Sasi Bhusan Dutta.
10.	„ Debendra Nath Basu.
11.	„ Satish Chandra De.
12.	Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukharji.
13.	„ Hara Prasad Sastri.
14.	„ Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya.
15.	„ Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan.
16.	Rai Kumudini Kanta Banerji Bahadur.
17.	Babu Hari Charan Ray.
18.	Mr. D. Dutta.
19.	Babu Kailash Bhattacharyya.
20.	Miss Chandramukhi Bose.
21.	Mrs. Kumudini Das.

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray: Mr. Stevenson-Moore.*]

CIVIL SUITS AND APPEALS IN THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE JUDGES OF HOOGHLY.

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

LXVII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of civil suits and appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the District and Subordinate Judges of Hooghly, and the total receipts from Court Fees Stamps in respect of the same during each of the last three years?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the said suits and appeals related to properties within, or causes of action arising out of, the district of Howrah, and what portions of the said total receipts from Court Fees Stamps were realised in respect of such suits and appeals?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) A statement giving such information as is available is laid on the table. Separate figures showing Court fee receipts from suits, etc., connected with the Division of Howrah, cannot be given, as the registers of fees do not specify the suits in respect of which they are realised."

tement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore to question No. LXVII asked by the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray at the Council Meeting of the 2nd April, 1913.

ER OF CIVIL SUITS AND APPEALS INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE CRTS OF THE DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE JUDGES OF HOOGHLY AND THE TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM COURT-FEE STAMPS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Courts.	Suits		Regular appeals.		Miscellaneous appeals		Total number of receipts from Court-fee stamps	Year.
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of		
							Rs.	
District Judges	75	78	825	340	161	176	72,564	1910
Subordinate Judges ...	220	258	...	883	...	...	53,241	
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs. 2,000.	138	65	...	...	...	...	15,685	
District Judges	45	47	1,065	153	166	158	54,854	1911
Subordinate Judges ...	214	294	...	655	...	35	49,109	
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs. 2,000.	143	88	...	...	...	...	12,753	
District Judges	45	46	1,009	254	144	84	45,498	1912
Subordinate Judges ...	210	239	...	472	...	46	50,096	
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs. 2,000.	153	89	...	...	...	...	13,195	

SUITS AND APPEALS RELATING TO HOWRAH

Courts	Suits		Regular appeals		Miscellaneous appeals.	
	Instituted.	Disposed of	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
District Judges	52	28	446	22	84	106
Subordinate Judges ...	120	102	...	365	...	—
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs 2,000	97	40	...	...	...	—
District Judges	17	17	437	32	82	73
Subordinate Judges ...	123	122	...	335	...	1
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs 2,000.	100	35	...	...	...	—
District Judges	22	19	377	26	75	44
Subordinate Judges ...	107	94	...	364	...	
Munsifs vested with powers to try suits up to Rs 2,000	106	39	...	...	...	—

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS UNDER THE BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1885).

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

LXVIII.—With reference to the Rules made by the Local Government under clauses (*g*) (*l*) and (*m*) of section 138, Part IX of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the principles in accordance with which the different districts mentioned in Schedule A (Rule 1) are divided into classes I, II, and III?

(*b*) whether any of the districts mentioned in Schedule A have been raised to a higher class since the said Schedule was prepared in 1904, and if so, which of them and on what grounds?

[*Mr. Stevenson; Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Kerr.*]

(*c*) whether the list of Engineers mentioned in Rule 12 is s maintained in the office of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, and so, in how many cases of vacancies during the last three ye were applications invited from the candidates declared to eligible under the list?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"(*a*) The main factor which regulates the classification of Distr Engineerships is the magnitude of the Public Works expenditure the Boards concerned. Under proviso (*2*) of section 33 of the Local S Government Act, expenditure on Public Works establishment is limited a maximum of 20 *per cent.* of the total amount available for expenditure public works.

(*b*) A statement giving the information required is laid on the tal The necessity of securing the services of a more competent Engineer to c with the development of the districts and the increase in expenditure public works accounts for the altered classification.

(*c*) The list referred to is no longer maintained in the office of the Ch Engineer."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHEN TO QUESTION NO. LXVIII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE BABU MAHENI NATH RAY AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

(1) Mymensingh	...	From grade 2 to grade 1 of class I.
(2) Khulna ...	...	From class III, grade 5, to class II, grade 4
(3) Faridpur	...	From class III, grade 5, to class II, grade 4.
(4) Dinajpur	...	From class II, grade 3, to class I, grade 2.
(5) Rangpur	...	From grade 2 to grade 1 of class I.
(6) Chittagong	...	From class II, grade 3, to class I, grade 1.
(7) Dacca ...	...	From class II, grade 4, to class I, grade 1.
(8) Bakarganj	...	From grade 2 to grade 1 of class I.

POST OF DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS HELD BY OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

LXIX.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statem giving the names of all officers of the Provincial Educational Service v have held the post of a Divisional Inspector of Schools since the constitut of the Service?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of these offic discharged their duties satisfactorily as Inspectors of Schools?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any officers of Provincial Educational Service now held and have held permanently post of a Divisional Inspector of Schools and how many in the capacity a second Inspector or Additional Inspector of Schools?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table

(*b*) The records in the office of the Director of Public Instruction sh that, with a few exceptions, the officers mentioned in the statem discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the officers who supervi their work.

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Kerr; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

(*c*) The statement laid on the table in reply to the first part of this question shows what Provincial Educational Service officers have held permanently the post of a Divisional Inspector of Schools.

In West Bengal, no Provincial Educational Service officer now holds permanently the post of a Divisional Inspector. In East Bengal, one such post is now held by a Provincial Educational Service officer.

Three Provincial Educational Service officers now hold permanently the posts of Additional Inspector of Schools in West Bengal, and three Provincial Educational Service officers now hold permanently the post of 2nd Inspector of Schools in the Eastern Bengal Divisions."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LXIX, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the names of all officers of the Provincial Educational Service who have held the post of Divisional Inspector of Schools since the constitution of the Service in 1896.

Serial No.	Name of officer.
1.	Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur.*
2.	Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar (Offg.).*
3.	Mr. E. R. T. Tiery (Offg.).*
4.	„ J. A. Reuther.*
5.	Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterji.*
6.	Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur.*
7.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.
8.	Mr. H. A. Stark (Offg.).
9.	Rai Sahib Dina Nath Sen.*
10.	Babu Barada Prosad Ghosh (Offg.).*
11.	„ Mathura Nath Chatterji.*
12.	„ Kumud Bandhu Bose (Offg.).*
13.	Dr. Purnananda Chatterji (Offg.).
14.	Maulvi Abdul Karim.
15.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ahsanullah.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE RETIRING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

LXX.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the rumour that, on the retirement of our Hon'ble colleague Mr. Küchler, Mr. Hornell, late of the Indian Educational Service, will succeed him as the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any truth in the rumour?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"(*a*) Government is aware of the rumour referred to.

(*b*) Government is not at present in a position to make any announcement regarding the appointment of a successor to the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler in the post of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal."

WORK DONE BY THE STIPENDIARY AND HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

LXXI.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, year by year, the number of cases disposed of by each stipendiary Presidency Magistrate, by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates (single

* Retired or dead.

sitting and Bench), and by the Registrar, during the last five years, in the Calcutta Police Court, under—

(*i*) the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860);

(*ii*) the Cruelty to Animals Acts (Act XI of 1890 and Ben. Act I of 1869);

(*iii*) the Night charges; and

(*iv*) other charges?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied:—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. LXXI, ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the number of cases disposed of by the Presidency Magistrates during 1908 and 1912.

NAMES OF COURTS	(a) Cases under the Indian Penal Code (includes cases under section 283, Indian Penal Code, on summons).	(b) Cases under the Cruelty to Animals Act brought up on arrest as well as on summons.	(c) Night charges (includes cases under Police Act, Port Act and section 283, Indian Penal Code, brought up on arrest).	(d) Other charges (includes cases under Police Act and Port Act brought up on summons, bad livelihood cases, Excise cases and cases under special laws and Criminal Procedure Code).
1908.				
Chief Court	2,853	...	...	2,019
Second Court	475	...	15,875	419
Third Court	681	6,391	...	122
Fourth Court	622	3	...	132
Single-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	812	266	766	99
Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	188	...	...	26
Total ...	5,631	6,660	16,641	2,817
1909.				
Chief Court	3,510	107	...	2,175
Second Court	554	...	9,208	418
Third Court	747	6,922	...	127
Fourth Court	472	115	...	112
Registrar (Judicial power exercised from May, 1909).	...	783	18,423	...
Single-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	781	531	2,751	132
Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	85	...	...	11
Total ...	6,149	8,458	30,382	2,975

Names of Courts.	(a) Cases under the Indian Penal Code (includes cases under section 283, Indian Penal Code on summons).	(b) Cases under the Cruelty to Animals Act brought up on arrest as well as on summons.	(c) Night charges (includes cases under Police Act, Port Act and section 283, Indian Penal Code, brought up on arrest).	(d) Other charges (includes cases under Police Act and Port Act brought up on summons, bad livelihood cases, Excise cases and cases under special laws and Criminal Procedure Code)
1910.				
Chief Court	3,482	46	...	1,245
Second Court	680	14	...	840
Third Court	723	8,669	...	113
Fourth Court	515	...	...	205
Fifth Court (appointed 16th September, 1910).	244	1	346	84
Registrar	...	817	26,874	...
Single-sitting Honorary Magistrate	656	286	1,886	76
Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	83	...	...	12
Total ...	6,883	9,833	29,106	2,575
1911.				
Chief Court	2,869	72	...	1,2[illegible]5
Second Court	703	33	1,212	669
Third Court	789	9,522	...	361
Fourth Court	565	...	...	328
Fifth Court	1,007	570	...	684
Registrar	138	653	32,723	1,293
Single-sitt ng Honorary Magistrate.	568	313	2,205	94
Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	40	...	...	10
Total ...	6,679	11,163	36,140	4,647
1912.				
Chief Court	2,542	24	...	1,128
Second Court	705	53	1,913	568
Third Court	754	12,087	...	350
Fourth Court	612	...	..	223
Fifth Court	1,065	46	912	471
Registrar	256	216	47,832	6,764
Single-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	484	315	6,090	617
Bench-sitting Honorary Magistrate.	61	...	...	9
Total ...	6,479	12,741	56,747	10,160

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. A. K. Stevenson-Moore; Maulvi A. K. Fuz-ul-Haq.*]

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED BY THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

LXXII.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, year by year, the number of cases actually tried out (excluding the cases dismissed, struck off, filed or transferred) by the Chief Presidency magistrate of Calcutta, during the last five years?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE TO QUESTION NO. LXXII ASKED BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing, year by year, the number of cases actually tried (excluding the cases dismissed, struck off, filed or transferred), by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Year.	Cases sent up by the Police.	Cases tried on the issue of processes. (Cases sent up by the Excise authorities are included in this column.)	Total.
1908 ...	535	719	1,254
1909 ...	629	898	1,527
1910 ...	343	684	1,027
1911 ...	221	738	959
1912 ...	410	487	897

POSTS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE OPENED TO MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HUQ asked :—

LXXIII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service are now listed as open to the Provincial Service?

(*b*) How many and which of them have been filled up and how many and which remain to be filled up?

(*c*) Is it a fact that no single Muhammadan was permanently holding any of the listed posts open to the Provincial Executive Service during all the time that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam remained in force, and that no Muhammadan has been appointed in a similar post in Bengal since the creation of the Presidency?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*) & (*b*) Four of the eight listed posts which have been provisionally sanctioned for the new Presidency of Bengal by the Government of India have been allotted to the Provincial Executive Service. All four posts have been filled up.

(*c*) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the negative. The post of Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue which was a listed post in Eastern Bengal and Assam was held permanently in succession by Mr. Abdul Majid and Khan Bahadur Muhibuddin Ahmad.

The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative."

[*Maulvi A. K. Fuz-ul-Huq; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

THE "NEAR EAST."

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HUQ asked :—

LXXIV.—(*a*) Is the Government aware that the paper called the "Near East" is regarded by Muhammadans as an anti-Moslem paper?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it consulted Moslem opinion before subscribing to this paper?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many copies of the paper are subscribed for and to whom they are distributed?

The HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"(*a*) Government are not aware that the "Near East" is regarded by Musalmans as an anti-Moslem paper. On the contrary, it is understood that there has been a demand amongst Muhammadans, anxious to read it, for a reduction of its price, and it is believed that the news it disseminates is accurate and that its opinions are temperately expressed.

(*b*) The paper was selected for distribution by the Government of India, and this Government are not aware whether Moslem opinion was consulted in the matter by that Government.

(*c*) One hundred and fifty-three copies are being taken for distribution in Bengal. They will be distributed to selected Public reading rooms and libraries, educational institutions and Muhammadan associations."

MUHAMMADAN JAIL OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

LXXV.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of jailors, deputy jailors, assistant jailors, and jail clerks in the Presidency, and how many of them are Muhammadans and how many are Hindus?

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENSON MOORE TO QUESTION NO. LXXV ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

Statement showing the total number of jailors, etc., at present in the Presidency of Bengal.

Jailors ...	...	Europeans ...	... 2
		Hindus ...	... 25
		Muhammadans ...	... Nil
Deputy Jailors	...	Hindus ...	... 4
		Muhammadans ...	... 1
Assistant Jailors	...	Hindus ...	... 46
		Muhammadans ...	... 10

DACCA JAIL PRESS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

LXXVI.—Will the Government be pleased to state the different kinds of printing work that are being done and will continue to be done in the Dacca Jail Press?

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENSON-MOORE replied :—

"Printing of forms only is carried on at the Dacca Jail Press. This will continue till arrangements can be made by the Government of Bihar

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Stephenson; Rai Nalinaksh Basu Bahadur.*]

and Orissa for printing its own forms. The Dacca Jail Press will then be closed."

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICES OF BENGAL AND ASSAM.

The HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

LXXVII.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to indicate the relation subsisting between the Subordinate Medical Services of Bengal and Assam (*i*) before 1905 ; (*ii*) on the 1st April, 1912 ; and (*iii*) now ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what was the principle on which allocation of Assistant Surgeons to Bengal and Assam was made on the recent re-formation of Assam into a separate administration ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

(*i*) that some Assistant Surgeons whose native province is Assam, and a few others who had served exclusively in Assam before the constitution of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, have been left in the Bengal Presidency ; and

(*ii*) that a number of Assistant Surgeons have been given over to Assam whose native province is Bengal, and some of whom had never served in Assam though recruited by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"(*a*) Before 1905 the Subordinate Medical Services of Bengal and Assam were completely distinct and since 1st April 1912 the Services have again been completely separated.

The division of the cadre between Bengal and Assam was based on the actual appointments held by Assistant Surgeons in each Province on the 1st April 1912 and the leave reserve was divided between the two Provinces in that proportion. The question of the *personnel* was settled by the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals in consultation and the general principle observed was that, subject to the consideration of personal cases, each Assistant Surgeon was left where he was actually serving at the time.

(*b*) (*i*) Four Assistant Surgeons who are natives of Assam are at present serving in Bengal. They were originally recruited for service in the Province of Bengal and were assigned to Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905. In the recent redistribution they have been assigned to this Province.

(*c*) (*ii*) There are undoubtedly some Assistant Surgeons at present in Assam whose native province is Bengal, but this Government is not in a position to say whether some of them had never served in Assam before the 1st April last."

DEARTH OF PURE DRINKING-WATER IN ASANSOL.

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

LXXVIII.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that for the last few years the people of Asansol have been suffering great inconvenience in the dry season from dearth of wholesome drinking water, and that they are entirely dependent on the Railway Company for the supply of such water ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove the above inconvenience ?

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"The drinking water-supply of Asansol is drawn from wells chiefly and it is understood that the supply is not always sufficient. The Railway Company's supply is entirely a private one and is not at the disposal of the Municipality. The Municipality have had under their consideration a water-supply scheme, which has been prepared and submitted to Government, and the matter is at present under discussion."

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Kerr.*]

INSPECTIONS MADE BY INSPECTING OFFICERS IN THE EDUCATION, REGISTRATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

LXXIX.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing the number of inspections made by each Inspecting Officer drawing Rs. 300 and upwards of the Education, Registration and Agricultural Departments during the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1912, and the number of days each such class of officer was out on tour during that period ?

The HON'BLE MR. KERR replied :—

"The statement required is placed on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. KERR TO QUESTION NO. LXXIX ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1913.

I

Statement shewing the number of inspections made by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department during the nine months from April to December, 1912.

Name of officer	Post held	Period for which post held	Number of inspections within that period	Number of days on tour within that period
1. Mr. P. Mukharji Rs. 1,000	Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	1st April, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	47	29
2. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Rs. 600	(1) Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	1st April, 1912 to 13th May, 1912		
	(2) Offg. Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	14th May, 1912 to 31st October, 1912	18	58
	(3) Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	1st November, 1912 to 31st December, 1912		
3. Matlob Ahmed Khan Chaudhuri, Rs. 250.	(1) Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca.	1st April, 1912 to 11th July, 1912.	41	39
	(2) Offg. Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	12th July, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.		
4. Harish Chandra Dutta, Rs. 300.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	1st April 1912 to 31st December, 1912	18	56
5 Phani Bhusan Basu, Rs 350	Additional Inspector of Schools Presidency Division	1st April, 1912 to 31st December, 1912	151	94
6. Miss E. H. Crawford, Rs. 300—20—500 + Rs. 215 allowance.	Offg. Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions	Ditto ...	76	50
7. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ashanulla, Rs. 400.	Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	Ditto ...	89	115
8 Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, Rs. 300.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	1st April, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	158*	121
9 Mr. H. A. Stark, Rs. 600	(1) Offg. Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	1st April, 1912 to 8th May, 1912.		
	(2) Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	9th May, 1912 to 31st October, 1912.	56	146
	(3) Offg. Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	1st November, 1912 to 31st December, 1912		

* This Assistant Inspector's time was largely taken up on special inquiries

	Name of officer.	Post held	Period for which post held	Number of inspections within that period.	Number of days on tour within that period.
10.	Nalini Mohan Sanyal, Rs 300.	Offg. Additional Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	1st April, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	142	116
11.	Mr. J. W. Gunn, Rs. 550.	Offg. Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	1st April, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	120	126
12.	Mr. H. E. Stapleton, Rs. 1,000	Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	Ditto ...	100	115
13.	Rai Sahib Promoda Kumar Basu, Rs. 500.	2nd Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	Ditto ...	72	83
14.	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Basu, Rs. 350.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division	1st April, 1912, to 31st December, 1912.	125	118
15.	Miss Chamier, Rs 200. Rs. 100 allowance.	Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Division.	15th April, 1912, to 31st December, 1912.	72	58
16.	Mr. G. D. O. Maclear, Rs. 500.	Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	16th December, 1912, to 31st December, 1912.	Has inspected most of the Calcutta schools.	

II

Statement showing the number of Inspections made by the Inspectors of Registration Offices and the number of days they were out on tour during the nine months from April to December, 1912.

	Name of officer	Post held	Period for which the post was held	Number of inspections during that period	Number of days on tour during that period
1.	The Hon'ble Rai P. N. Mookerji Bahadur, M.A.	Inspector-General of Registration	From 1st April, 1912 to 31st December 1912.	26	41
2.	Rai Sahib Abinash Chandra Basu, Rs 500.	1st Inspector ...	From 1st April, 1912 to 23rd September, 1912.	20	51
3	Khan Bahadur Syud Aulad Husan, Rs. 500.	Ditto ..	From 24th September, 1912 to 31st December, 1912	4	10
4	Khan Bahadur Syud Aulad Husan, Rs. 500.	2nd Inspector ...	From 1st April, 1912 to 23rd September, 1912	...	18
5.	Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Rs. 400	Ditto ...	From 24th September, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	14	72
6	Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Rs. 400.	3rd Inspector ...	From 1st April, 1912 to 23rd September, 1912.	46	130
7	Babu Pares Chandra Dutt, Rs 300.	Ditto ...	From 24th September, 1912 to 31st December, 1912.	30	43

* Suffered from ill-health.

III

Statement showing the number of insvections made by the Insvecting Officers of the Agricultural Department during the nine months from April to December, 1912.

S. G Hart	Director of Agriculture	1st April, 1912 to 6th May, 1912.	4	10
J R. Blackwood ...	Ditto ...	7th May, 1912, to 31st December, 1912.	32	94
F. Smith	Deputy Director of Agriculture.	1st April, 1912, to 31st December, 1912.	99	193
T. Southwell	Deputy Director of Fisheries.	Ditto.	37	117
A. C. Ghose	Superintendent of Sericulture	Ditto.	51	84

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC GAMBLING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

2. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the law in force in Bengal relating to public gambling be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

3. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CLAUSE 2.

Definition of "gaming."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "a regular" be substituted for the word "such" in clause 2 (*a*).

He said:—

"My Lord, I beg to move the first amendment standing in my name. I feel almost miserable. I am the only one who has sent in motions of amendments for which I am almost sorry. It shows how well the Select Committee has done its work and has earned our gratitude. We are also grateful for the very sympathetic way that, what I may call the jarring note, that with some hesitancy was raised on this side of the house has been met. It was anticipated by Sir William Duke and partially given effect to by the Select Committee. We all recognize that the Government, like ourselves, is anxious to provide as many safeguards against an evil as possible. They say that morally one is always entitled to offer his sacrificial dole at the tail end if he wishes to and the great thing is to allow it, and we don't want to interfere. There are safeguards and some have been provided in the same way as the Rishis of old in legislating for the evils tried to provide safeguards. The Rishis recognized the evils of gambling. They have demonstrated in our classical literature that show that the evil was more widespread than it was in the beginning. Things like that have always been recognized and provided for, and here also we have to do the same. The object of this amendment is that only on regular race meetings betting is to be allowed and not on days other than meetings, that is on trial days or experimental days. I am not very much acquainted with the technical names. I am sorry I cannot give you the correct phraseology. My education even in England was not perfected in the same way as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chakravarti's has been, and therefore I am not able to give what I probably ought to have given. By the way, I have often been asked by the people outside how Mr. Chakravarti could have got such experience at that early age, considering his brilliant University career before he went to seek new pastures and green fields, not as green as in this country. Anyway, my education has not been so perfected as I would have wished it to be. But what I am anxious for is that nothing but regular race day meetings should be allowed under this exception, and that some provision should be made by virtue of which it would be possible to say that you cannot bet on trial or experimental day other than regular race days."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said:—

"I do not think that anything will be gained by accepting this amendment, but possibly something might be lost. I think it is quite clear in the

Bill as it stands that 'game' includes wagering or betting on horse races when it takes place on a race day. So far as I know there is no question of wagering or betting on trial races or experimental races. The only races we know of are the ones suggested in which Government gives sanction for the use of betting enclosures and regular races held in likeway under the auspices of regular stewards. If we import this word 'regular' we do not know where it will lead us. Instead of limiting anything it will in some way tend to open the door for more extension. A regular race need not necessarily refer to horse races, and the expression 'regular race' has no clear meaning. Seeing that every race is held under the stewards under clause 2 (*b*), and must be a regular race."

The HON'BLE DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, probably it was my ignorance that made me think that on trial days crowds gather round the race-course and betting goes on. At least that was my information. But as Sir William Duke is in a position to assure me on this point, I do not think that I will press the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "to be" in clause 2 (*a*) be omitted.

Definition of common "gaming-house."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or vehicle" be inserted after the words "or space" in line 2 of the definition of "common gaming-house."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari also moved that the word "vehicle" be inserted after the word "space" in line 5 of the definition of "common gaming-house."

He said :—

"My Lord, these two amendments may, with your Excellency's permission, be taken together, because they both stand on the same basis. I am quite aware, my Lord, that according to the fundamental principle of legislative drafting, the word 'place' would include all that need be provided for in a matter of this kind. But since other words have been introduced perhaps as a relic of the old laws, I am anxious that the word 'vehicle' should also be introduced and that for a special reason. A good amount of betting goes on in carriages closed or otherwise round about the race-courses. I know that betting used to go on in boats when boat racing was more popular in this part of the country, and we all know the difficulties of the Bombay Government on the dining-car betting on that side of the country. No doubt under a proper consideration of the clause as it stands, it would be possible to obtain a conviction even without introducing the word 'vehicle,' but my object is to give greater prominence to what is a known evil and draw attention to it not only of the authorities of the race-course, but also of the Police, and to point out how betting goes on to an inordinate extent in carriages round about the race-courses. It is with these objects in view that I desire to introduce this word in two places indicated in the two above amendments."

The HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I think the Hon'ble Member has correctly guessed the origin of the words as they stand in the Bill, and to some extent he has put his finger on weak places in the drafting when he said that these words are a relic of the past laws. The words in fact as they stand are more or less a relic of previous law, and it would have been more ideal drafting to have simply said that 'any gaming-house' meant any place whatever which was used for

gaming, and then by way of explanation mentioning the places. But following the tradition of the former law, we have mentioned the different kinds of places, enumerated them there, and in order to make it completely comprehensive we have used the words 'every possible place'. But beginning to enumerate, we have only enumerated 'rooms, tents, walls or other enclosures.' I do not think I would be justified in resisting this amendment —to add the word 'vehicle.' I therefore propose to accept this amendment."

THE HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, the difficulty I feel with regard to this matter is this that the explanation offered by Sir William Duke is in fact what was discussed in Committee that the words house, room, tent, or walled enclosure were perhaps superfluous. But the word 'vehicle' ordinarily means a conveyance by land and the precise difficulty that would arise by the introduction of that word when the question is debated in the Courts would be this, that it might be argued that the Legislature having intentionally included conveyance by land necessarily excludes conveyance by river and therefore boats should be excluded, but it is not intended to exclude boats either. The words as they stand are sufficient to include all cases and I think that the addition of the word proposed would create a difficulty as to whether the Legislature should not have intended to include conveyance by river. It is an amendment that would hardly be desirable. I was looking into the Legal Lexicon this morning and the word 'vehicle' I find is applied to conveyance by road. We discussed the matter in the Select Committee and we thought that conveyance by river ought not to be excluded, but that the definition as it stands includes a boat, and gambling by boat will not be excluded. That was the difficulty which I wanted to point out. However, if the Legal Advisers to Government are not impressed with that difficulty, I have nothing to say."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"We admit the difficulty to some extent, but we contend that everything is covered by 'any place whatsoever,' and I think we are prepared to take the risk of boats."

THE HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I rise not by way of an answer because there is nothing to answer, as my amendment has been accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but may I suggest this that I did not intend to exclude boats or aeroplanes for that matter—aeroplanes may be fashionable ere long—but in view of the objection of my friend Babu Mahendra Nath Ray there may be something in it and I would ask the Government if it would extend their indulgence and put in the word 'conveyance' intead of 'vehicle.' Perhaps that would meet all objections."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I am afraid at present it is not desirable to consider a fresh word in the Council. It has never been done and there is no knowing where it might lead to."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "whether" be inserted between the words "used" and "for" in line 3 of the definition of "common gaming-house."

He said :—

"My object in moving this amendment is this :—In the clause as it stands it may be an answer that a gaming-house is not kept for the purpose

of profit or gain and therefore it does not come within the purview of t law. My amendment seeks to remove the possibility of that plea and provide that whether a house is kept for profit or not it is to be ali regulated by this definition. If that is accepted, the way that the amend clause will read: 'Common gaming-house' means any house, room, tent, walled enclosure or space or any place whatsoever in which any instrumer of gaming are kept or used whether for the profit or gain of the person owni etc.' That would make it entirely comprehensive and would apply eith to a house kept expressly for a gaming-house or a house kept merely f pleasure. So long as it satisfied the conditions of a common gaming-house would be amenable to the consequences of the law."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I am afraid I cannot admit that there is any difficulty if the wo 'whether' is not added. It seems to me that nothing would be gained in t meaning by adding that word.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

CLAUSE 2.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the wor "keeping or hiring" be substituted for the words "or keeping" in line 4 the definition of "common gaming-house."

CLAUSE 4.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words " consideration" be inserted after the word "thing" in line 2 of clause 4.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved that the Bill, as settled Council, be passed.

He said :—

"I think it is unnecessary to say more than very few words. Everythir that was to be said about this legislation has been said already. We ha desired to deal with one very well known evil, that particular craze for cott gambling which became so notorious and troublesome a short time back, an we very gladly would have confined ourselves to the one evil which force itself upon us. We desired not to legislate and not to do more than wa necessary or to commit ourselves to legislation with unknown consequence but also as reasonable persons we had to recognize that any one course c action is likely to have indirect as well as direct consequences and we fe that we should go somewhat further and we felt that we should very soon l faced with new developments which would arise by our closing these place and therefore we had to make some provision to restrict race-betting in so fa as it seemed to us that race-betting was likely to receive an indirect impuls from our action in putting a stop to other kinds of betting. We desired t be as fair as possible with legitimate racing and we tried to deal only wit that kind of race-betting which is likely to lead to serious scandal. I thin it has received the general assent of the Council, and the fact that it has nc been seriously criticized by the Press and the fact that the principles hav been generally accepted shows that we have more or less satisfactoril attained our object. I trust that the Bill will be passed into law and will b found useful, and I hope that it may not be found—as such legislation often i found—to leave loop-holes for the lawyer."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Mr. Stephenson; Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*]

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (LOANS) BILL, 1913.

THE HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"With your Excellency's permission I desire to explain to the Council the reason why the proposal to take up the consideration of the Calcutta Loans Bill has been omitted from to-day's agenda.

"It was impossible for Government to accept the proposal originally made to postpone the consideration of this Bill before it had been referred to a Select Committee, partly because the motion then made proposed that the consideration of this question should be postponed until the General Act was amended, and partly also because it appeared to Government to be necessary to place before the Council full proposals to remedy the defects in the existing Act, which had been pressed on their attention by the Corporation, and also to secure a discussion of those proposals and their full examination in Select Committee.

"The Corporation, in addressing Government on this subject, made various proposals for amending the Bill, and the Select Committee have been able to meet their wishes on several points without affecting the main principles of the Bill. It is evident, however, that there is still a great deal of misunderstanding as to the intention, the scope and the effect of the Bill; and in these circumstances Government is unwilling to proceed further with it until ample opportunity has been given to all members of this Council to understand the provisions of the Bill and the changes that have been made in it by the Select Committee.

"At the same time Government is also of opinion that this procedure is only fair to the Bill itself, which they believe to be based on sound finance and to have been drafted in the best interests of the Corporation and the ratepayers of Calcutta. They also think that it embodies in the simplest and the most workable form the measures necessary to place the Sinking Fund of the Corporation on a proper basis, and to avoid in the future any repetition of that confusion which has occurred with reference to this Sinking Fund in the past.

"It is hoped that the further discussion on the subject of the Bill which will take place between this time and the date upon which it will be again placed before the Council will serve to elucidate the points at issue between Government and the Corporation, and will simplify the task of this Council in finally disposing of the Bill."

BENGAL BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan said :—

"My Lord, following the precedent of past years, I rise to make some general observations on the Bengal budget which we are about to pass now. I shall begin with the temporary financial settlement made by our Government with the Government of India. I am sure everyone here will voice my feelings when I say that whilst we are grateful to the Imperial Government for the large grants it has made for education and sanitation in this Province, we cannot get over the fact that the present settlement is, to say the least, not a satisfactory one. The Government of India, as is well known, left Bengal in such a hurry last year, that it forgot even to set up the new Governor properly and with all that state that was necessary for the maintenance of his dignity and position. Be that, however, as it may, we are glad to find that some provisions have been made in the budget for the comfort and necessary expenditure of His Excellency the Governor; but what we now want is that the Governor should have sufficient funds at his disposal to meet the ever-increasing demands in every direction in the

[*Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*]

Presidency of Bengal, and my complaint is that the Financial Department of the Government of India have, by no means, been what I would term liberal in making this temporary settlement with our Government; for, as we well know, the bulk of the amount given is either car-marked or for specific purposes. In my opinion the Government of India should grant larger amounts unrestricted for discretionary purposes.

"I now pass on to make some comments on the assignments for specific purposes made in the budget, as well as to dwell upon the merits of some of those purposes. I shall begin with the large grants, both recurring and non-recurring, for the Dacca University. I do not in the least grudge Dacca its proposed new University, but what I do advocate, and advocate strongly, is that the teaching arrangements there should not be so made as to make the competition between the older University of Calcutta and the yet-to-come University of Dacca unduly one-sided or unfair. In this connection, my Lord, having the fortune, or misfortune, to belong to what is known as the well-to-do classes, I cannot help making reference to the proposed well-to-do classes College in the Dacca University scheme. As everyone knows, I was one of the staunchest and strongest supporters of the Ranchi College scheme of Sir Andrew Fraser, and why was I so? Simply because my power of imagination helped me to outline a net-work of Colleges with, eventually, an University like Oxford of Cambridge for Indians at a healthy and at the same time secluded place like Ranchi. The scheme was, perhaps, too ambitious, and how the unsympathetic attitude of the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser's successor helped to practically kill the scheme is now a matter of history. From my support to the Ranchi College scheme your Lordship will be pleased to see that I did not support a narrow class College, and I do not support it now; in fact, I condemn, and very strongly too, a narrow class College like the proposed well-to-do classes College of the Dacca University scheme. There is no such widely-established aristocratic class in Bengal, or for that matter in the whole of India, which can be compared with the corresponding class in the British Isles. On the other hand, the title-holding zamindars or hereditary title-holding noblemen in this country have to seek marriage in their families every day from the ranks of what is known as the middle classes of India; that being so, and when the sons of noblemen in England, who certainly are not numerically so small as not to have a special College or University, when they do not think it *infra dig* to go to Eton or Rugby, or to be educated in any of the public Universities of England, why should the sons of a very limited number of noblemen out here have Colleges for themselves? If I understood for one moment that their position were in any way defined like that of the sons of Chiefs in India, I might certainly have considered the matter in a different light; but when that is not the case, when in every walk of life they have to mix with the middle classes, when they have, if they are to be counted among the educated minds in the country, to practically throw in their lot with the cultured and educated men of the middle classes, why create an invidious distinction, the artificiality of which must be transparent to all? Why this obstacle in the way of allowing them to rub shoulders with every section of the community, when we know, and know well, that however so much title and wealth may rank high, without broad education and culture they count little in the real intellectual sphere of life. On the other hand, I should like to draw your Lordship's serious attention to the proposal made by my friends, Sir Rajendra Mukharjee, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. S. R. Das and many other educated and well-to-do men in this Province, in the memorial that they have submitted to the Government, of which I too have the honour of being a signatory, to establish a good public School or College in a healthy place like Kurseong, or, if the scheme can get the support of the Bihar Government, in some healthy place in Bihar, in close proximity, however, to the boundaries of our Province. What we want is good public Schools or Colleges for those who, by paying most, can get their sons educated by the very best available teachers and professors, and get for their boys as good an English education as possible outside England, and not class Colleges.

[*Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*]

"I see a provision in the budget for grants to be made for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca, and I therefore beg the early attention of your Lordship's Government to the proposal of establishing a hostel for Mahomedan students at Burdwan. I know the Mahomedans there have already guaranteed the amount they were asked to find, and I am sure the helping hand of Government would at once enable them to realize their just and laudable aspiration of having a Moslem hostel for boys in the head-quarters of a district where the interests of Mahomedans are by no means either small or insignificant.

"Coming now to the grants for sanitation, I have, first of all, to express my satisfaction at the provision for a contribution of Rs. 33,300 to the Burdwan Municipality for the extension of water-supply. I know we could do good work with even double that amount, but, meanwhile, I am sure the other two non-official members in this Council who hail from Burdwan will agree with me in thinking that we are lucky to get some amount at any rate for a much needed project. I see a lump provision of Rs. 38,000 has been made for the pay of Sub-Overseers who might be employed in each Sub-division in Bengal to look into the real condition of rural water-supply. Whilst reserving my comments on the necessity or otherwise of this provision, and whilst expressing my deep gratification at the genuine interest that your Excellency is personally taking in the matters of sanitation and water-supply in rural areas, I cannot help remarking that simultaneously with these activities it is necessary to complete at an early date the Circle Officers' scheme for chaukidari unions and panchayets now being worked out by Mr. J. N. Gupta of the Indian Civil Service. The scheme in charge of Mr. Gupta is, I think, a very important one; for, if the Circle Officers can make themselves popular in the new work entrusted to them—and I do not see why that should not be possible—then the needs of rural areas might have every chance of being properly looked after, and Sub-Overseers and others whose services might be required could be more usefully employed than they are likely to be without the supervision of such Circle Officers. In connection with the problem of supplying good drinking water, I appeal to your Lordship to kindly give favourable consideration to the memorial submitted by the inhabitants on both sides of the Eden Canal in the Burdwan district.

"I frankly admit that I have been disappointed in the provisions made for medical relief in the Province; for, in the first place, I find Calcutta absorbing more than three-fourths of the sums provided for in the budget, whilst muffasal hospitals are getting very little, when they need most, and secondly, for the absence of any provisions for the extension of Tuberculosis hospitals in Bengal, when they are so urgently wanted.

"The other day I put a question in Council, asking for a list of ancient monuments as well as temples, shrines, etc., in the Province, which are wholly or partly maintained by Government, and I was pleasantly surprised to get a long list when I had fully expected to receive a very short one. I am at present going into the matter carefully, and probably, after due consideration, I shall come forward with a request to the Government to take over a few more of them under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. What I meanwhile wish to suggest is that from next year, in the Public Works portion of the budget, a table might be shown giving the following details :—

(1) The annual amount of contribution by the Government towards the upkeep of each such monument or building with their names.

(2) The amounts proposed to be spent during the year for the repairs and preservation of individual monuments or relics.

"Probably this might seem unnecessary to most people, but I am sure those who, like myself—I take it that your Lordship is interested too—are interested in the preservation of such buildings, would find some instructive

[*The President ; Mr. Chaplins ; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.*]

pleasure in what to them must seem one really interesting page in the budg amidst sheets of dry facts and figures.

With these remarks, my Lord, I beg to support the passing of tl budget as it now stands."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin, the Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksl Basu Bahadur and the Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari wish their speeches to l read. The Hon'ble Members ought to have been informed before but remind them now that there is a time limit of 15 minutes for each speaker."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. W. C. CHAPLINS said :—

My Lord, I noticed with pleasure that a sum of two lakhs has been s aside in the budget towards the improvement of the Dooars roads. Tl tea planting community, whom I have the honour to represent on th Council, will greatly appreciate this tangible proof that the road question the Jalpaiguri district has at last received the serious attention of Gover ment, and I hope that these two lakhs may be followed by further and muc larger annual grants during the next few years ; also that it may be foun possible to further supplement the present allotment during the current finai cial year.

"A comprehensive scheme of roads for the Dooars has now been submitte to Government, as invited by your Excellency on the occasion of your vis to Jalpaiguri in October last. The scheme has been drawn up by the loc authorities, after full consideration of local conditions and requirements, i consultation with myself and the leading planters of the Jalpaiguri distric The costliness of the proposed programme is due partly to geographical cond tions and partly to the inadequacy of the expenditure on communications mac during past years ; but if carried out in its entirety, this scheme of roads wi go far towards solving the vexed question of internal communications in tl Jalpaiguri district, and the benefits which will result from its completion wi assuredly justify the expenditure involved.

"I therefore beg for some assurance from Government that the propose scheme will be definitely sanctioned during the year 1913-14, and thi arrangements will be made to provide the required funds, so as to secure th completion of the programme during the next three or four years. I ai of opinion that, taken as a whole, the amount allocated in the Public Work Department budget for roads and communications in the Province is relative ly too small, and that it would be advantageous to increase it as a matter c general policy.

The HON'BLE RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"I feel great pleasure in congratulating the Hon'ble Members entruste with the preparation of the Revised Financial Statement on the clearnes with which they presented the financial position of the Province befor the Council. The figures on both sides of it are so lucidly stated tha even a new Member feels no difficulty in grasping them. It is a goo augury that the first Financial Statement after the territorial redistribu tion represents a prosperous financial position of the Province. We hav a very large amount at our command to meet many of its urgent needs Before entering, however, into the several provisions made in the estimat I am bound to associate myself with my Hon'ble colleagues in express ing our deep gratitude to the Imperial Government for the generosity shown towards this Province by making liberal grants to it, a fac which evinces a sincere desire on their part to further its prosperity ; but beg leave to submit that the financial relation between the Government o India and the Provincial Governments has not as yet been fully settled. In my humble opinion an appeal should be made to the Government of India t

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.*]

authorise the Provincial Governments to appropriate the revenue yielded by their respective provinces, subject to a certain specified percentage as their share of contribution to the Imperial revenue. On going through the statement I am bound to say that it is a matter of great satisfaction that we are able to start with a magnificent opening balance of Rs. 2,83,98,000 and that we expect to end the year also with a very substantial balance of Rs. 1,94,95,000, of which Rs. 1,43,67,000 however is ear-marked.

"On the receipt side of the estimate we find that during the period commencing from 1909-10 to 1912-13 the revenue under head "Excise" has risen from Rs. 57,66,000 to Rs. 1,35,00,000 and the estimated increase of the ensuing year has been put down to Rs. 1,38,55,000. One naturally views the above state of things with a degree of alarm. I humbly suggest that proper checks be placed against the manufacture and sale of intoxicants with a view to lessen their consumption, and attempts should be made to reduce the number of liquor shops and to further enhance the duties on their sale and to abandon the method of selling shops or licenses by auction.

"I am glad to know that under heads 'Education' and 'Medical' the receipts have increased by Rs. 56,000 and Rs. 69,000, respectively, in the present year. The expansion of revenue under these two heads shows the increase of students in schools and colleges which no doubt is a matter of satisfaction. I am glad also that there have been increases in the revenue under various other heads.

"I am however sorry that there have been increases on receipt side under heads 'Courts of Law' and 'Police' by Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 50,000, respectively. With regard to the first increase I do not find any information in connection with the larger realisation of fines this year. There can be no doubt whatever that adequate and deterrent punishment should be inflicted to prevent the repetition of offences and for preserving law and order, but one feels anxiety when he finds income from fines is going up year by year.

"As regards the increase of receipts under head 'Police' I find that the increase is due partially to the entertainment of additional police in Jessore, Madaripur and Munshiganj. No information can be gleaned from the Financial Statement to show the circumstances which led to the entertainment of the additional police in these places, but the fact that no trouble has been experienced in realizing the expense of the additional police goes to show how the people of this Province remain law-abiding under most trying circumstances.

"As regards the expenditure side I would like to confine my remarks on Education, Sanitation, Medical, Irrigation and Civil Works only. Under head '22—Education' I beg to state that within the period commencing from 1909-10 to 1912-13 the expenditure on this subject has increased from Rs. 51,00,000 to Rs. 78,45,000, and in this year the allotment has been enhanced to Rs. 1,34,88,000. This is a matter of great felicitation, and every one should be thankful to the Government for the increase in expenditure incurred on a subject which no doubt is the basis of elevating the people of this country to the level of an advanced nation, but even this large expenditure is quite inadequate to meet the educational demands of this vast country. True it is that a great deal has been done, but much remains yet to be done in this matter.

"As regards popular education I beg leave to say that I fully concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler as to the principle enunciated by him for making over the school buildings of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions mentioned in his speech except those where they are in the possession of properly constituted managing body to the District Boards for maintenance and to constitute the schools located therein as Board Schools.

"Under head 'Female Education' I am sorry I am unable to find that any allotment has been made to any part of West Bengal except Calcutta. Female education is a crying want, and in my humble opinion more allotment should be made to enable people to do something in the matter. The Hon'ble

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Member in charge of Education will easily be able to increase the grants from some of the lump allotments or from the estimated balance.

"The spread of primary education is an absolute necessity and unless and until the number of school-going boys of this country represents a satisfactory percentage those who have the welfare of the country at heart cannot remain satisfied. Now that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill for compulsory education has been rejected, larger grants are required for the education of the masses, and I doubt not our Government are alive to this fact and will do what possibly can be done in this matter.

"The proposal to increase the remunerations of *gurus* to Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 has my full concurrence. I hope the Boards, who now will get the entire proceeds from P. W. Cess, will have not difficulty whatever to make a small general increase amounting on an average to Re. 1 a month on the stipends now paid to *gurus* and an additional increase of Rs. 2 in the case of trained *gurus*.

"The grant allotted for Technical Schools seems entirely inadequate. In the proper sense of the word neither the Civil Engineering College nor the Survey and Engineering Schools attached to it can properly be called Technical Institutions. The institution at Asansol which imparts mining instruction may have a claim to such a name, but the amount allotted to it is insignificant. I hear there is likelihood of a better institution being established at the place to which larger grants will have to be made. There is also a proposal to establish a great Technical Institution in which instruction up to a high standard will be given on subjects such as Mechanical and Electrial Engineering, Technological Chemistry, and that the institute will be affiliated to the Calcutta University. This institute when established will no doubt be a great boon to the country, but how far it will succeed to meet the requirements of the country it is difficult to predict.

"I find that a proposal to appoint three additional Inspectresses for the efficient supervision of female education has been made, and it is sought to defray their salaries from the allotment of Rs. 1,07,000 under Female Education. On several previous occasions the attention of the authorities were drawn to the fact that the expenses for Direction and Inspection were getting entirely disproportionate to the expenditure on actual education, but the remarks were not considered valid. I would therefore remain silent after pointing out the fact that a very large portion of the allotment will be swallowed up by the pay of the Inspectresses.

"On the head of 'secondary Aided Schools' I have to say a few words. Almost all the districts of the Province have the good fortune of possessing a zilla school at their capital towns. Burdwan had the good luck also of having such a school. I hear that about half a century back it was removed to Purulia, on the understanding that the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan would maintain a school equivalent in every respect to a zilla Government school. True it is that he still maintains a higher class English school and that two other such schools have sprung up here since then, but they are not able to meet the demand of this place, and the result is that a number of boys failing to obtain seats in any of these schools have to seek admission to schools elsewhere. One of these two other schools is owned and maintained by the local municipality, but owing to paucity of its funds it is unable to maintain it exactly on the footing of a zilla school—though it has been achieving brilliant results in the Matriculation examinations. I would humbly draw the attention of Government to the fact that the school has not a suitable house belonging to it and that its teachers are not well paid. I would therefore respectfully beg that the Government will kindly take the above facts into their consideration.

"Under head '24—Medical' I am very glad to note that the Government have most generously allowed the District Boards to appropriate the entire revenue derivable from the Public Work Cesses for sanitary improvements, rural water-supply, as well as for adopting measures to cope with malaria. There can be no doubt whatever that bodily health is the first requisite for life

and it depends on the place we live in and the water we drink and the air we breathe. Although sanitation is a new science, it claims a very large number of intelligent votaries who have been convinced of its power of achieving a great success in the domain of health. I am very sorry to admit that the majority of the people of this country is entirely ignorant of sanitary laws, and it is very difficult to induce them to take intelligent interest in sanitary measures, and that introduction of sanitary improvements are often times thwarted by local apathy as well as by active opposition. It should be borne in mind that ignorance and apathy are two great enemies of all reforms,—ignorance of evil effects and the means of averting them; apathy from a sense of personal helplessness. I am glad, however, that some of our countrymen have been awakened to their duties in connection with sanitary reforms, and that the Government authorities have been able to convince them of the good effects of sanitary laws. I am very doubtful whether the majority of the townspeople are even aware of the awful insanitary condition of the places in which the village people live and the diluted "sewage" they drink. Dr. Gregg, who was formerly the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal stated, in one of his notes that the supply of wholesome water in sufficient quantity is a fundamental sanitary necessity, without it injury to health inevitably arises either from deficiency in quantity or from presence of impurities, and that he had no hesitation in attributing cholera, many forms of fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases principally to the water-supply which is obtained from tanks the water of which is too frequently, little better than diluted "sewage" abounding in animal and vegetable life, every shower of rain washing filth into it while the clothes and cooking utnesils cleaned in it contributed the modicum of filth.

"Being an inhabitant of Burdwan, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety, on account of the fever known as 'Burdwan fever' I can safely state that after the introduction of water-works in this town Burdwan has been able to get rid of its bad reputation and to put forward its claim of having become a healthy place again. Now that the income of the District Boards will be greatly augmented they will be in a position to do a great deal to introduce the supply of good potable water to rural areas. In almost every village there are still many tanks which have silted up which when re-excavated will be able to supply good drinking water. If the Boards follow the procedure which was followed at Burdwan sometime before a great number of silted up tanks can be utilized for drinking purpose in a very little time. The owners of these tanks can be very easily induced to re-excavate them and reserve its water for drinking purposes only if a quarter or a little more of the money required for re-excavating them be given to them on the condition that they would bind themselves not to fish in the tank more than once in two months and deter people either to wash or to clean utensils in it. As soon as good water is made available I believe half the number of diseases from which the villages suffer are likely to disappear. Next to water-supply the defective drainage of the villages is to be remedied. If any one takes the trouble to go through the literature of malarious fever he will be convinced that subsoil moisture arising from water-logged condition of a village makes it liable to malarial infection easily, and therefore best endeavours should be made to see that there may not be any accumulation of water in any part of a village, and that the rain water may easily pass away from it and fall into public drains. Now that a large number of unions are being established the members thereof will be able to do a good deal to deter the attack of the fell disease if any do their duties properly and efficiently with the money they will now receive from the Boards. In this connection it is not out of place to mention that the Eden Canal, which was originally made for the purpose of the supply of drinking water to villages through which it runs and which has now been converted into an irrigation channel, may be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of weeds, and sufficient water may be allowed to enter it through the Kanchannagore weir in order that it may be one of the sources of the supply of drinkable water.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

"Under head 'No. 45 Civil Works.'—I may be pardoned to mention that the condition of the buildings in which the Judge's Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court are held at Burdwan is extremely wretched. The Judge's Court I hear was a part of a magazine in olden time which has been converted into a court-house—surely it might have been a very safe and suitable asylum of powder and balls, but certainly is not a fit and desirable temple for justice to sit and discharge the sacred duties.

"I may be allowed to mention that the appointment of overseers for reporting on the real condition of rural water-supply is not required. The work can very well be done by the overseers employed by the District Boards whose duties would be to supply drinkable water to the rural areas. The allotments under head "Contribution in aid of excluded local fund and municipalities" should have been, I respectfully submit, far greater than they are. The amount is Rs. 14,95,323, and it is to be distributed over a very large number of municipalities and District Boards. Before ending my remarks on this head I am bound to offer my heartfelt thanks for the grant of Rs. 33,300 made to the municipality of Burdwan of which I am a Commissioner for the extension of the water-supply of the town.

"I intended to make a few observations regarding the absence of any provision in the Financial Statement submitted to the Council regarding the separation of Judicial and Executive function, but having learnt the sad fate of the resolution on it moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji before the Imperial Council I am bound to consider that the long expected boon is still outside the visible horizon—a fact which is likely to create a grievous disappointment in the minds of the people living throughout the length and breadth of this vast country and damp the spirit of all loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty in India."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said :—

"Hon'ble Members have often been asked, and have sometimes asked one another, as to what good it does to move resolutions in connection with the Financial Statement or to make remarks in connection with the Budget. Some answer to their questions, the spirit of which is much indeed to be deprecated, has been given in the present Budget in the shape of a small provision for the regrading of the Munsifs' branch of the Subordinate Judicial Service. The complaints and grievances of the service have been and are many and of fairly long standing. But by degrees they are being redressed, though not always with commendable speed or in the best possible manner open under existing circumstances and conditions. It is not, however, possible that one service should be thoroughly improved, nay absolutely perfected, while many others, with possibly greater grievances, are waiting and the loudest and most obtrusive champions of particular services must allow Government reasonable latitude and discretion, both as to the method and extent as well as the timing of improvements. All things come—or ought to—to those that can wait, and members of the Subordinate Judicial Service are past masters in the game of patience, which is not only of mere skill but has involved, in many cases, almost life-long training. They may, however, congratulate themselves that things are seriously beginning to change, and one of their body has at last found his way up the High Court Bench, ascent to which had long been made particularly steep for them since a long forgotten failure. If the failure is not repeated and proper selection continues to be made one great grievance of the service will be removed. A member of the service is permanently on the Calcutta Small Causes Court Bench and another has been experimentally added. Here also the experiment will be anxiously watched, not the least by members of both the branches of the profession to which I belong, for their long admitted claims are still unrecognised.

"The question of the improvement of the Subordinate Judicial service has often been before the Bengal Council during the last five years, or rather

the four years preceding the last year when there was no budget debate. No budget debate has been recently held without important issues in this concern being raised and carefully considered. The question has also been brought up from time to time in the shape of substantive resolutions and full information has been elicited. So much in fact has been said about the matter, that when the Public Service Commission did me the honour of asking me to submit views and schemes about the improvement of the service, for fear of repetition I felt myself at liberty to do no more than refer to what I had the honour of laying before this Council on previous occasions. The result of all this ventilation of the question and free and frank interchange of views and opinions, both in the Council Chamber and round the Secretariat table—particularly when Mr. Gourlay was in charge of this branch of the Secretariat—cleared up the ground considerably and helped in enlisting the more than active sympathy of Your Lordship's Government and that of Your Lordship's two predecessors, the untimely death of one of whom, Sir Edward Baker, which, all who knew him sincerely mourn, I desire to take this opportunity of paying my and my colleagues' tribute of respect to his memory. Untiring energies, thorough grasp of situations, reasoned sympathy, absolute directness of purpose and unfailing firmness characterised his career, and if Sir Edward's good fortune was not to be uniformly popular, he left many friends, particularly in the Educational Circles, wherehe attempted much good.

"We, and the members of the service have no reason, to complain so far, for we are fully pursuaded that all that this Government could do to relieve the situation has been attempted, and if these labours have not been successful, it is because of unfortunate clogging, up the line. In connection with the revised Financial Statement of 1910-11, I moved that "the Council should recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor that provision be made in the Budget for an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 under the heading 'Courts of Law,' for improvement of the status and prospects of the Judicial service of Bengal" on certain lines. The resolution had to be withdrawn, as usual, after explanation that the Government was not ready yet with its full scheme and the grant could not be sanctioned. We understood later on that the Government schemes were ready and were fairly in consonance with the views of the High Court, but the Government of India saw certain objections which had to be overcome. Relief was long in coming, and this year we have the partial satisfaction of noting that Rs. 50,000 has been budgeted which indicates that the difficulty with the Government of India has disappeared. Hon'ble Members who bring up questions and schemes for consideration of the Government cannot, therefore, complain that Government,—of course in its own time and of its own motion,—does not take suitable notice of reasonable suggestions. Year before last I drew attention, for example, to the condition of the Asansol Courts and asked for improvement, which I am glad to see has also been provided for this year. One could name adoption of many more ideas in this manner, if there were need. All this is satisfactory so far, and it makes it all the more obligatory upon us, and almost encourages us, to bring up our schemes in the best of our light and to submit our suggestions and to bide our time. But my Lord, what might have been good enough two years ago is not so now, and for the proper regrading of the service Rs. 50,000 will not suffice. Take for example the case of the first grade Munsifs. We long struggled here for a Rs. 500 grade, such as obtained in the then neighbouring province of East Bengal and Assam and in Burma. We were almost laughed out of Court,—I mean Council—and we have got the Rs. 500 grade now unexpectedly, because the two provinces have been brought together. But those who are in the grade are the relics of the East Bengal era. But we have also to do justice to their corresponding colleagues in West Bengal. And the tension in second and third grades have also to be relieved. We have been furnished with no details as to how the regrading is to be effected, and in the absence of these details I can only surmise and suggest the provision of a sum to, begin with, that will give the beginners the initial pay of Rs. 250 a month, such as their predecessors used to have and such as under a recent and better organisation,

the Deputy Magistrate is getting. If this is done, as I suppose it must be, Rs. 25,000 out of the alotted Rs. 50,000 will be absorbed and the balance Rs. 25.000 will go an exceedingly small way in regrading the service proper in the upper grades. Though a larger grant could not be provided this year to cover the whole ground, view of and to assist future action, it is of the greatest importance to examine some aspects of the whole question, and this I shall attempt to do, as shortly as possible.

"The pendency of the proceedings of the Public Service Commission is of course a bar to an effectual and comprehensive survey. But what has transpired already before the Commission, affords enough food for reflection even reason for temporary action. In spite, therefore, of the pendency of the proceedings Your Lordship's Government has rightly felt that some relief is immediately needed, as the deliberations of the Commission may take some years, and may not be acted upon for some years more.

"Among the witnesses examined by the Royal Commission in Calcutta in January last, there were only two members of the Indian Civil Service who dwelt at some length on the grievances of the Provincial Judicial Service. These were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Herbert Carnduff and Mr. A. H. Cumming. District Judge, on special duty with the Government of Bengal, and both of them spoke of the urgent necessity of regrading the service, of abolishing the grade of Munsifs on Rs. 200, and granting other privileges to the service which it is not necessary to mention for our present purposes. Mr. Cumming, who was specially deputed to consider the question, spoke, among other things, as follows :—

'Owing to the late territorial redistribution, the prospects of the members of the Judicial Service who have been allotted to Bengal compare unfavourably with those of the officers allotted to Bihar and Orissa. This has caused a deep feeling of discontent among the officers allotted to Bengal. In order to remove what is undoubtedly a legitimate grievance, and to provide for the convenience of work, I propose to add six Sub-Judgeships to the Bengal cadre, to retain the grade of Rs. 500 for Munsifs, and to regrade the whole service in such a way that its average pay may be raised to the level of the pay of the officers in Bihar and Orissa. The pay of the lowest grade of Munsifs should be raised to Rs. 250.'

"There are very good grounds for the "deep feeling of discontent" alluded to by Mr. Cumming, for a perusal of the Civil List corrected up to the 1st January 1913, shows that a very large number of officers in the grades of Rs. 400, 300 and Rs. 250 are in those grades for six years and more, and, unless there is a speedy reorganization, they will have to continue in those grades indefinitely longer. The necessity for the reorganization of the service without further delay is therefore apparent, and by placing an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 in the budget estimates under the head of the Provincial Judicial Service, Government has recognized this necessity.

"The least that can be done, however, if any reorganization is to be made at all, is to place the Bengal officers on a par with those of Bihar in the matter of pay and promotion. From what follows it will be seen that an additional grant of one lakh of rupees in round numbers, that is double the sum allotted in the grant, would be indispensably necessary if the prospects of officers in the two provinces are to be approximately equalized. This will, no doubt, only afford a temporary relief, such as it appears to be the intention of the present budget grant to provide, and many larger questions affecting the service will still have to be left over for the consideration of the Royal Commission in the first instance, and ultimately of the Government and the Secretary of State for India. But for the present, a grant of one lakh of rupees might serve to allay, though not to remove altogether, the discontent which prevails among the Subordinate Judiciary of Bengal, specially in its lower ranks. so powerfully voiced by European Judicial Members of the Civil Service.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

"The existing gradation of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the two Provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa is as follows :—

BENGAL.

Subordinate Judges.

				Rs.
First grade ...	6	Drawing a total salary of	...	6,000
Second ,, ...	12	Ditto	ditto ...	9,600
Third ,, ...	24	Ditto	ditto ...	14,400
	42			30,000

Munsifs.

				Rs.
First grade ...	12	Drawing a total salary of	...	6,000
Second ,, ...	61	Ditto	ditto ..	24,400
Third ,, ...	70	Ditto	ditto ...	21,000
Fourth ,, ...	66	Ditto	ditto ...	16,500
Fifth ,, ...	36	Ditto	ditto ...	7,200
	245			75,100
GRAND TOTAL ...	287			1,05,100

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Subordinate Judges.

				Rs.
First grade ...	2	Drawing a total salary of	...	2,000
Second ,, ...	6	Ditto	ditto ...	4,800
Third ,, ...	12	Ditto	ditto ...	7,200
Total ...	20			14,000

Munsifs.

				Rs
First grade (on Rs. 500) nil.				
Second ,, ...	20	Drawing a total salary of	...	8,000
Third ,, ...	19	Ditto	ditto ...	5,700
Fourth ,, ...	19	Ditto	ditto ...	4,750
Fifth ,, ...	10	Ditto	ditto ...	2,000
Total ...	68			20,450
GRAND TOTAL ...	88			34,450

"From the above tables we find that in Bihar and Orissa every officer has an average income of Rs. $\frac{34,450}{88}$ per mensem. To equalize the incomes of Bengal officers, who are 287 in number, with those of Bihar, we require Rs. $\frac{34,450}{88} \times 287 =$ Rs. 1,12,354 per mensem, (*a*). But the total monthly income of the whole Bengal Service amounts only to Rs. 1,05,100, (*b*). Therefore, deducting (*b*) from (*a*) the balance of Rs. 7,254 is the sum required to make the monthly incomes of the officers of both the Provinces *nominally* equal.

"But to make them *really* equal, a further sum of, say, Rs. 1,146 per mensem is, on a rough calculation, necessary to be placed at the disposal of the Bengal service, thus bringing the total to Rs. (7,254 + 1,146 =) Rs. 8,400 a month or Rs. 1,00,800 annually, for the following reasons :—

(*a*) The Bengal branch of the Provincial Judicial Service does not practically gain much in comparison with the Bihar branch by the fact of having a grade on Rs. 500. It will be found from a reference to the Civil List, that nearly all the officers in this grade are always officiating as Subordinate Judges. As such,

they get an acting allowance of Rs. 100 only per mensem, whereas Munsifs in Bihar on Rs. 400 get an acting allowance of Rs. 160 per mensem under similar circumstances (*vide* Civil Service Regulations, article 141). So that the net gain in the grade of Rs. 500 is only Rs. 40 per post per mensem (Bengal Munsifs on Rs. 500 getting Rs. 600 as officiating Subordinate Judges, and Bihar Munsifs on Rs. 400 getting Rs. 560 as officiating Subordinate Judges) or Rs. 480 in all for the grade of 12 officers on Rs. 500, instead of Rs. 1,200, as would at first sight appear to be the case. In calculating the prospects of the two cadres this loss of Bengal officers of Rs. (1,200—480=) 720 per mensem, must be taken into account.

(*b*) Owing to the proportionately large number of Subordinate Judges in Bihar and Orissa, a Bihar officer will enjoy the higher grades of Subordinate Judgeships for a considerably longer period than his colleague in Bengal. Since the number of Subordinate Judges in Bengal cannot be increased beyond the actual requirements of the Presidency, this inequality cannot be got rid of, unless the Government thinks of giving some relief to the overworked Subordinate Judges of Bengal, or reduces the number of Munsifs entrusted with the power of Subordinate Judges in respect of suits above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,000 in value. The result of this will be, that the Bihar officers will enjoy a higher pension (as compared with the Bengal officers) which is calculated under the Civil Service Regulations upon the salary earned by an officer during the last three years of his service

(*c*) For the same reason, Bihar officers will enjoy first class travelling alllowance for a longer period, and a proportionately larger number of them will draw acting allowance as Subordinate Judges, than their brethren of Bengal.

"Though such a reorganization may equalize the *financial prospects* of officers in the two provinces, it will not compensate for the delay which a Bengal Munsif will be subjected to in attaining the *higher dignity* of Subordinate Judges, unless and until means can be found to add to the existing number of Subordinate Judges in the Presidency. There can be no satisfactory re-gradation of the service with only Rs. 1,00,800 more a year to spend. However, the following is the most convenient scheme that can be drawn up. The necessity for the abolition of the last grade of Munsifs on Rs. 200 has been repeatedly advocated, and recently by such eminent authorities as Sir Herbert Carnduff and Mr. Cumming. When the Provincial Judicial Service was last reorganized in 1902, besides certain additions in the ranks of the Subordinate Judges, the number of officers in the different grades was so distributed as to place the grades in a descending series, in order to admit of an easy flow of promotion. The same principles should be kept in view in every scheme of reorganization.

"In the present scheme of reorganization, the number and gradation of the Subordinate Judges would remain unchanged.

"As regards Munsifs a statement like the following would show the situation at a glance—

				Rs.	
First grade ...	20	Drawing a total salary of	...	10,000	
Second „ ...	90	Ditto ditto	...	36,000	
Third „ ...	75	Ditto ditto	...	22,500	
Fourth „ ...	60	Ditto ditto	...	15,000	
	245			83,500	per mensem.
Present cost per mensem ...			...	75,100	

∴ The additional cost (Rs. 83,500 - 75,100=) Rs. 8,400 per mensem or Rs. 1,00,800 per annum.

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari.*]

"Let us now see what improvement can be effected in the prospects of the Bengal service with a sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum allotted in this year's budget. We have seen that with less than double this sum no improvement is possible in the prospects of the Subordinate Judges. It is, therefore, impossible to strengthen their *cadre* with the sum earmarked for the improvement of the service. It must also be remembered that, under every one of the following schemes, the prospects of Bengal officers will remain much worse than those of Bihar.

"Retaining the Rs. 200 grade, and confining the increase only to the 1st grade on Rs. 500, we would have the following results—

	Rs.		
I ...	... 500	...	... 26
II ...	... 400	...	... 61
III ...	... 300	...	... 70
IV ...	... 250	...	... 66
V ...	... 200	...	... 22
			245

Abolishing the last grade and confining the improvement to the intermediate grade we should have—

I—Rupees 500	...	...	... 12
II— „ 400	...	...	... 74
III— „ 300	...	...	... 79
IV— „ 250	...	...	... 80
		Total	... 245

Abolishing the last grade, and giving the benefit of the improvement to the upper grades, the result would be—

I—Rupees 500	...	...	... 21
II— „ 400	...	...	... 62
III— „ 300	...	...	... 70
IV— „ 250	...	...	... 92
		Total	... 245

"I have attempted almost all the possible permutations and combinations with the limited grant of Rs. 50,000, and the result is satisfactory to no grade of the service and no branch. In all these schemes, the grades on Rs. 400, Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 will become very much congested. Under all these schemes, the additional cost will be Rs. 50,400 per annum.

"However, we must recognise the practical realities of the situation, and when the Government scheme of regrading is published in detail, probably some more light will be thrown on the situation. For the present, though no more than what has been done can this year be expected, the above facts may be of use in shaping the future course of improvement of the service.

"Turning to another important branch of public service, the Subordinate Civil Service, it is a matter of surprise and regret that the Budget contains no provision for its improvement.

"Formerly, Sub-Deputy Collectors used to be recruited from the ranks of Kanungos and sometimes of clerks, and the initial pay of Rs. 100 which was decided upon when the service first started was thought adequate at a time when the cost of living was comparatively low. Now, however, members of the Subordinate, as well as the Provincial Civil Service, are recruited from practically the same classes. They are about equally qualified men, and certainly equally share the responsiblities of various departments under the Government. Their qualifications both educational and social as also the nature of the work they have to do (both magisterial and collectorate), are

about the same. The new condition of things demands that Sub-Deputy Collectors should live in a decent style, and even before the Prices of Food Enquiries Commission publish their report it will be accepted without hesitation that the starting pay of Rs. 100 is anything but adequate for decent living.

"It is unquestionable that the cost of living has gone up considerably, and in view of this fact, as well as the fact that the maximum pay of Sub-Deputy Collectors is Rs. 250, the pay of the lowest grade of Deputy Collectors has been rightly raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. This increase in the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrate was needful to remove a glaring anomaly. There might be a Sub-Deputy Collector drawing Rs. 250 a month and a Deputy Collector drawing Rs. 200 a month in the same subdivision, which would be extremely embarrassing to the latter, if not to both. It was felt that this awkwardness and anomaly should be removed, and the Government was good enough to see the force of the contention often raised in the Council in this behalf and the initial pay was increased. I am glad to be able to observe once more that those who made themselves responsible for these and other contentions that are slowly finding acceptance in later years, if not the same year, are thankful for the steady recognition of the soundness of the lines taken by them. But there are other and greater anomalies in the train of this reform, which require consequential amendment.

"It is anomalous, for example, that Inspectors of Police whose status, both in service and also in society, is inferior to that of a Sub-Deputy Collector and who are not even gazetted officers, begin on Rs. 150 a month. And the Sub-Deputy Collector would look exceedingly small indeed to have to be stationed at a place where there was a hundred and fifty rupees Sub-Inspector of Police. Sub-Deputy Collectors are mostly graduates of good families, and they, in common with members of the upper service, are absolutely above reproach and suspicion as a rule, so far as purity of service, is concerned. They have often to maintain two establishments, one at the place of business and another at home, over and above their travelling establishment. They have as many claims upon their purse as Deputy Magistrates, and must discharge them on almost the same scale. They have to maintain a turn-out and equipage and paraphernalia that must nearly equal the Deputy Magistrate's, and the class of work they do is nearly the same. The promotions from the Sub-Deputy Collectors' rank to that of the Deputy Collector are not yet very large and the attraction to the service is not enough for the best type of men in large numbers, though owing to general glutting of the service market the number of candidates is never small. The Deputy Collector has still many grievances to redress that will need attention in the near future, but the Sub-Deputy Collector's lot is harder still. They belong practically to the same service, come from the same class of men and work under practically the same conditions. It is of importance to the State that their recruitment should be on a more sound and satisfactory footing, particularly as the upward flow of promotion is and must be slow.

"In view of the above facts one is not far wrong in pressing that the initial pay of the Sub-Deputy Collector should be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. There are altogether 63 appointments in the 5th grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, and to give effect to this proposal only a sum of Rs. 37,800 would be necessary. But mere raising of the initial pay would not fully meet the requirements of the case. The important question of their travelling allowance also would have to be seriously taken up.

"Formerly, Sub-Deputy Collectors were recruited from an inferior class of men who used to tour in bullock-carts, and sometimes also on foot. There thus came to be a wide difference in the halting and travelling allowance of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors. This was not much of a grievance in the days when the tone of the service was not as high as it undoubtedly is to-day. As qualified men of better classes began to be drawn to the Subordinate Civil Service and when, under altered conditions, they had to work side by side with Deputy Collectors in various capacities and with equal responsibilities, the injustice of the difference was felt, and a Circular

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was issued in 1907 granting Sub-Deputy Collectors the same travelling allowance as that allowed to Deputy Collectors. On the strength of this circular, many Sub-Deputy Collectors drew travelling and also halting allowance on the same scale as that allowed to Deputy Collectors. When they had done so for about six months another circular was issued the same year to the effect that Sub-Deputy Collectors were to draw only travelling allowance on the same scale as Deputy Collectors but not halting allowance. This reversion to the old objectionable scale of halting allowances cannot be justified, for Sub-Deputy Collectors have to live, and do live, out in the distant mufassal in practically the same style as Deputy Collectors, and must do so not only for their own sake but for that of the service, the prestige of which must on no account be lowered in the eye, particularly of the village public. The present scale of haltage is 1 per cent of their pay, that is to say, a Sub-Deputy Collector on Rs. 100 gets Re. 1, a Sub-Deputy Collector on Rs. 150 gets Re. 1-8, and so on. This is quite inadequate. One should have thought and expected that the lower the pay the higher would be the halting allowances, at least in the case of officers of this class who have to maintain a position in the eyes of an ignorant public. What is a rupee a day out in the mufassal, if that is to say you pay for everything that you get. Let the framers of the scale try it when they go out on tour next, and they will find, by the time that meal-time is over, that they must resort to the undignified procedure of begging or borrowing, if not to the unmagisterial proceeding of stealing. A rupee goes a very small way in these days, particularly out in the mufassal, and this was realized when the travelling allowance was equalized on the same scale as the Deputy Collector's. Matters would be particularly difficult if a Deputy Collector and a Collector were out on tour together, and were camping side by side. It would never do for the earthen pot to come to grief in full public view, and the Sub-Deputy's enforced modest fare at home has to be substantially augmented out on tour, not only to appease increasing animal hunger due to vigorous touring, but also for the sake of appearances. Their halting allowance should, therefore, be also raised to Rs. 3, as that of a Deputy Collector. There are 202 Sub-Deputy Collectors on the list, and as far as I can gather, five days of allowance a month will meet the requirements of the case. To give effect, therefore, to this proposal a sum of Rs. 36,360 would have to be provided. And we are sorry to miss both these items in the budget.

"Closely allied with this Executive branch of public service is the administration of criminal justice in Calcutta, regarding which we have had often to say a great deal in this Council. Hon'ble Members who had to complain must be relieved to find that there is a provision in the Budget for strengthening the ministerial staff of the Calcutta magistracy, but we miss all provision for improved Court accommodation without which the situation cannot be adequately coped with. We have had some valuable, though incomplete, information in answer to our questions in the Council regarding the growth of criminal work, and the part that Calcutta Honorary Magistrates take in coping with it.

"I took the liberty of drawing pointed attention of the Council to the deplorable state of affairs that existed in this connection two years ago. The Council was assured, I believe by the Hon'ble Mr. Duke on behalf of the Government, that the needful improvement would be effected, and the resolution was withdrawn. I believe that my Hon'ble friend paid a surprise visit, suitably attired, according to my informant in view of the assured stuffy character of the Courts—and though my suggestion about erecting temporary accommodation for the Honorary Courts on the roof of the Court stables did not quite find acceptance, it was not altogether unfavourably regarded. Other visits followed. Judges of the High Court, Secretaries, and Sessions Judges on deputation, have since been raising hopes by visits, surprise and otherwise, which have not been yet realized. After the Imperial desertion of Calcutta, location of the entire Court in Imperial looking buildings was talked of, but such close proximity of practical criminology with the

southern *sanctum sanctorum* was successfully objected to, and the Collectorate Buildings in Dalhousie Square were the next objective of rumour. This prospect also proved illusory, and it appears that not only is there no glut in the Imperial Buildings market but Your Lordship's Secretariat Press will have to be located in some new buildings, for which ten lakhs out of the "free balance" is to be earmarked. The Police Court accommodation has therefore to be improved *in situ* unless, as another set of rumour has it, a partition of the Court is to be effected and the Nimtola Ghat Street White Elephant is to have a final justification. There is fortunately no indication yet in the Budget or outside irresponsible newspaper local columns, of this rumour having any foundation. If this proposal of partition is seriously put forward, there will be strong public objection to which due weight will undoubtedly be given. I have no right to anticipate matters, and may well be permitted to complain that though two years have elapsed absolutely nothing has been done to remove the state of things regarding which we had unequivocal official admission and assurances two years ago. The state of things which we then deplored have grown from bad to worse. The petty cases have swollen in number, owing to reasons that ought to be carefully enquired into, and the Court of one of the stipendiary Magistrates is occupied for the trial of these cases for several hours a day by the Registrar, with the result that the Magistrate has himself to do his own work in his stuffy chamber, access to which would be through this crowded court room. In this state of things it would be useless to expect that Honorary Magistrates could be given better accommodation than they were shown to have two years ago. Those who have the good or bad fortune of being summoned to sit have often to wait till another bench rises or can be adventurously hustled out, unless they choose to do their work also in chambers. If they can get hold of a court room the requisite clerical assistance may be, for the time being, wanting, for not only is the accommodation insufficient for the purpose but the ministerial staff also is hopelessly insufficient. The increase in the staff that has been budgetted is, I understand, not so much for the Honorary Courts as for the Stipendiary Courts; though no details have been given I believe. I am right in thinking that what is aimed at is strengthening of the Registrar's office proper and of the fifth Stipendiary Magistrate who looks as if he has come to stay. If I am wrong in this surmise, and if the increase provided in the Budget is really for strengthening the Honorary Courts, we should be very glad indeed to have the assurance.

"There are now two bench clerks attached to the Court of Presidency Honorary Magistrates. One bench sits every day for the trial of fresh cases, and often there is a second bench for the trial of part-heard cases. The two bench clerks now combine the functions of bench clerk and interpreter when the two benches sit at the same time. With two other bench clerks, the requirements of four Honorary Magistrates' courts will be fully met, as considering the nature of the cases tried by them, one man can very well combine the functions of the interpreter and bench clerk. Two such men can be employed on Rs. 60 a month each. Two additional chuprasis would cost Rs. 14 per month, and one duftry for all the Honorary Magistrates' Courts, Rs. 10. The total additional expense in equipping four Honorary Magistrates' Courts cannot exceed Rs. 150 per month.

"This will afford necessary help as regards the staff. As regards the question of accommodation, matters are more serious. The stables will easily take another storey at an inconsiderable cost, and an overbridge will connect this new range with the main building at some convenient point. The police office buildings are going to be considerably improved according to the budget provision in that behalf, and, before that is done, it is essential that the more urgent improvement of the court premises should be effected. The police offices are no healthy an environment for the Police Court, and it would be a real improvement to take the Court bodily away from the police office. But since there is no possibility of that being done, such improvement *in situ* as is possible ought to be taken in hand without loss of time.

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Taking a slice away to Nimtola would be worse than useless. It is neither dignified nor expedient for the Police Court cashier to come down to the yard bag in hand and collect the fines of the day on crowded days.

"My first and immediate suggestion, therefore, would be that the Fire Brigade should be located in more suitable quarters, preferably in the business parts of the town, where its service are worst and oftenest needed. The Nimtolla Ghat Street buildings or some of the Corporation pumping stations may be utilized for the purpose. The ground floor of the Police Court Buildings would be a tolerably good Court for the trial of petty cases and for some of the offices. The rooms on the upper floors thus released could, for the time being, serve as Courts for Honorary Magistrates, who are quite equal to much more and far better work than they are able to show under the existing depressing conditions.

"Large changes in the constitution of the Calcutta Police—which some say is not necessarily an improvement in all cases—have been recently made. The Superintendents and Inspectors have given place to Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and the latter is now the Thana Officer. The old-world *Daroga* has disappeared, as the Indian Police Commission of 1902 expressed itself against his continuance. Regarding Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the Commission were of opinion that it should be fixed at a higher scale than in the districts on consideration of the much greater cost of living. This principle was quite sound and was given effect to. Improvement was also effected in the case of the European members of the Police Force on similar lines, and in the present Budget has been rightly included fairly large provisions for improvement of the constable's lot, the details of which provisions were explained in connection with the Financial Statement and are still fresh in the minds of Hon'ble Members. These provisions taken together would appear to place the Calcutta Police on a fairly satisfactory basis. Listening, however, to the explanations regarding the improvement of the constable's position, one could not help being struck with indications of marked weakness in a material link of the chain, namely, the pay and grading of the officers known as the head-constable. According to recommendation 55 of the Police Commission, the recruitment of head-constables should be by promotion from the ranks, "except where it is impossible to find among constables a man qualified for the post of station writer." This recommendation has apparently reference more to the District Police than to the Presidency Police, and according to recommendation 62 "head-constables should be divided into three grades carrying pay at Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and Rs. 25 a month respectively." So far as Calcutta was concerned, the Commission approved of the proposal to abolish the ranks of native sergeant and corporal and substituted the head-constable, whose maximum pay was fixed at Rs. 25 with a minimum of Rs. 15. For the constable, the rates were fixed at Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and 12, and the Commission laid down that "endeavours must be made to enlist more Bengalis" and a belief was expressed that "more of them (Bengalis) would enter the force if they could serve as plain clothes men, in which capacity they could be specially useful." The 'plain clothes' idea was probably due to the notion that few Bengalis could be found willing to don the constables *urti* for the monthly sum of Rs. 12. If so, the head-constable's *urti* at Rs. 15 a month would not be attractive enough and you could not carry on the 'plain clothes' idea all along the line of constables and head-constables, if you did not want to convert the subordinate Police into an army of 'plain clothes' men. The need of more Bengalis being admitted, it is of importance that Bengalis of the right kind should be attracted and kept. In connection with the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors grade the Commission rightly observed :—It is essential that the Commissioner of police "should have at hand a body of intelligent, trustworthy and influential native officers to whom he can turn with confidence for information and advice regarding popular movements and sentiments, while for detection of offences committed as a rule by natives of the locality, a native officer will ordinarily be more successful than the class of Europeans from whom

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are drawn." In spite of this deliberate *dictum* the Bengali Inspector and Sub-Inspector is getting rarer and rarer every day in the Calcutta Police, though he is not quite a vanishing quantity yet. But that is not my present theme, and I refer to the opinion of the Commission not in this concern nor because by the wildest stretch of imagination can a head-constable be ranked as an "influential" officer whose "advice" the Commissioner will seek. But he is or ought to be "intelligent" and "trustworthy" in the words of the Commission whose "information" is uniformly received and acted upon and who is no less an important factor in the "detection of crimes" than the better paid and less numerous Sub-Inspector. To be able to have an "intelligent" and "trustworthy" Bengali officer for the pay ranging from Rs. 15 to 25, when the "greater cost of living in Presidency towns" which the Commission spoke of in 1902 is much greater, is a large and almost impossible order. In fixing this scale of pay and in abolishing the higher ranks of native sergeants, corporals or darogas, by whatever other name he was called, the Commission did not quite realize the effect of the change on the entire police force and forgot for the time being that the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest part. In large thanas there may be a junior officer, but the ordinary administrative and routine work of the thana has increased so much, that it is not possible for the officer in charge of the thana or his junior to take up investigation or detective work, which must be and is largely if not invariably, delegated to the ill-paid head-constable, the temptation in whose way is necessarily large. A fairly good class of men have been drawn to this branch of the service, and it is not infrequent to come across members of respectable families in the head-constables' ranks, who now and again are undergraduates. Somehow or other there has been impression abroad that the Government recognize the hardship of their lot, and their status is to be improved. This has been keeping them on and should the hope prove illusory I am afraid the frequent resignations in the Police Forces which Sir William Duke referred to in another connection, will prove still more frequent in the near future. Occasional promotion of extra deserving officers to the Sub-Inspectors ranks may be an encouragement to the force but is not the whole solution. The gap between the head-constable's Rs. 25, and the Sub-Inspectors, Rs. 70, is far too large, and it would relieve the situation if the head-constables' maximum pay was raised to Rs. 35 and a special class of officers on pay ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 or even Rs. 50, was created. The constables and Inspector ranks have been now strengthened, but unless the head-constables position is bettered, the real weak spot of our police administration will assuredly continue. We should have expected in the Budget a recognition of this, and, if it is not forthcoming this year, I hope it will be taken seriously into consideration as soon as possible.

"Intimately connected with Police work as the theme of city morals, and I now turn to it for a moment. Temperance workers are thankful to the Provincial and the Imperial Governments as well as to the Secretary of State for India for the sympathetic treatment that their representations are beginning to receive. The Secretary of State recently told the London deputation that their suggestions would be communicated to the Government of India and the action that will follow will be watched with keen interest. While enough has not been done in the way of grappling with the Drink evil, another and a more insidious one has arisen and has grown into alarming proportions. The cocaine habits are having the people in their firm grip, and it is apprehended that the juvenile population, not excluding very young students in some cases, are a steady prey to the vice. The numerous *pan* shops along our streets and lanes are supposed to be recognized channels for dissemination of this fell drug, and owing to its small bulk, and odourless composition, the work of dissemination is easy. Cigarettes and *birries* are not all the poison that these shops traffic in, and their seemingly innocent occupation-in-chief is but a screen to their more nefarious and objectionable doings. School and college authorities have felt the mischief that these shops work in their neighbourhood, and it is time that a very strict watch was kept on all who traffic in this dangerous

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drug, whether in these shops or elsewhere. Newspaper reports about cocaine smuggling are numerous, and the department needs strengthening of a particular type which the special budget allotment of fifty thousand rupees for reorganizing the Excise Department ought to provide. The general scheme for appropriation of this large grant is, I believe, before the Government of India, and has not yet been passed. It is mixed up with the Salt Department in some way that has not been made quite clear, unless the two preventive departments are also to be mixed up. This is entirely a revenue matter, regarding which it is alike unnecessary and undesirable to offer opinions without full materials before us. The pay and prospects of the officers in the department may need bettering, and some of this fifty thousand rupees may go towards that, and very properly too. We want, however, some special agency to grapple with this particular cocaine evil, and unless it be grappled with early, the havoc will be great. Why our footpaths in the neighbourhood of Schools, Colleges, and Offices and on the way to them, should not be cleared of the objectionable blandishments of *Panwallies*—for the male *Panwalla* in his little shop is not the worst evil—is a question that even non-educational and non-temperance men have often asked, and if to them can be traced facilities for disposal of cocaine, they ought to be cleared out on the double quick.

"In regard to Excise, the Council may be congratulated upon the fact that each year sees more careful consideration of the policy under which the department should carry forward its heavy administrative responsibilities. There may be differences of opinion as to whether we should regret or rejoice in the ever-increasing revenue that flows from this source, but it must be a ground for general satisfaction that the economic and moral aspects of our Excise policy are receiving as great consideration as the fiscal.

"I rejoice, my Lord, in the very clear pronouncement made by the Secretary of State in reply to the temperance deputation that waited upon him last year to which I have already referred, he recognized the strength of the case for reform, and although he would not commit himself to a complete application of the principle of local option, he admitted the desirability of improving, as far as possible, the machinery of the Advisory Committees. It is, I think, a matter of regret that more publicity was not given to the appointment and work of these Committees in Bengal and in Calcutta; and especially that upon the Calcutta Committee no appointment was made of any member to represent the Temperance Sentiment in the Indian community, which is a growing factor in the public life of the province. The recent Calcutta Committee was absolutely without touch with the general public and even the interested and earnest temperance public. When I wrote to some of the official members of the Committee offering co-operation I had not even the courtesy of a bare reply or even acknowledgement. Excise officials are probably overworked, and the Budget provision that has been made for strengthening their staff ought to see an improvement. It needs to be recognized that every Municipal area for which an Advisory Committee has been appointed has some non-official influence and interest, and that, in view of the decision to maintain official majorities, with the Collector as the final authority, it is the more incumbent in the temperance interests of the community, that the representative character of non-official opinion should be strengthened. It may be many years before the temperance ideal of a non-revenue authority to decide the number of licenses and location of shops be granted. It will be in accord with the growing demand for recognition of Indian interests that local public opinion be permitted to voice its views and secure from the local Excise administration the application to each area concerned of the Government of India's oft avowed policy, to minimise temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do.

"My Lord, I am expressing the views of many of my fellow workers in the cause of Temperance when I say we are grateful for the attention that is devoted to the economic aspects of the drink problem. This acknowledgment was frankly and willingly made by the members of the deputation to the

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Secretary of State, as well as in the recent Bankipore All-India Temperance Conference. We may congratulate ourselves that we are still free from delicacies like Club Milk Punch and dining-car gambling on an objectionally obtrusive and extensive scale. We believe, however, that that ever-growing section of the community leaving the villages and seeking employment in the manufacturing centres of life, are under special temptations to contract vices from which the simplicities of their village life guard them. A number of grog-shops in the immediate neighbourhood of mills and factories should be closed, and upon Advisory Committees in Municipalities containing a large working class population, some representative of employers of labour should certainly find a place.

"And is it not desirable that the system of Excise Advisory Committees be extended to all Municipalities in Bengal, and that they be granted power to deal not only with country liquor shops but with all licenses for the sale of intoxicants of every kind. The duty on foreign liquors has, we rejoice to notice, been recently raised, and it is difficult to say at once what the effect of this will be on the general situation; closer supervision will be necessary no doubt, which the enlarged budget grant ought to ensure. But closer and heartier public co-operation has also to be ensured and made easy.

"In quite a number of Excise reports in recent years the Commissioners have expressed the view that the statistics of conviction for drunkenness are of little use in estimating the extent of the drinking habit. Surely it is the duty of the department to make them of use. And until a more uniform policy is introduced into the Police Department and the Law Courts for arresting drunkards and the punishment of drunkenness, the figures are not worth tabulating. We have this somewhat remarkable fact that, while in the Calcutta area 7,000 persons were convicted of drunkenness, the Excise Department were only wide enough awake to find one of the retail vendors selling liquor to persons in an intoxicated condition. That is how excess used to be discouraged among those who drink in Calcutta. It is clearly desirable that some reforms be introduced for dealing with this vice and to ensure supply of statistical information of value. The reorganization grant ought to be helpful in this as well.

"While admitting the growing efficiency with which this great department is administered, and congratulating the Board upon the success of its work, I desire, My Lord, to close my remarks on this subject by re-affirming the conviction that the large expansion of Revenue points to the need of further reform in order to check the undoubted spread and, as many of us think, the deplorable increase in the drinking habit. The system of high license fees, the resultant of the auction system, cannot be much longer retained. It is an indefeasible method of increasing revenue. The hours of sale need to be limited specially on festive days, and a far larger measure of control needs to be taken from the Revenue Department and placed, with proper safeguards, into the hands of the local Committees or some other independent authority. The reference of the Secretary of State as a result of the recent deputation has, I believe, arrived and the peculiar characterestics of the Bengal Excise policy to which pointed reference was made, may now be adequately dealt with. We miss the genial and helpful presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham who is a real friend of Temperance, in spite of occasional simulated pungency, and who is engaged in useful work elsewhere. The officer who has taken his place is now a member of Your Excellency's Council. I am sure this is an earnest, that the question is going to be dealt with as it should be in this province where, fortunately for it, the Temperance cause is gathering strength in the official circles, from the Governor and His Excellency's immediate surroundings downwards. The present Excise Commissioner and his predecessor who is also a Member of the Council are giving unmistakable indications of a strong desire to be in touch with public opinion.

"Much was said in connection with the Financial Statement regarding Education and the Educational Service, and that is a topic that need not

here be again much further debated on. Hon'ble Members as well as members of the general public cannot, however, conceal from themselves the more than anxiety with which the situation is regarded because of the uncertitude as to how it is going to be directed. By way of voicing this, I ventured to ask a question in Council which was declared inadmissible owing to shortness of time. Another question on the subject to which the same objection did not apply, was admitted, the answer to which was awaited with concern. But no information is forthcoming and this uncertitude is making the portion intolerable. I shall not anticipate matters, and merely note that the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler's exuberent generosity, which bade me hope for more than I had asked for in my modesty, is to result in four senior Members of the Provincial Educational Service getting personal allowances of Rs. 150, a month, Rs. 200, to ten would have been nearer the mark if the long-standing vacancies were also filled up and intermediate indulgences were also shown all down the different grades. And there is no reason why these selected officers should not get acting allowance in the higher service which is within your lordships undernoted competence to give. There is a report that there is to be a general allowance to members of the Indian Educational Service with which I should have no quarrel, for I believe in better pay for all our professors and teachers no matter in what service or what grade. But it would be worse than a hardship if those who want it most were to indefinitely wait, and the better paid and the better situated members of the upper service were to have that which they should and could do without for the present.

"Five years have gone by since the promise of improving the pay and prospects of the Provincial Educational Service was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Streatfeild (*vide Calcutta Gazette* April 15, 1908, Part IV A, page 99) and nothing has been done. The condition of the service was admittedly unsatisfactory even then, and the five years that followed has served to intensify the dissatisfaction.

"Some of the expectant officers have already retired from the Service during the past five years, and unless something is immediately done, some more who have been waiting and expecting must also soon retire.

"The officers of the Provincial Educational Service may be roughly divided into three classes :—

(1) Officers with European qualifications appointed direct to the higher grades.

(2) Officers appointed on an initial pay Rs. 150 prior to the last re-organization of the service.

(3) Officers appointed on an initial salary of Rs. 200 after the re-organization.

"Of these, the officers of the second class have been most unfairly treated. They were not only appointed on a salary of Rs. 150 to begin with, but were superseded by a very large number of officers, promoted over their heads from the Subordinate Service to the Rs. 200 grade in the Provincial Service, as well as by officers appointed direct to the higher grades from outside the service. This class includes many officers distinguished alike by high academic qualifications and by meritorious service. I beg particularly to emphasise the injustice with which they have been treated.

"Promotion has been very slow in the Provincial Educational Service particularly in the lower grades, the slowness being due to the fact, that, unlike the Executive and Judicial Services, the number of appointments in the higher grades is very small, and that these appointments are held by comparatively young officers.

"As regards Premchand Roychand students, their high academic qualifications were formerly recognized by Government by their being appointed direct to Rs. 250 grade.

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"This privilege was withdrawn by Sir Alexander Pedler. on the ground that such direct appointments to a higher grade caused dissatisfaction in the lower grades. This withdrawal had the effect of preventing any Premchand Roychand students from *claiming* to be appointed at once on a salary of Rs. 250, but did not preclude the possibility of their getting some sort of preferential treatment, provided that, submitting to the initial salary of Rs, 150, they subsequently proved themselves completely satisfactory. There are at present four Premchand Roychand students in the Department, and two of them are included in the second class of officers. Some of these have exceptionally strong claims, and their special academic distinction and work may be recognized by granting them a personal allowance of Rs. 100 each.

"As regards the service as a whole, each officer ought to be granted an allowance equivalent to 25 per cent. of his salary, and the Rs. 350 grade should be converted into Rs. 400 grade.

"The cost of the scheme providing for an all-round increase will be considerable, and a scheme like the following may be considered when Government is deciding as to how the Government of India benefection is to be utilized—

		Rs.	Rs
Class I Rs. 700—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 175.	3 + 2 = 5	176 × 5 × 12	10,500
Class II Rs. 600—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 150.	10 = (6 + 4)	150 × 10 × 12	18,000
Class III Rs. 500—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 125.	11 = (6 + 5)	125 × 11 × 12	16,500
Class IV Rs. 400—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 100.	14 = (9 + 5)	100 × 14 × 12	16,800
Class V Rs. 350—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 87½.	18 = (9 + 9)	87½ × 18 × 12	18,900
Class VI Rs 300—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 75.	23 = (11 + 12)	75 × 23 × 12	20,700
Class VII Rs. 250—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 62½.	34 = (17 + 17)	62½ × 34 × 12	25,500
Class VIII Rs. 200—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 50.	45 = (24 + 21)	50 × 45 × 12	27,000
Total ...	.....	.....	1,53,900
Cost of converting Rs. 350 grade into Rs. 400 grade—			
Number of appointments ... Increase of Rs. 50.	18 = (9 + 9)	50 × 18 × 12	10,800
Allowance to four Premchand Roychand students at the rate of Rs 100 each per month	.....	.....	4,800
Total ...	.....	.....	1,69,500

"The claims of the Subordinate Service and the Inspecting staff have also to be carefully considered and recognized if efficient school work is to be ensured, without which University work is also bound to be a failure. I would avoid these details in view of the general scheme now to be framed. I would, however, in passing, submit for consideration as to whether in the interest of Primary Education. as well as education other than Primary, the Directorate of Primary Education ought not to be wholly separate.

"Large grants, we are glad to note, have been made towards encourgement of Athletics and Physical Education in which the growing interest of our boys and young men is remarkable. They have begun to get back our

[*Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

golden idea that the body and the mind must grow together, and neglect of health cannot make for intellectual, material or spiritual progress. When they apply themselves to it, they have demonstrated that they can succeed in the domains of study, and of athletics as well. This must appeal to our European friends, in many of whom we have active helpers of the cause of Physical Education. The recent disasters at Sibpur and Kumarkhali, which cast a deep gloom over many a Bengal household, but which had the redeeming feature of bringing out some of the best qualities of our young manhood, drew attention to the need of the lost arts of rowing and swimming being revived, and through the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox's kind help a good beginning has been made in Calcutta. The need of the health question being constantly, prominently and practically to the fore, is being bitterly felt all over the country, and a welcome feature of the situation is that the country is beginning to realize that it is not doing all that the Government is trying to do, not even nearly all that it can itself do of its own initiative and without Government aid. This was one of the leading themes at the recent Chittagong Literary Conference—the last of places, one would ordinarily have thought, for such a subject. The earnestness of the Venerable Babu Akshoy Kumar Sarkar who presided, reminded one of the propriety and efficacy of Ruskin methods of the near past and he was well supported. If literary gentlemen cannot always go out to the village jungle, spade in hand, they can influence public opinion and help in formation of up-to date and innocuous *Khandab Dahan* ideals that ought to have practical possibilities of great value. And their efforts may well be seconded and guided by a properly constituted, effective non-official Health Board for Bengal, which I am sure would find ready support at the hands of framers of schemes for dealing with the Government of India benefactions towards better sanitation of the country.

"I should like in conclusion to refer to Mr. Wigley's approaching retirement. His urbanity and ever ready capacity to take infinite pains has always struck all that had to do with him and we shall sorely miss him. We have done our absolute best to worry and annoy him, and if he could never be put out of temper it was not our fault. There is no need for the gratuitous assurance that we did not mean it and could not help ourselves. He knows, as well as the worst of us, how terribly handicapped we are, we who are our own individual councillors—for the whip has luckily not yet appeared—we who have to take our own initiative, we who are our own docketers, draftsmen, reference clerks, amanuenses, shorthand writers, copyists and latterly also even our own carriers. Some economist who failed to find Madras and Bombay precedents for what was an immemorial Bengal custom recently raised us to the last mentioned dignity in blissful misapprehension as to how he would fare if one of his own mauy peons was not forthcoming for an hour. Not a murmur was heard, not a protest-note, which speaks volumes for our discipline, and Mr. Wigley helped in lightening and brightening our lot. I must not in this connection exclude the devoted Press reporters whose flattering unravelling of our inky spider-crawls, obviates at times the need of prolonged vocal infliction on the Council. Mr. Wigley readily and willingly helped us all in our straits, and I repeat we shall sorely miss him. His capable and genial successor, whom we are glad to welcome, will have a proportionately difficult work."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, said :—

"My Lord, this is the first budget that has been submitted to this Council after the reconstitution of the Presidency of Bengal, and I congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the portfolio in finance on his being able to present a very progressive budget. It is a matter of immense satisfaction that measures of vital concern to the people, are gradually receiving more and more attention at the hands of Government, and I sincerely hope that the benefits will be enjoyed by all sections of the people, and your Excellency's administration

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will usher in a brighter and more prosperous era for the people throughout the Presidency. The zeal with which your Excellency's Government has begun to grapple with the problems awaiting decision has raised high hopes in the bosom of all, and I wish that the deliberations of this Council will go to foster a better understanding of the intricate forces that are working behind the veil to shape the moral and material welfare of the people over whom your Excellency has been called upon to rule.

"My Lord, before I proceed to offer any comments on the budget, I wish to associate myself whole-heartedly with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke the other day when he put forward a strong plea for a decentralisation of Provincial finance. It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary for the organisation of a system of sound and progressive finance that our province should be permitted to devote to its own needs with gradually-increasing heads of Provincial revenue. Sir William Duke has very properly warned us against any unjustifiable optimism, because the windfall we occasionally receive from the surpluses of the Government of India are in their nature uncertain, and we require some solid foundations for our Provincial finance from our own Provincial revenues.

"*Excise.*—My Lord, there has been of late a steady increase in the Excise receipts. Even after making due allowance for the increment of duties on *ganja*, I find there has been a progressive increase in receipts. No one who has the moral welfare of the people at heart can take this with equanimity. Increase in Excise receipts is a clear sign that the people are more and more indulging in the depraved luxury of intoxicating drugs. Here in India the people are proverbially poor, the labourers live on what civilization would fain call it "starvation wages." Any item that is credited to Excise is debited against the necessities of life. The Excise duties on country spirits, liquors and other intoxicating drugs should be almost prohibitive, and it devolves upon the Government, as well as on the advanced section of the people, to take and press such measures as will totally check the growth of intoxication among the people—specially among the labouring section of the population. I am glad to find that the Excise Department is to be reorganised with special provision of Rs. 50,000 in the budget, and I hope that the Government will take vigilant action in the matter, though mere supervision will not be able to cope with the situation, for which other measures will have to be taken.

"*Press Publications.*—Under the head of "Stationery and Printing" I find that there has been much economy in expenditure. In 1909 it was 18 lakhs, next year it was 16 lakhs, then it was 15 lakhs, in 1912 it was about 14 lakhs, and this year it has been estimated to be about 13 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of Gazettes and other publications have been regularly decreasing. This is the result which, by its apparent insignificance, should not fail to engage the attention of the Government. My Lord, the value of Government publications is immense—specially in a country like India. With the progress of education in the country it is to be expected that there will be a corresponding demand of Government publications by the educated members of the people. But there has been a corresponding and gradual decrease in the demand. The necessity of wide diffusion of exact knowledge about what the Government is doing will be admitted by all, specially in India, where I must confess that things are oftener misunderstood than understood. My Lord, I cannot admit that this fall is owing to the fact that educated members are not taking any interest in the Government. I think the contrary is the case. The people are more and more being convinced of the necessity of co-operation between the rulers and the ruled. I must say that the cause of this is that the prices of Government publications are almost prohibitive, and very few can easily afford to spend any amount on these Government publications. The publicity of Government reports is now the cardinal principle of all Governments. Those who are acquainted with the history of the Parliamentary blue books will find that a Parliamentary Committee was appointed towards the middle of the nineteenth century to investigate the price policy of publications

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of Parliamentary papers. Before that the price was practically prohibitive. The recommendations of the Commission were to cheapen the publications and to supply Parliamentary papers at a nominal price. I think Government should come forward with some such scheme—that Government publications may be supplied at a nominal price. It is known to everybody that the cheap edition of the Dacca University Report, a volume of 300 folio pages with 35 nice maps, the price of which was fixed at four annas only, was exhausted in a few days, and I hope Government will really have a better understanding of things by cheapening Government publications.

"*Education.*—My Lord, I congratulate the Government on the very liberal scale in which the claims of education are engaging their attention. The Government has been following an active and progressive policy of education, though the success has not yet been fully achieved. The year has been marked with a distinct departure in the policy of Government, and we find its full outcome in the growth of the University of Dacca. I will have occasion to speak on it later on.

"*Calcutta University.*—My Lord, the budget of the year contains a large amount to be spent on University education. I am glad to find that the claims of the University of Calcutta have not been overlooked. The University of Calcutta is going to accommodate students of the Law College by erecting a five-storied building, which is much near completion. My Lord, I understand that Government has paid a large part of the money, and in the interest of professional study among Muhammadans it is necessary that Government should impose an obligation to provide a portion of the seat for Muhammadans, if the University do not provide it themselves. There are about 70 students in the University Law College and there is no provision for their accommodation. It is sometimes the case that, in the case of Muhammadans, it is sought to make a sort of compromise to satisfy their sentiments by holding out the provision of a mess. My Lord, mess life for students is still far from desirable. When there are so many Muhammadan students in that college, they should be allowed to participate in the academic and corporate life in a residential hostel. If a five-storied residential hostel is built and if Government finances a part of the total cost, it is imperative that some seats must be given there for Muhammadan students, and I hope the University of Calcutta will not wound the feelings of Muhammadans by not providing the Muhammadans in the said hostel. In view of this fact and that the pursuit of professional studies is so rare among Muhammadans during the year, 1907 to 1912, there being an increment of only 9 per cent. in professional colleges of all description, it is hoped that Government will see its way to impose the obligation. The Government has been spending a large amount of money in financing the Calcutta mess scheme for the last few years, but it is a matter of regret that very few Muhammadan students (only about 20 have enjoyed any benefit from it, though there are no less than 700 students in Calcutta. I can fully appreciate the fact that the demand among the Hindu students has also been partially met, but for that reason Muhammadans should not remain in the background. Is it the lot of the Muhammadans to be only the residual claimant in every case? I shudder to think of their future.

"*Madrasa Reform.*—My Lord, I find that a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been made for Madrasas in Eastern Bengal. The figure with four digits will be an apology for reform, but not reform itself. I cannot imagine why a paltry sum of Rs. 5,000 has been added to the Educational Budget for this purpose, specially when we do not get a large Imperial grant every year. This is too inadequate and insufficient. I hope Government will recognise the necessity of further strengthening the fund. In this connection I may point out that the Maktabs and Madrasas should be properly inspected. It is no good to add to the number of Maktabs if they are not properly inspected, and I hope the Government will appoint a vigilant staff for inspecting these Maktabs and Madrasas.

"*Mohsin Endowment Fund.*—My Lord, the administration of the Mohsin Endowment Fund and the Syedpur Trust Estate has caused an alarm in many

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Muhammadan minds. The correspondence columns of the local papers have repeatedly drawn public attention to the unsatisfactory condition to which the management has degenerated. The Government is aware of the fact that a non-official committee on behalf of the Moslem League investigated the problem, and the Muhammadans have with one mind demanded a reform in the management. I understand the Collector of Khulna had to suspend the Manager. I trust the Government will now publish authoritative details as to the actual state and management of the estate. The Muhammadans have all along advocated a commission to investigate the affairs of these endowments, and I hope Government will take early steps in the matter.

"*Assistant Director of Muhammadan Education.*—My Lord, it is a matter of extreme satisfaction that the Government has provided a sum of Rs. 9,000 for revision of the establishment of the Director of Public Instruction's office, including the Assistant Director of Public Instruction's for Muhammadan education. The appointment of a special officer for Muhammadan education has all along been advocated by Muhammadans. But it is essential that the officer should have the full power of initiative and control in all matters of Muhammadan education, that the officer may work out reforms and have a free hand in matters of Muhammadan education. In my opinion this officer should be able to shape the course of Muhammadan education in Bengal, and if such an officer be not available within the Presidency, the appointment might be made from outside the province, preferably from Upper India. This is what has been all along wanted by the Muhammadans, and it would certainly disappoint them very sadly if the officer is not entrusted with such powers. The Government may not discover any tangible semblance of that feeling of disappointment, but the feeling will remain as strong as ever.

"*Moslem Institute.*—My Lord, I sincerely rejoice to find that the aspect of social life among students has not been overlooked, and there has been an increment in the recurring grant of the Calcutta University Institute from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,400. I think I would fail in my duty if I did not mention here something about the Moslem institute. This institute has been serving a very useful purpose among Muhammadan students in Calcutta in the work of promoting friendly feelings, social intercourse and *esprit de corps*. It is the only place where the social and corporate life among our students is being developed in various ways. True it is that theoretically the University Institute is open to all; but owing to the fact that the University Institute is situated miles off from the Madrasa and the hostels, it is a physical impossibility for them to join the University Institute. The Moslem Institute is therefore the only place where Muhammadan students can come and meet. But the financial difficulty is a great bar to its improvement. Though the Muhammadan students are mostly poor, and it is therefore necessary that the rate of subscription should be very low, the annual rate of subscription is Rs. 2 in the Moslem Institute, whereas it is only Re. 1 in the University Institute. I understand that the institute contemplates further increasing the rate, as it is impossible under the present financial condition to fully meet their charges. There are more than 700 Muhammadan college students in Calcutta; and in order to draw them to take part in the social and corporate life of students, the institute must decrease the rate of subscription to at least Re. 1, which they cannot do under the present financial condition. The University Institute received a grant of two lakhs and the Moslem Institute Rs. 45,000 only for building purposes, for which I express the gratitude of Muhammadan students to the Government. The University Institute will further receive a sum of Rs. 200 a month, and surely the Moslem Institute, which receives only Rs. 25 a month, has some claim on Government for a larger recurring grant.

"*Hostels.*—My Lord, I am glad to find that Government has sanctioned Rs. 91,000 for the extension of the Baker Madrasa Hostel, and a sum of Rs. 2,336 has been provided for its recurring charges. The demand for accommodation by Muhammadan students in hostels and colleges has gone on at a rapid rate, and last year a number of students were refused admission

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by many colleges and hostels. The difficulty of Muhammadan students at the beginning of the session, who mostly hail from the muffasal and come for the first time to Calcutta, is unspeakable. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction admitted that even this additional grant will not fully meet the demand. But, my Lord, I am to emphasise the necessity of having some Muhammadan hostels in the neighbourhood of College Square where the colleges are situated. The Baker Hostel is about two miles off from College Square. If our students are to reside there and come to college near College Square, their health and physique will fast deteriorate. As a matter of fact, already this process has been going on, and if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction consults the students, he will be able to realise the situation fully. I am sorry I am to carry this Council to some details. In the Madrasa hostels food is supplied at about 9-30 A.M. If the colleges sit at ten, and if the Muhammadan students are to attend their classes and if they cannot afford to pay their tramway fare, which is unfortunately the fact in most cases, they are to come at a running speed about two miles immediately after their breakfast. Will any one say whether this will not have an undermining influence on their health?

"The classes of science students are mostly up till 5 P.M. That means they are to go without any refreshment from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. for seven hours. Our senior students, the graduates, cannot be expected to take advantage of their college libraries, and so a research spirit is not developed among them if they are to remain far away from their colleges. These are facts which cannot be denied.

"*Presidency College.*—My Lord, it is a matter of extreme regret that the Presidency College has not yet provided for any accommodation of Muhammadan students in the neighbourhood of the college. I cannot imagine why the provision of a Muhammadan Hostel has not been included in the Presidency College improvement scheme. The Muhammadan students of the Presidency College cannot be expected to come to college from a place about two miles off from the Madrasa hostels, where of course the students of the College are given preference. The number of Muhammadan students is about 150, and I think it is a great hardship to them if some accommodation is not made for them in the neighbourhood of the college. The extension of the Hindu hostel is included in the Presidency College extension scheme, and the interests of the Muhammadan students should not be lost sight of. I earnestly pray that a Muhammadan hostel may be included in the extension scheme. If the Government do not erect a Muhammadan hostel in their own college, specially when Muhammadans are so backward in higher education, certainly the Muhammadans can with full justice claim a separate allotment of the grant for collegiate education, to be specially spent for higher collegiate education among their students. It is not doing them any favour, but the barest justice. I must in this connection thank the Government for imposing the obligation of providing one-fifth of available seats for Muhammadan students in the hostels attached to some of the private colleges in Calcutta.

"It may be argued that in view of the fact that the Madrasa might and should, in future, be raised to the status of a college, it is necessary that the hostels should all be erected near the Madrasa that it may be easy to start a residential college; but, my Lord, I think even then the Muhammadan students will have to go, and should go, to the Presidency College. This college is even now the premier college in India, and is destined in a few years to take its rank as a first-class institution. "The physical laboratory is even now in extent and equipment probably deserving recognition among the best in the world." Practically the Madrasa can never be such an institution. It will therefore be suicidal to Muhammadans if they deprive themselves of the benefits of such efficient science study and post-graduate study in the Presidency College. It will be therefore imperative for Muhammadan students to go always to the Presidency College, and I think there should be now a change of policy, and a residential hostel for

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Muhammadan students should be provided near the Presidency College. A hostel must be built sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

"*Muhammadan College in Calcutta.*—My Lord, as to the establishment of a Muhammadan college in Calcutta, I must frankly say that it is useless for us to hope that we will get a really *first-class* college, neither is it very much necessary. But the urgent necessity of a college in Calcutta up to B.A. classes has been admitted on all hands. We want an Arts college in Intermediate and B.A. For science, graduate and post-graduate study our students must go to the Presidency and the University classes in the interest of real education. The number of Muhammadan students in the science classes of the Presidency College should therefore be necessarily greater. I think that the course of events in the past will convince anyone that there is now a clear case for starting a Muhammadan college in Calcutta in Intermediate Arts and B.A. classes. I hope Government will take active steps in the matter. The point was also emphasised by my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarbadhikari.

"*Dacca University.*—My Lord, I am glad to find that the proposed University at Dacca is to be an accomplished fact, and provision has been made for this in the budget. But I must frankly confess that the subsequent decision of the Government to confine the operations of the University to the Municipal limits of Dacca has disappointed the high hopes that had been raised in Eastern Bengal at the time of the initial announcement of the establishment of the University. It is a matter of extreme regret that even as it is, some features of the University at Dacca, which concern the Muhammadans specially, have been subjected to much uncalled-for criticism.

"My Lord, as a humble member of the Dacca University Committee, it is needless for me to state here that I heartily approved to the recommendations made therein. I beg to deal here with only those points which specially concern the Muhammadans and about which much have been written and spoken.

"*Muhammadan College.*—My Lord, the Muhammadan College has been indicted for being likely to widen the difference between the Hindu and Muhammadan students, "that it will tend to accentuate and emphasise whatever true, faint, shadowy causes of cleavage there may now exist between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal." Nothing is far from my desire than that the Hindus and Muhammadans will not live in harmony and brotherly feelings. But I do not believe that the mere fact that the students will read in separate colleges often lectured by the same professor, often in the University classes with other students, taking part in the University life and in sports, games, pastimes, debates with other students, tends to accentuate the difference. Speaking on behalf of Muhammadans, I can say that the Muhammadans will never entertain any such feelings. They cannot do so. It is an insult to their education that they will, and I believe there will be no narrow and prejudiced training.

"My Lord, I cannot imagine how, in an educational institution such as we are going to have, there will be any fomenting of racial feelings. If that be the case, I think we may fairly bid adieu to all ideas of real progress. Besides, there is a very widespread demand in all directions for religious training, leading to the very commendable and widespread activities which have brought about the agitation for sectarian universities.

"Our Hindu friends have had the Sanskrit College for over half a century. We have never grudged them all the advantages they have derived from such a sectarian institution. The Muhammadan College at Dacca will be what the Hindu College has all along been here, and I do not understand how our critics can justify the objections that they have raised against an institution which will serve a similar purpose for the Muhammadan community. The Sanskrit College, Calcutta Madrasa, Hindu School, Metropolitan Institution, and a number of others conducted on exclusive lines have not led to the growth of sectarian feeling or animosity, and I do not understand why a

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Muhammadan College in Dacca conducted on less exclusive lines should lead to such an untoward result.

"*Department of Islamic Studies.*—My Lord, the department of Islamic studies has been objected to in some quarters. In the interests of Muhammadan education, it is essential to modernise the course of Madrasa curriculum. We must sit at the feet of the ancient sages and scholars to get a glimpse of our sacred lore. Muhammadans must know Islam with all its developments, and all other knowledge must lead to that end. It is an attempt to reconcile the demands of Occidental and Oriental learnings on modern lines. I cannot add anything more than quote the words of Dr. Ghosh. I hope that, under the proposed scheme, both good public servants and suitable recruits for the learned profession will turn out, by the Dacca University, men in no way inferior to their brother graduates in general culture or in the intellectual equipment so essential to success either in the public service or in the learned professions under modern conditions. To-day, under the new impulse of life and thought, all minds in the East are going to their ancient lore, and this is our justification for a Board of Islamic studies in the new University.

"*Representation of Muhammadans in the Convocation.*—My Lord, the special representation of Muhammadans in the Convocation of the Dacca University has been denounced by doctrinaire politicians. My Lord, the Muhammadans have learnt a lesson from the University of Calcutta where, even sixty years after, everyone knows how the Muhammadans fare at the time of the election of Fellows. Till now not a single Muhammadan has succeeded in entering the Senate by thy open door of election. If these are their chances so far as the Senate is concerned, their opportunities for entering the Syndicate can be better imagined than described. The Muhammadans must be allowed to take part in the administrative life of the University. That is an aspiration and privilege of educated minds. If the Muhammadans are to be allowed to participate, they must frankly be told how they can otherwise secure effective representation.

"*Vernacular.*—My Lord, it has been contended that the Bengali language may be vitiated by enriching its vocabulary in order to make it suitable to Muhammadans, Buddhists and many other communities. It is not proposed to change the structure, form and syntax of the language, but to introduce such words as will convey sentiments and traditions peculiar to different communities. Those who are aware of the genesis of the Bengali languages need not fear anything from such incorporation. A living language must express the floating ideas and thoughts of the people. Language must be shaped according to ideas, and not *vice versâ*. The present vernacular of Bengal cannot convey an image of those sentiments and thoughts which are the product of mighty minds among Mussalmans and many other communities. To speak of the Muhammadans, who form more than 50 per cent. of the total population, they have a right to shape the language according to their needs. Language is the birthright of every man. It is in the national interests of the country that the Bengali language should enrich itself by borrowing freely subjects, ideas and words from other sources. The English language is the richest language in the world, but the percentage of pure Anglo-Saxon words is not very great. The incorporation of foreign words has made the English language what it is, and I think we should take a lesson from this.

"I may, however, add that this is in strict adherence to the resolution of the Earl of Mayo in 1871, which says "that greater encouragement should be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for Muhammadans—a measure the importance of which was specially urged upon the Government of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on more than one occasion."

"*General Administration and the Public Service.*—My Lord, I now come to the general administration and the public service. I venture to state that this year's budget provides for a large expenditure in the reorganisation of all services, recruitment and additions in the number of officers which is, I

understand, necessary for the sake of efficiency of administration. But I hope I shall be pardoned for making an observation that numerical strength is not the sole criterion of sound administration, more specially in a country like India. So far as this province is concerned, I venture to remark that the Muhammadans have not been fairly treated in public services both in the higher and in the lower order. Only the other day, we were informed that, out of 30 non-graduates in the Provincial Executive Service, 4 are Muhammadans as against 15 Hindus, and in the Subordinate Executive Service, out of the total 52 non-graduates, only 10 are Muhammadans and 38 are Hindus. My Lord, it has been argued that Government cannot merely look after the satisfaction of communal interest in State patronage. My Lord, this is a sophistry which I venture to dissent from. The efficiency of administration, such as the British administration is, depends decisively on the representation of different elements on it, provided they possess the requisite minimum-qualification. It is on this principle that I advocate the adequate representation of the British element in the administration, and it is on this principle that it seems that the witnesses recently examined before the Royal Public Service Commission pressed for the maintenance of the British element in the administration, and, My Lord, it is on this principle also, on behalf of the Muhammadan community who form more than 50 per cent. of the population in your Excellency's charge, that I press for the adequate representation of the Muhammadan element, not only for the sake of justice and fair play to the Muhammadans, but for the sake of purity, efficiency and stability of the administration. The fact that this principle has not been sufficiently borne in mind by recent administrators in India accounts, in my humble opinion, for many unfortunate complications and problems that are unceasingly occupying the Government's attention. The number of Muhammadans in Government service is about nothing. That is the situation in Education, Excise, Judicial, Police, Ministerial, the Railways, Courts, Secretariat, Agricultural, Revenue—almost all departments. My Lord, Mr. Mohamed Ali, in his minute to the Dacca University Report, has added a significant sentence. He says that "it is not always possible to affect, by means of Government edicts, the idea and notions of individual officers from whose individual discretion in matters of State patronage there is no appeal." If Government collects statistics for the number of Muhammadan officers in all sorts of services, from high to low, Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate, the situation will speak for itself. My Lord, I do not think there has been any want of Muhammadan candidates. Even if it is so, that is due to the fact that vacancies, specially in the subordinate and ministerial offices, are not properly advertised. In most cases it is notified outside the office room, and it is not unfrequent that a softened nepotism takes place. The circulars by Lord Dufferin, Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Charles Elliott and the Eastern Bengal Government are more or less treated as dead letters, and the paragraph regarding Muhammadan employment for insertion in divisional reports is now conspicuous by its absence. May I not beg your Excellency to order the enforcement of those circulars?

"My Lord, I wish to mention another fact, and that is about the qualifications of the candidates in the public services. I am not ashamed to say that the Muhammadans are still comparatively backward in education, and it is not unusual that in a service that can be fairly worked up with a certain standard of University qualifications, even admitting for argument's sake that the hall-mark of the University is the sole criterion of efficiency, candidates with nothing but high University qualifications from other communities apply for it. This has no doubt put the Muhammadans at a very great disadvantage in respect to those services. Muhammadans have only the other day begun to take the blessings of education, and the other communities began it half a century back. If a minimum standard of qualification is not prescribed for all Government services, a great injustice will have been done to Muhammadans. My Lord, I should not also disguise the fact that an impression is spreading that Muhammadan officers do not receive fair treatment from Government, as they lack certain undefinable subtle qualifications

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which are foreign to their tradition. Is it not anomalous that whilst in other provinces where the Muhammadans form the minority, they hold a fair share of the listed appointments open to the Provincial Civil Service; here in the province under your Excellency where the Muhammadans form the majority, they are not to be found at present in any such listed post, except one who is a District Judge, though there are about 60 Muhammadans in the Provincial Service. I therefore hope that in the distribution of State patronage, high or low, the administrative machinery will be adjusted that in the matter of public services the Muhammadans may get a fair chance in its essence and not form merely.

"*Local Self-Government.*—My Lord, a large portion of allotment to District, Municipal and Local Boards are meant for purposes of education, sanitation, etc., in local areas, and it is important that in the distribution of these bodies the various communities could have their due share. This can hardly be possible, unless the various communities are adequately and proportionately represented in these bodies. Lord Minto, in reply to the deputation of the leading Muhammadans of India at Simla in 1906, struck the real keynote of the problem that "the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government ought to be found in the Municipality and District Boards."

"The principle of communal representation, as regards the Muhammadans, has been accepted as a settled policy of the Government in respect of Imperial and Provincial Councils. It seems, my Lord, to be an anomaly that, while it has been so accepted in regard to these Councils dealing with important questions of policy, it has not yet been extended to other local self-governing bodies dealing with parochial matters of everyday concern. It cannot be argued that whilst the Muhammadans are qualified for the higher representative bodies, they are not fit to share in the deliberations of humbler local self-governing bodies. Yet what is the fact? Muhammadans are conspicuous by their absence from these bodies, as a recent statement placed before this Council would indicate. It shows that, under the existing system of election, the Muhammadans cannot find their way in adequate numbers to these Boards, though they are quite competent to deal with parochial matters, such as education, sanitation, water-supply, conservancy, building, public safety, railway, assessment and taxation. It would serve no useful purpose, and lead to controversy to analyse the causes that shut out Muhammadans from these local bodies in spite of their being qualified. But it emphasises the necessity of conceding communal representation in respect to these local bodies on lines similar to those of the Legislative Councils. These local bodies are the nurseries of self-government, and, with the new impulse in life and thought, Muhammadans have a right to demand the benefits of political education. Modern India has long outgrown the stage when she will tolerate with equanimity that her money will be spent by others even for her benefit. She must be allowed to have her voice heard. The Muhammadans have breathed the air of a progressive democracy, and if in the local administrative or deliberate assemblies they are not adequately represented, they have a right to refuse to allow their purse to be exploited for the benefit of others. Such is the spirit of the times, and the pioneers are not Muhammadans. I cannot imagine how the Indians, who clamour for self-government on the plea that they must participate more actively in the administration of the country, and that they must manage their own affairs, can consistently resist the plea of the Muhammadans for more representation in the Local, District and Municipal Boards on almost analogous grounds.

"My Lord, the doctrine of *laissez-faire* has done much good, but much mischief has been created by inconsistent adherents of the doctrine. There is a class of people to whom the question of special rspresentation is a heresy. They will find no good in it. I am no believer in that theory. I can imagine that the world would develop cosmopolitan fraternity if real individualism is cultured. Progress is not the issue of the survival of the fittest, but of harmony. Hindus and Muhammadans may be separately represented by separate members; still I find no bar to their ultimate fusion and unity. It is, therefore, no sacrifice of the ultimate principle if two communities are

separately represented, and I hope your Excellency's Government will soon grant this real boon to the Muhammadans in these Local, Municipal and District Boards. This year from the whole field of mixed electorate in Bengal the Muhammadans could send only one representative to this Council, and even then the heart-burnings both in the Press and on the platform have made it a hotbed for any Muhammadan to try his chances in the general electorate. It shows the clear necessity of the effective representation of Muhammadans by means other than ordinary ones.

"My Lord, the recognition of the claims of my community cannot be made in a stronger language than in the words of Lord Morley, when, in moving the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill in the House of Lords on February 23rd, 1909, the Secretary of State said :—

'The Muhammadans demand . . . . . the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all the stages just as in Cyprus, where I think the Muhammadans vote by themselves. They have nine votes and the non-Muhammadans three, or the other way about; so in Bohemia, where the Germans vote alone and have their own register. Therefore we are not without a parallel for the idea of a separate register. Secondly, they want a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. These two demands we are quite ready, and intend, to meet to the full.'

"The Decentralisation Commission was no less emphatic on the point and recommended that, "as regards the methods of election, we are in entire accord with the Resolution of 1882, as to the impossibility of laying down any general system and the desirability of trying different schemes in different localities, including methods of proportional representation, and election by castes, occupations, etc. Having regard to the very different circumstances of different areas, we think it essential that the system adopted in each should be such as to provide for the due representation of different communities, creeds and interests. It has always been recognized that it is the duty of the British administration to protect the interests of the various communities in India, and to secure impartial treatment to all.

"It may be mentioned here that a class system of representation, which exists in Rangoon and in some of the Punjab municipalities, was found by the Royal Commission to have worked fairly satisfactorily.

"*Sanitation.*—My Lord, the question of sanitation is a question of life and death to the people. Good drainage, pure water-supply, conservancy, jungle-cutting, medical aid in malarial tracts, dredging of choked-up rivers and khals, cleansing of villages and towns, are measures that are becoming matters of first-rate necessity day after day. Year after year, when we pass our days in devising schemes to combat malaria, people are dying by hundreds and thousands. My Lord, the process of desolation has been going on for years.

"I am glad to find that there has been a provision of Rs. 5,08,3[illegible] for sanitation and vaccinations, and a lump grant of Rs. 6,75,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for sanitation, though the amount is not sufficient to fully grapple with the situation. My Lord, we must make our homes healthful and content, loyal and peaceful. If instead of a people strong, happy and cheerful, we find a band of persons whose only asset is spleen, liver and recurrent fever, what is the future of the people? The report of the Sanitary Commissioner is one of sadness and pain. My Lord, there has been going on a sort of infant butchery in Bengal. Fever is rife in its worst form. It is a fact that our Municipalities and District Boards are more and more becoming conscious of this, but I regret to find that the total amount of expenditure in 1911-12 is only Rs. 25,528 by the District Board. It is a fact that our District Boards are greatly handicapped in formulating definite schemes and projects, owing to want of funds at their disposal. I hope that the Government will see that the allotments to sanitation may be further added.

"*Malaria.*—My Lord, I now come to treat the question of malaria. There is no gainsaying the fact that there has been going on a steady and slow process of deterioration in the health and vigour of the people. Malaria is

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

now a scourge to every household in Bengal. Here in the midst of a town, well supplied with water and drainage and conservancy, we do not know the extent of suffering that our people, especially of rural areas, have been suffering from this scourge. They have no organ to ventilate their suffering. Their woes and cries do not penetrate the town where we decide and discuss such problems. I find that in the budget there has been a decrease in the purchase of quinine, I believe; that is an economy which is neither wise nor desirable. In this connection I think Government should adopt the method of selling quinine by treatments as adopted by the Eastern Bengal Government. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam undertook the scheme of meeting the problem by incurring a large expenditure, and it would be regrettable if the method is discontinued and an economy is made by entirely abolishing the system.

"*Co-operative Credit.*—In the budget there has been a provision of Rs. 75,000 for the Department of the Co-operative Credit. The question of co-operative credit is of vital importance to the people who are practically steeped in debt. The cruel hands of the mahajans do not give peace to the peasants, who are proverbially very much peaceful and innocent, and any measure that will save them from the grasping hands of the mahajans must be hailed with joy. The movement of co-operative credit is the popular movement in Bengal. It is therefore gratifying to learn that there has been a marked progress both intensive and extensive. This movement is full of possibilities It combines the resources and the credit of the people for getting loans on better terms without running the risk of paying a usurious rate of interest. I proposed last year that steps should be taken to educate and train the people in this direction, and occasional lectures among the masses and the distribution of the pamphlets would be of much help. The essence of co-operation, namely, neighbourly knowledge and supervision, should be taught to the agriculturists.

"*Agriculture.*—My Lord, our country is agricultural, and we must for a long time remain so. Agricultural production is the mainstay of our national life. It is unnecessary to say that Indian agricultural condition can be improved almost to an unlimited degree. But the soil is in a process of deterioration, cattle is diminishing and people are becoming poorer. There is no system of manuring, no process of selecting seeds and cattle and no breeding of live-stock. Custom is still prevalent in its worst form. My Lord, our gross receipts from land revenue are about three crores. We must return a part to them in the shape of giving facilities for better production. The Department of Agriculture has been budgeted for Rs. 1,81,000. But more than half of this goes towards the pay of officers. But I do not grudge that, provided the resources can admit other necessary expenditure. It is true that we have model farms in six towns of the Presidency. I cannot, however, believe that they really serve the purpose. The bond of conservation has not yet allowed the people to take advantage of these farms; what should be done on the direction is to appoint lecturers, paid and honorary, who will make occasional tours in villages to demonstrate to the villagers the actual method of improvement. My Lord, our educated men are becoming more and more conscious of the claims of agriculture, and the Government will easily find a number of honorary lecturers ready to devote a part of their time in practical demonstrations if they are financially strengthened and trained for some time. I think there is room for development in this direction.

"My Lord, I think it is necessary that the curriculum of our rural primary schools should be so modified, and specially the teachers should be so trained that there may not be merely a theoretical training to peasant boys. There should be an agricultural reader for teachers, which should be so drawn as to give a good idea of what kinds of crops are grown in particular soils and in particular seasons and what the best methods of improvement to obtain a larger yield are.

"My Lord, I think Government should now formulate its agricultural policy, and gradually evolve a system that will go to improve the agricultural

outlook of the Presidency. Our Presidency is rich with fertile soils, and we happen to possess the most fertile plain of the country. There is no reason why we cannot improve them. Side by side with agricultural schools, colleges and farms the work lies in the field, and the sooner it begins, the better for all.

"*Police.*—My Lord, it is with joy that I have welcomed the budget grant of Rs. 2,92,014 for reorganizing the Subordinate police and Rs. 4,49,555 for the River police in Eastern Bengal. Those who have been familiar with the state of affairs in that unfortunate part of the Presidency will fully recognize the immediate necessity of adequate allotments for the abovementioned purpose. The strengthening of the police force to maintain peace and order and to afford security to life and property has been again and again advocated in the districts of Eastern Bengal, and the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam was gradually organising a system of police force in order and to meet crime and dacoities so prevalent in that part of the country. The energy with which that Government was handling the problem, side by side with the statement submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ariff the other day in this Council to a question, will indicate the magnitude of the task to be accomplished. It further shows the necessity of immediate reorganization of the whole police force in that part of the Presidency. The proportion of police in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was, in 1911, 1 for 8·2 square miles and 1 for 3,011·3 number of persons, whereas in Bengal it is 1 to 5·0 and 1 to 2,212. The Government Resolution of 17th October 1912 rightly says :—"The reform which is really essential for efficient Police administration in Eastern Bengal with its vast waterways is the constitution of effective force of River police." Excepting these two major heads of expenditure, the budget provides for reorganization and increase in the rate of pay of a large section of the police force. My Lord, it is a matter of notoriety that the efficiency of the average Policemen is much below the standard, and I will not grudge anything that will improve their status. My Lord, whatever might be the record of work or report in blue books, the police in this country are not all that a well-wisher of the country would wish them to be. I do not mean to place the entire blame on the police, but it would be squeamish to deny that they are altogether blameless. I will, therefore, welcome any remedial measures that the Government intends to take in the matter with this large provision in the budget. We have granted from 76 lakhs in 1909 to about 96 lakhs in 1913, and let us wait and see the result.

My Lord I am afraid, I have tired your Excellency's patience, but I could not avoid this in view of the larger issues that are awaiting your Excellency's decision ; and I have tried to add my humble reflections as to the problems and the ways of meeting them."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN said :—

"My Lord, before entering into my actual remarks on the Provincial Budget of 1913-14, I think it my duty, as a Member of the Finance Committee, to accord my hearty thanks to the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, our President, for the kindness and sympathy he has shown in taking suggestions of non-official Members of the Committee so far as they relate to the real welfare of the people at large.

"My Lord, the attitude of your Excellency's Government has been one of genuine sympathy towards the aspirations of a people whom benign Providence has placed under your care. Government in a country like ours, with people of different races got together by circumstances, over which the present generation of the people has practically no control, with distinct ideals, and in various degrees of civilization and enlightenment, is indeed a difficult task. Self-preservation, degenerating in many cases into selfish motives, may sometimes lead one community in the higher stage of education and enlightenment to find fault with such a Government for its noble and sincere attempts for raising the status of another equally numerous community in matters of education and enlightenment. My Lord, the sincere well-wishers of mankind

belonging to all the communities residing in the world must sincerely regret such unjust criticisms, and humanity expects that the people who are in the lower grade of education should receive substantial aid from Government to better their condition.

"My Lord, it has pained me very much to find that, for the establishment of a University at Dacca and for Government's accepting recommendations of the Dacca University Committee to found a college, exclusively for the Muhammadans, to encourage Islamic study in the said University and to introduce some words of Arabic and Persian origin in the Bengali language the Government has been subjected to a great deal of unjust and unjustifiable criticism. My Lord, if the Sanskrit College of Calcutta, which is entirely a Government institution and which is exclusively pupiled by students of one community (not to speak of other private exclusive Hindu colleges), is existing without causing any friction between Hindus and Muhammadans, I do not know how a special Muhammadan College at Dacca can create such a friction. If the English language is getting richer day by day by addition of new words from various origins and is not suffering in consequence, I do not see how the introduction of words from Arabic and Persian origin conveying senses which no Bengali word conveys can injure the Bengali language instead of enriching it. My Lord, the people of the East regard religion as the first thing to attend to, and Muhammadans are not naturally exceptions to that. Imbibed with this spirit, a great many of our youths are now receiving high education, both secular and religious, through the medium of Arabic—an education which is in no way inferior to that which we get from Universities through the medium of English; and if such boys are given sufficiently thorough knowledge of the English language, I see no reason why they should not be permitted to enjoy the advantages which boys of the latter class obtain from Government. With these remarks, my Lord, I beg to take this opportunity to support and thank Government for the proposed establishment of a University at Dacca, for which your Excellency's Government has handsomely provided this year in this budget, on behalf of the Muhammadans of the Rajshahi Division, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council.

"My Lord, if I may be permitted to convey the feelings of the Muhammadans of Bengal towards the Dacca University I must frankly admit that they are those of mingled pleasure and pain. Though we are glad that a University is going to be established at Dacca, we are sorry to find that it is going to be confined within the four walls of the Dacca town. The Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal, who form the bulk of the population there, would have been highly pleased if all the schools and colleges, at least of the three divisions of Eastern Bengal, would have been allowed to be affiliated to the Dacca University and to impart the character of education which the Dacca University aims at imparting. My Lord, I cannot finish the subject without praying that in the management of the University of Dacca the Muhammadan element should be allowed to find its proper place.

"Now, my Lord, I beg to turn to the head "Provincial rates." My Lord, it was a subject of criticism for a very long time that injustice was done to the District Boards for their not being allowed the full enjoyment of road-cess. My Lord, I am extremely thankful to God to find that that complaint has been removed by a revered, sympathetic and kind-hearted ruler like yourself.

"*Forest and Excise.*—It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have thought it proper to allow the whole of the income under these heads to form part of our Provincial revenue.

"*Public Works.*—My Lord, as a member of the planting community of the Western Duars, I must express my sincere gratitude towards your Excellency's Government for your providing two lakhs of rupees this year for the improvement of the road-communication of the district of Jalpaiguri. It is indeed a proof of your Excellency's sincere desire to meet the wishes of the people for their welfare. This sympathetic action of your Excellency has led us to believe that now, that a thorough scheme of improvement of road-communication has reached your Excellency's Government, your

[*The President: Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*]

Excellency's Government will find materials to remove the grievances of the people of Jalpaiguri in the matter of road-communication; and your Excellency's Government will provide more money in future years to put the road-communication of the district on a thorough, scientific and business-like basis. Hon'ble Members coming from the other parts of Bengal are aware that Western Duars was not a part of India till very recently when it was taken up after the Bhutan War in the year 1863, if I remember right. This part of the district was entirely jungly when the Government took it up. No road was existing when the Bhutan Government ceded it. No serious step was taken up by Government previously to laying out the roads there systematically. It is indeed a great pleasure, my Lord, to find that your Excellency's Government has now taken up the subject of road-communication of Jalpaiguri in right earnest, for which act of kindness we shall always be grateful to your Excellency.

"*General.*—My Lord, as the present Government of India is very sympathetic towards the people, and aims at the establishment of provincial autonomy, I believe I am justified in remarking that the autonomy which may be granted should first be financial autonomy. My Lord, whenever your Excellecy's Government wants to undertake any work for the welfare of the people placed under your charge, your Excellency's Government has to rely on some grant from the Imperial Government. My Lord, such sort of grant sometimes we may get and sometimes we may be refused. Is it not, under such circumstances, my Lord, desirable, that your Excellency's Government should move the Imperial Government to give us at least half the share of the revenue derived from Bengal railways and from salt to enable your Excellency's Government to look to the growing needs of the people in matters of sanitation and education, and for the safety of the people from the hands of the newly-formed armed young dacoits?"

The PRESIDENT said:—

"Gentlemen, I think it will be convenient if I make a statement now. We will now go on with the discussion of the budget. At about 4 o'clock, which I understand will be a convenient hour, I shall set aside the rules in order to give an opportunity to the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan to move a resolution, which he wishes to move. After that has been disposed of, I shall adjourn the house until Friday, as I understand it will suit the convenience of many of the members."

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA said:—

"My Lord, it is with great pleasure that I welcome the first budget which has been introduced into the first Legislative Council of the new province of Bengal, showing an opening balance of Rs. 2,83,98,000 and a closing balance of Rs. 1,94,95,000. Though there was no formal budget in respect of the year that is about to close, yet the experimental budget framed by the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Government, has resulted in an unexpected benefit for our province. We have the great advantage on starting with a large opening balance which, with the assignments sanctioned by the Imperial Government for the year 1913-14, will enable your Excellency's Government to initiate many works of public improvement, specially of the matter of water-supply and sanitation. We are deeply grateful to the Imperial Government for providing to a certain extent for the crying needs of the province which could not be taken up before for want of necessary funds. I beg to offer your Excellency's Government my respectful congratulations for the tentative settlement for three years by which the whole of the Public Works cesses amounting to Rs. 31,35,000 have been made over to the Local Government. The financial statement shows that there is a free balance of Rs. 51,28,000, but it seems there is a fly in the ointment. In his speech, the Hon'ble Sir William Duke has said that 20 lakhs would be allotted to the Ranchi asylum, 10 lakhs to a new press and 10 lakhs to buildings in East Bengal. This will swallow up nearly the whole of the above amount,

[*Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*]

leaving a small balance of Rs. 11,28,000. The airy castle we built, that with such a large amount at our disposal we would be able to utilise it by dredging silted-up rivers and by re-opening choked-up waterways for transport facilities, has vanished into thin air. It is no doubt true that the dredging of several rivers has been provided for in the budget, but the expenditure allotted for the improvement of waterways is but small. We shall be glad to know what would be the future policy of Government in carrying out any big project that might be recommended by the Waterways Standing Committee. The prospect of doing the work from revenue is remote; but if we have to depend upon doles from the Government of India, the inconvenience and loss which merchants and traders suffer for want of convenient waterways may not be removed in the near future.

"We beg to express our deep sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the additional assignment of Rs. 11,00,000 on account of education. The terms of the grant, if any, are not known to us: we, however, presume that your Excellency's Government has been left unfettered to deal with the sum in the best way it can to promote the cause of education, and we hope that a major portion of the amount would be allotted to the promotion of primary and technical education.

"The most gratifying feature of the whole budget is the transfer of the entire estimated collection of the Public Works cess amounting to Rs. 31,35,000 to the District Boards, but so far we see that only Rs. 50,000 has been granted to the District Boards for improvement of water-supply in rural areas. If this sum is distributed to the various Boards, the share of each would be small. When the Sub-Overseers who have been appointed in each sub-division shall have submitted their reports on the real condition of rural water-supply, I hope that further allotments will be made, as I am sure that the District Boards will be able to utilise a major portion of the provincial rates in the way of excavating new and old tanks if they take up the matter in right earnest. Now that the summer season is approaching, the scarcity of good drinking water would be greatly felt; and if something be done in this direction without much loss of time, the people will be greatly relieved and the ravages of the diseases which are caused by drinking filthy water might be mitigated to some extent. Moreover, we thank Government for thus making local self-government a real thing, and I hope that the District Boards will exercise their tact and judgment in using the money in a way which will effectively improve the sanitary condition of rural areas placed under their charge. In this connection I should observe that the District Boards have been requested, if I am correctly informed, to engage Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of looking after the sanitation of the rural areas, and I hope that in the matter of their salary the Government will make the same concession to the Boards as they have done in respect of Health Officers in mufassal municipalities, that is by bearing half the amount of their pay.

"Among the assignments received from the Imperial revenue, there is an amount of Rs. 60,000 as contribution for Famine Relief scheme. But so far as we are aware there is no apprehension of a famine anywhere in the province of Bengal. An explanation therefore is desirable on this head. I hope that the country would remain prosperous and there would be no famine, and that the money might be allowed to be utilised to some useful purpose.

"Under the head of "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" there is an allotment of Rs. 4,632 for additional establishment in the Presidency Magistrate's Court. No reason has been assigned for this allotment. There is, however, a rumour to the effect that the Presidency Magistate's Court would be splitted up and located in the North and South Divisions of Calcutta, but I do not know whether any value is to be attached to it. At any rate, this provision requires some explanation.

"I am glad to observe that the amounts of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 52,000 have been placed at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates respectively for petty local works of improvement. This is a move in the right direction. This grant would save a good deal of time and

correspondence, and at the same time these officers would be in a position to carry out urgent and important petty works of improvement at their discretion, which they hitherto could not do without the sanction of superior authorities."

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR, said :—

"MY LORD, I congratulate Your Excellency's Government on the very prosperous Budget presented to the Council, but with your Lordship's permission I take the liberty of making a few observations.

"MY LORD, the questions of water-supply, sanitation (which term includes drainage and jungle-clearing), and medical relief have passed the stage of academic discussion. The necessity for action has been recognized by successive Governments and it has now become clamant. The only point which remains to be settled is how and in what way the requirements should be met. My Lord, small allotments for experimental jungle-clearing here and there, clearing one part of a river or canal, leaving the other part equally bad untouched, or anti-malarial measures in one part of a locality leaving the other equally unhealthy, uncared for, however welcome, are, for practical purposes, insufficient and not of much use.

"MY LORD, I consider that jungle-clearing, as an *experimental measure*, is unnecessary, because I believe it is already known that by clearing jungle unhealthy places can be made healthier. No money should, I think, be spent for jungle-clearing as an *experimental measure*.

"Rupees 50,000 have been allotted for clearing the bed of the Saraswati river, district Howrah. The Saraswati is, I believe, a part of the Eden Canal Scheme ; and I would respectfully submit that the scheme for clearing the bed of the entire Eden Canal which, I understand, is in an equally bad condition, should be taken in hand along with the Saraswati. I have been assured by a gentleman familiar with the Eden Canal that, unless the whole scheme from the weir at the head of the canal be taken in hand, the mere clearing of the bed of the Saraswati, which is lower down the Eden Canal, would not be of much use ; and unless there be a fair supply of Damodar water into the Eden Canal, the Saraswati will shortly relapse into the same condition as it is now in.

"Rupees 30,562 have been provided for "anti-malarial measures in Eastern Bengal." My Lord, I see no reason why Western Bengal, which contains some of the worst malarious districts, should be excluded from the benefit of the measures contemplated. Then, again, Rs. 1,000 have been provided for "anti-malarious measures" in the Western Duars of the Jalpaiguri district. But, my Lord, I see no reason why a similar grant should not be made for the Darjeeling Terai, which is notorious for its deadly climate and high death-rate.

"MY LORD, it seems to me that these provisions here and there have been made in the absence of a matured scheme for dealing with the subject as a whole, apparently owing to the lack of uniform interest in the matter in all parts of the country.

"MY LORD, the Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Roy very rightly said that, in matters of water-supply and sanitation, the head-quarters of the subdivisions, where there are no municipalities, should not be lost sight of. But, my Lord, the Hon'ble Member's proposal does not go far enough. From my experience of Northern and Eastern Bengal I can say that there is a large number of trade centres, which are so many small towns in the country, which also require attention.

"In the circumstances, my Lord, it seems to me absolutely necessary to make a complete survey of the situation, and the sub-overseers about to be appointed to enquire and report on the real condition of rural water-supply may be entrusted with the duty of reporting on the requirements of the country under the heads of sanitation and medical relief also.

[*Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.*]

"My Lord. I respectfully submit that it is extremely desirable to have a Central Board consisting chiefly of non-official members to systematically deal with matters of water-supply, sanitation and medical relief of the Province. The reports of the sub-overseers might be appropriately submitted, through the Subdivisional and District Officers and Divisional Commissioners, to the Central Board, and the Central Board might be left to collate them and, in consultation with the District Boards and Municipalities, to frame complete schemes of amelioration of the unhealthy tracts under the three heads, district by district, showing the estimated cost of each work, the amount which the local authorities and the people likely to be benefited are prepared to contribute towards the schemes, and what financial aid could reasonably be granted by Government, and submit the schemes to Government for sanction and allotment of funds, stating the relative importance and urgency of the schemes, and then Government may pass the necessary orders. When a scheme is sanctioned and funds allotted, it should be carried out. I may be permitted to suggest that the Central Board should discharge, with respect to the whole Province, functions analogous to those which the Improvement Trust has been doing in respect to Calcutta, and, later on, the Central Board may be vested with powers to supervise the workings of the District Boards and Municipalities in all departments.

"My Lord, Bengal would not be freed of the malarial pest unless systematic and vigorous efforts are made for the entire Province.

"My Lord, as the Hon'ble Sir William Duke very rightly observed the other day that, not 50, but very much more than 50 dispensaries are required to meet the demand for medical relief. I am humbly, yet strongly, of opinion that arrangements should be made to open as many new dispensaries as possible every year. My Lord, there are parts of the country where not a dose of quinine can be had either for love or for money, in spite of the systematic measures adopted by the Government for the sale of pice packets of the drug through the agency of the post offices. The luxury of fully equipped dispensaries in masonry buildings should, for the present, be abandoned. Poor villagers would be equally grateful with less ambitious but equally useful institutions in the shape of small dispensaries in sheds of corrugated iron roof and mat ceiling with medicines for the prevaling diseases. This would meet a real want and serve to mitigate human suffering to an appreciable extent. One such dispensary at the head-quarters of each *thana* would be a good beginning.

"My Lord, the lower grade ministerial officers and menial servants of Government are in very straitened circumstances on account of the high prices of food grains. The provision of Rs. 3,60,000 for payment of grain compensation allowance to these officers and menials, therefore, is a most benevolent act of your Excellency's Government. But, my Lord, I had ample opportunities of seeing with my own eyes the pathetic struggle for existence these lower grade ministerial officers and menial servants have to encounter, and I am, therefore, in a position to assure your Excellency's Government that the pay which these hard-worked men get is totally inadequate for providing themselves and their families with the barest necessaries of life. I, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully submit to your Excellency's Government that the time has come to seriously consider whether the minimum pay of the ministerial officers in all departments should not be fixed at Rs. 40 and that of a chaprasi at Rs. 10 per month.

"My Lord, Rs 5,300 have been allotted for the construction of residences for the 1st and 2nd Munsifs of Basirhat. My Lord, the want of residences for Munsifs is a long standing one. The allotment should, I think, be increased, and at least ten buildings should be made during 1913-14 and an equal number every year until the demand is completely met. There are Munsifis at places where no accommodation beyond that furnished in miserable huts is available.

"My Lord, the want of a building for the Jalpaiguri High School is very keenly felt. The school is now being held in the hostel and a thatched

building, to the great inconvenience of all concerned. I do not know whether the sum of Rs. 22,600 allotted for the building would be sufficient for its completion. I respectfully submit that the grant should be increased, if necessary, and provision made for completion of the building within 1913-14."

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR, said :—

"MY Lord, I rejoice with my hon'ble friends over the highly satisfactory character of the Budget which the Hon'ble Sir William Duke has been able to present us this year. When we remember to what large an extent the present prosperous state of our finance is due to the benefactions of the Imperial Government, we are naturally thankful to the quarter to which our thanks are so eminently due, and we trust the horn of plenty will never fail at Delhi.

"Gratified as we cannot but be for the large Imperial allotments specially for purposes of education and sanitation, I personally attach great importance to one small item which, far from representing any revenue, stands for a welcome decrease of 7 lakhs on the receipt side of our provincial accounts for 1912-13. I hope that there will never be any occasion for our budget to take account of the sale-proceeds of the land and buildings of the Sibpur Engineering College, and that the non-receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the sale of the college premises will prove to be the precursor of the contract being rescinded. Creditable as have been the past records of the Engineering College at Sibpur, the unjustifiable manner in which it has recently been sought to be condemned in certain quarters makes us quite apprehensive about the future of engineering education in Bengal. In 1899, while discussing the Budget, Sir John Woodburn from his exalted place paid a glowing tribute to this institution : "The longer I know it," observed His Honour, "and the more I know of it, the higher does my opinion of its value grow. It is the only school in my knowledge every one of whose pupils gets employment the moment he successfully passes its curriculum. That is the sufficient and certain evidence that it fulfils a great public want. The field for men of engineering attainments is growing faster in Bengal than our schools enable us to fill it. Railway construction, railway maintenance, railway management, works, public and private, large and small factories, mines—the list is a long and splendid one, and our supply of men is not equal to the demand." My Lord, I cannot add anything to this remark regarding the Engineering College considered in its relation to the industrial condition of Bengal, which, to my mind, not only still holds good, but is much more apposite to-day than it was thirteen years back. Coming to a later period, we find Mr. Nathan in his quinquennial review of 1902 stating that "there are wide openings for employment for engineers trained in India. The most important demand is for the Public Works Department and for the railways ; many other engineers find work under local boards and some of the larger municipalities, and an increasing number are employed in private, industrial and commercial concerns, such as cotton and jute mills, steamer companies, etc., etc." Again, we read that "at the end of the quinquennium arrangements were made to provide a wider field of practical training and additional avenues of employment for students of the Sibpur College."

"In the address which the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Sibpur Engineering College in August, 1912, he said that "with the great and growing city of Calcutta in our midst, and with the wealth and intellect of Bengal demanding employment, there can be no talk of check and no suggestion of reaction in our methods of dealing with industrial education."

"But with all this, we cannot altogether ignore the cry that has been raised in certain quarters that the Sibpur Engineering College has almost failed of its purpose, inasmuch as there is no adequate scope for the employment of its alumni who, it is sometimes further alleged by implication, are not sufficiently competent for the work for which they are turned out. Indeed,

some people seem to find in these unfounded allegations an argument for limiting the output of engineers in Bengal in the name of greater efficiency and of the true interests of the profession. As to the system of teaching obtaining in the college, only the other day such a high authority as Sir Thomas Holland bore testimony to its high character in comparison with that prevailing in English institutions. If, however, there is room for improvement, what is there to prevent such improvement being made in the existing college itself? It may well be pointed out here that the real demand for trained engineers cannot be measured only by the number of appointments on the cadre of the Public Works Department. Nor should the Government form any idea of it by attaching too much importance to the reluctance of European factory masters, who are not often able to look at the matter from the Indian point of view, to appoint Indian engineers. Even taking the number of responsible appointments held by the students of Sibpur in the Public Works Department and the District Engineering and other quasi-Government establishments, there seems to be no justification for pessimism in this respect. And I do not see why Sibpur cannot reasonably claim three out of the nine higher appointments that the Government of India annually fills by recruitment from the Indian colleges.

"As far as one can judge, however, the Government does not share these gloomy views. The grounds on which the contemplated removal of the Engineering College from Sibpur was represented as being called for in a Government Resolution dated 20th January, 1912, and which, I venture to submit, do not constitute a good case, were that the present site of the college was unhealthy, that its surroundings were unsuitable, that its present buildings were inadequate, and that the site was required by the Port Commissioners. I do not propose to take up the time of your Lordship's Council by entering into a detailed examination of the validity or otherwise of these grounds. But I may point out that the sanitary condition of the place has improved considerably during recent years, that the surroundings of the college may be improved by removing the trenching ground elsewhere at a nominal cost, and that additional buildings may be erected and grounds opened out in the adjoining place originally occupied by the Agricultural Farm at a moderate cost. And if the Port authorities find it possible to spare the site, the difficulties of the situation will disappear. If, however, your Excellency's Government after due consideration decides upon the removal of the college from its present site, I would urge the claims of Calcutta—the great and growing city of Calcutta, as the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon puts it—as being most suited for the requirements of the Engineering College. As it is proposed to establish a Government Technological Institute and a University College of Science and Technology in this city, the idea of associating the Civil Engineering College with these institutions, on the lines of the Imperial College of Science and Technology of London, is perfectly legitimate. Lieut.-Col. Atkinson and Mr. Dawson, in their report on the technical education inquiry, has given expression to an opinion "that a well-equipped institution is of vital necessity to Bengal, and one should be established with sections for civil engineering and industrial chemistry," and that "this institute should be located in an easily accessible site on the outskirts of Calcutta." This report further says that "engineering education of every grade should be concentrated when possible in large colleges where the lower classes can obtain the advantage of the traditions, ideals, moral training, and, above all, the supervision of a high grade competent staff, which can only be met with in large institutions in India." Messrs. Atkinson and Dawson are in favour of an institution "in which more than one professional subject was undertaken. As much of the elementary theoretical work is common," they observe, "the saving in staff will be obvious, and the efficiency greater." The Engineering College has been the only residential College near Calcutta; but even if residential facilities were not as tempting in Calcutta as one would wish, I would ask the authorities to attach due weight to the consideration that it is in Calcutta alone that the professors and teachers can keep in close and living touch with practical engineering—a condition that is

demanded in all American engineering colleges and in many English Colleges and evidently desired also by Principal Heaton himself.

"I had the honour some time ago to move a resolution in this Council asking for fifty additional dispensaries in the mufassal, which, however, was negatived. In opposing this motion of mine, the Hon'ble Sir William Duke was pleased to observe as follows :—"The responsibility of providing medical aid is one that I think Government has never accepted directly, and I am afraid it would not accept direct responsibility for it now."

"It would certainly be desirable that local and municipal bodies should, as far as possible, accept this responsibility. But when it is found that Government not unoften stretches its helping hand to the people in matters for which direct responsibility belongs to the local bodies, one may be pardoned if he asks for help from Government, specially where the local bodies are unable to cope with the evil. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke recognizes that many rural areas are really very insalubrious, and dispensaries in this Presidency are few and far between. It may as well be pointed out that the number of dispensaries belonging to class I—which are defined in an official publication as "State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public and maintained by Provincial funds"—are only 23 in this Presidency, excluding Calcutta. The corresponding figure for Bombay, excluding the city of Bombay, is 42. Again the total Government contribution towards the maintenance of dispensaries in the Bengal Presidency, excluding Calcutta, was about a lakh and a half in 1911, out of the total receipts of the year on the mufassal dispensary account amounting to a little over 10 lakhs. In Bombay, excluding the city, Government contributed as much as nearly five lakhs and a half for a far smaller population out of a total receipt of 14 lakhs and a half in the same year. Even if the question of direct responsibility of Government in the matter of medical relief be left out of consideration, a good deal more of pecuniary help can very legitimately be asked for. I hope I do not lay myself open to blame in cherishing a desire to emulate another Presidency in this matter. Indeed, I have in my favour the weighty precedent of the Hon'ble Member in charge, who seeks to appoint an Indian Medical Service officer as personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals on the analogy of the sister Presidencies. Once again I invite the attention of your Lordship's Government to the great paucity of medical relief in the mufassal, with the sincere hope that the claims of the helpless sick will receive due consideration at your hands.

"My Lord, as regards the large sanitation grants, permit me to express a hope that disproportionately large sums will not be spent upon staff and establishment to the prejudice of actual water-supply and drainage and anti-malarial works. In this matter, as well as in education, we, people of Bengal, have as our only motto "economy combined with efficiency." A highly paid staff does not necessarily mean good work. The crying needs of the country are pure water-supply and drainage and also relief from malaria. Your Lordship's Government has taken up all the three questions in right earnest. With regard to the last, Government has appointed a provincial committee for leading the anti-malarial campaign. Their work has been necessarily slow, but it is expected that the committee will exert their utmost to fight malaria.

"In this connexion it would not be supurfluous to draw your Lordship's attention to the specific recommendations of the Imperial Malaria Conference of 1909 to the effect that each Local Government should make a special allotment of funds every year for the investigation of the problems connected with malaria and measures of prevention. The Conference further urged that the prevention of malaria had a strong claim upon all surpluses and increases of revenue, and that municipal councils and local boards should be urged to set apart funds for the prevention of malaria.

"It is desirable, my Lord, that as regards the other items of sanitary improvement, namely, water-supply and drainage, similar committees

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem.*]

consisting of official and non-official members should be appointed with large powers to decide important questions independently.

"As malaria is the besetting evil of village life in Bengal, tuberculosis has already become the scourge of our town populations. The rapid growth of towns and industrial centres in recent years, the strife and strain of modern life, the social and economical conditions amidst which we are living, and the inadequacy of sanitary measures to meet the requirements of fast developing centres of population have combined to foster the growth of tuberculosis in urban areas to an alarming extent. In Calcutta the deaths recorded from tuberculosis have risen from a little over 6 per cent. of the total deaths in 1909 to 8 per cent. in 1912, this latter figure having been maintained for the last three years. Considering that in a large number of cases deaths are not returned correctly, it is obvious that the danger has already assumed grave proportions and is growing every day. And unless we try to check its further progress now, the day may not be far distant when it would hold a good number of the people of Bengal in its deadly grip. My Lord, other countries had towns and industrial centres equally bad on this account, but by sheer sanitary efforts the disease has been almost stamped out in many of them. May I hope that under your Government a crusade will be started to fight this scourge of civilised humanity. Bombay has the credit of setting on foot the first movement of its kind in India, and it is expected that your Lordship's Government will not be slow to profit by her example. Calcutta, or for the matter of that Bengal, should have a strong committee of official and non-official members whose duty will be to conduct a regular and well-organized campaign against tuberculosis, and sufficient funds should be placed at their disposal.

"Before bringing my observations to a close, I would in connexion with the educational allotment for the year advert for a moment to the tendency which has become evident of recent times in certain high quarters to lay down principles in regard to the maintenance of our secondary schools, having the effect of fixing a high minimum of expenditure therefor. Bengal could not have been what she is to-day, if at the outset of the educational movement these high financial tests had been insisted upon as regards the conduct of her numerous secondary schools. From ancient times "plain-living and high-thinking" has been the guiding principle of our race. Like individuals, races have sometimes to struggle with poverty on the way towards their destiny. And I trust that under your Excellency's Government artificial financial barriers will not be allowed to stem the tide of educational progress in this Province."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem said :—

"My Lord, we have reached the final stage of the Budget and, in discussing it on this occasion, under our rules, we are permitted to traverse a much wider ground than what we could do before. We are allowed to refer to important administrative issues arising out of the Budget and, my Lord, I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to make some observations which have occurred to me in connection with the points mentioned in the Budget.

"My Lord, I join my hon'ble colleagues in expressing our gratitude to the Government of India for their liberal and munificent grants for education and sanitation. These are questions of the gravest concern to the people of this Province, and we are indebted to your Excellency's Government for giving these matters their special attention and a prominent place in the financial statement of the current year.

"The community to which I have the honour to belong is backward in education, and as such the question of education is a matter of the utmost importance to the members thereof. I hope, my Lord, that a fair and reasonable portion of the increased grant, both Imperial and Provincial, made for education will be applied for the improvement and extension of primary and secondary education in this Province. There is a general complaint,

my Lord, that, of late, the inspecting staff of the Education Department h been strengthened beyond all proportions. The number of inspectin officers in almost all districts of Bengal has been more than doubled and some cases trebled, whereas there has been no appreciable improvement the teaching staff in the existing primary and secondary schools and, althoug the demand for education has greatly increased of late years, the spread an extension of education has not been proportionate to that demand. Th teachers, the men actually engaged in the work of teaching, especially i primary and secondary schools, are very poorly and miserably paid, and the have, for all practical purposes, no future prospects. The result is that th work of teaching does not attract capable and well-qualified men and, i consequence, the quality of education imparted in these schools is not what w should desire it to be. My Lord, I do not wish it to be understood for moment that I, in any way, underrate the value of the work of inspectio and supervision, but what I desire to place before the Council is that ther ought to be a corresponding improvement in the pay and prospects of th teachers of our schools, and that facilities should be provided, as far as prac ticable, for further extension and spread of education.

"My Lord, I highly appreciate the anxiety shown by the Department Education to have the schools located in suitable premises and well equippe with furniture, and we are grateful to Government for the liberal grant made for that purpose. But at the same time, I humbly submit that th rules and conditions, which the Education Department has laid down in thi connection, may, with advantage, be occasionally relaxed in cases where it i found that a too rigid insistence on them would stand in the way of furthe extension of the area of education. My Lord, there is another complaint desire to make, and that is that the number of text-books and the multiplicit of subjects taught in the lower classes of our high schools and in primar schools unduly tax the memory and the brain of our boys. My Lord, th Muhammadans of this Presidency are deeply grateful to your Excellency' Government for the creation and establishment of the office of Deputy Director of Muhammadan education. It will, we hope and trust, greatly hel the spread and advancement of education among Muhammadans. I humbly beg to submit, however, that, in order to give the Muhammadans the ful advantage of the services of the Deputy Director, the appointment should b given to a Musalman. Himself a member of the community, he wil be best fitted to realise the difficulties which the Muhammadan boys have t meet with, to sympathise with their aspirations, to know their wants an needs, and thereby help to popularise education among the Muhammadans. I the Department there are well-qualified Muhammadans who have distinguishe themselves by their services, any one of whom would, I am sure, creditabl discharge the duties of this office, and there are also distinguishe Muhammadan scholars and educationists outside the Department whos services, if necessary, may be utilised for the purpose. My Lord, the Hon'bl the Director of Public Instruction has given us the assurance that hostel for Muhammadan boys will be provided in some of the centres of education an provision will be made for the creation of scholarships for Muhammadan boys This Council was told the other day that allotments have already been mad for a few Muhammadan hostels. I hope, my Lord, that, in making furthe allotments, provision will be made for the building of a Muhammadan hostel a Burdwan where the Muhammadan community is prepared to meet a portio of the costs.

"My Lord, I know that the need for Muhammadan hostels is very keenly felt in many other places, and if I specially mention Burdwan, it is because from my intimate knowledge of the place. I know that, although high educa tion has made a very fair progress among the Muhammadans of that district the further extension of education is hindered for want of a suitable accom modation for Muslim boys at the headquarters.

"My Lord, I hope that, while considering the question of granting facilities for the education of Muhammadan boys, your Excellency's Govern ment will be pleased to direct their attention to the teaching of Arabic.

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Persian and Urdu in our public schools. My Lord, I humbly submit that inspecting officers, while on tour, would do well to consult the local Muhammadans about their educational wants and needs. The information thus collected will be of great help to the Government in ascertaining the actual requirements of Muhammadans and the nature and scope of the facilities that should be provided for the spread and advancement of education among them.

"While speaking on the question of Muhammadan education, I beg to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the fact that the annual grant for the Moslem Institute is very inadequate and insufficient. The members of this Institute, in order to keep it going, have to pay a much higher rate of subscription than the members of the Calcutta University Institute. The Muhammadan students, who are generally poor, find it very difficult to maintain the Institution and are handicapped in their work for want of funds. The sphere of usefulness of this Institute can only be increased and extended if Government comes forward with a more liberal grant for its maintenance.

"*Sanitation and Water-supply*—The people of this Presidency are under a deep debt of gratitude to you, my Lord, for the personal interest your Excellency has been taking in the question of sanitation in general and rural water-supply in particular. The chief sources of water-supply in this Province are our rivers. Most of these rivers have silted up. This has not only affected the supply of water, but these rivers no longer serve as a system of natural drainage of the country. Whatever may be the other causes, the present deplorable condition of the rivers is to a great extent responsible for the spread of diseases and the general insanitary condition of rural areas. I humbly submit, my Lord, that means should be found for opening up some of these rivers, wherever possible and convenient. Government have made liberal grants to Municipalities and District Boards which will enable these self-governing bodies to undertake various works of sanitary improvement. In order that the rural population may get full advantage of these grants, village unions should be more extensively and numerously organised and established, and these unions should be entrusted with the work of sanitary improvement in their respective areas and given the necessary funds for the purpose. In this connection, my Lord, I humbly beg to submit that there ought to be a rule to the effect that a reasonable percentage of the cesses and rates collected from each village or local area should be spent in that village or that area for local improvement. While speaking of District Boards and Municipalities I cannot help referring to the fact that Muhammadans are very poorly represented on these local self-governing bodies, and that instances are not rare where Muhammadan interests have been allowed to suffer for want of adequate and proper representation. I hope the matter will receive the attention of your Excellency's Government. As a resident of the Burdwan district, I feel it my duty to express our gratitude to your Excellency's Government for the grants made to the Burdwan, Kalna and Katwa Municipalities for water-supply and drainage. My Lord, the people of Burdwan complain that the orders of the Government with regard to the appropriation of the total cess receipts of the Asansol Subdivision for work of the Subdivision place an unnecessary restriction on the discretion and authority of the District Board in its dealings with a subordinate body and are not fair to the people of the other subdivisions who have so long liberally contributed towards the various improvements carried out in the Asansol Subdivision which until recently was not able to pay its own way. The District Board has submitted a representation to your Excellency's Government for the reconsideration of the orders, and I hope the matter will receive a kind and favourable consideration. There is a general complaint that the election rolls of Local Boards are not properly published and, although the provisions of the rules are theoretically complied with, the public are not afforded sufficient facilities for getting these lists properly corrected and modified. I humbly beg to suggest, my Lord, that these rules may be printed by the Collectors of districts, and the lists sold to the public at a

nominal price to meet the expenses. This will remove a reasonable and a legitimate grievance. My Lord, I beg to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the case of the Asansol Municipality. When it was first created, Asansol was only a small Railway settlement, and it was then thought desirable not to introduce the system of election in that Municipality, but since then the town of Asansol has much grown and is now the headquarters of an important subdivision. It has now very large and extensive business transactions, a large population of respectable Indians, and I think, my Lord, that the time has come when the system of election should be introduced in this Municipality.

"Before I conclude, my Lord, I would invite the attention of the Government to the fact that the Musalmans are very poorly represented in the ministerial establishments in public offices. From the statements recently placed on the table of this Council it will be found that the percentage of the Muhammadans so employed is very low. My Lord, I beg to submit that for their maintenance and for their advancement it is necessary that the Musalmans should get their full share of appointments in the public services of the Province. My Lord, we have been told again and again that if Musalmans qualify themselves by education they will get their due share of the loaves and fishes of office, but, my Lord, I can say without fear of contradiction that at the present day there is no dearth of qualified Musalmans for employment in the ministerial establishment, and if a statement were prepared, it would be found that the non-Moslems now so employed are generally not better qualified than the Muhammadans already in those offices, or who seek employment therein. I trust the matter will receive consideration.

"The Department of Registration, my Lord, is one of the important branches of administration, but the department has not received that attention and notice which it certainly deserves. There is a feeling both among the officers of the department and the public that it is a neglected branch of the administration. The chief complaint is that the ministerial establishment in the Registration offices is very ill paid and hard-worked. A few years back a Commission was appointed by Government to enquire into the grievances of the ministerial establishment of all branches of Administration. The Commission's report was duly considered by Government and the ministerial establishment was thoroughly reorganised; but for reasons which the public have not been able to ascertain, nothing has so far been done to improve the position of the ministerial establishment of the Registration offices, and the result is that the work of the department suffers, and the public who have to deal with this department are put to inconvenience and trouble, and the morale of the department is also deteriorating. In these days, my Lord, of high prices, I humbly submit that clerks and ministerial officers should under no circumstances receive an emolument of less than Rs. 25 a month. Another grievance in connection with this department is about the accommodation of Registration offices. These offices at present are located in hired houses—generally thatched mud-houses and sometimes mat-houses—and thefts of money and records are not uncommon.

"My Lord, there is a general complaint about the principle on which the Chaukidari taxes are imposed in the villages, and there is much discontent among the village people on account of the manner in which Chaukidari taxes are levied and collected; and there is no arrangement for auditing the accounts of these taxes. I take the liberty to suggest that the maximum of the Chaukidari tax should be raised in order to relieve the poorer section of the village population of the burden of the taxes. The maximum is now very low.

"In conclusion, I beg to thank your Excellency's Government for the provision made in the Budget for the supply of drinking water to rural population and for the arrangements made for the general survey of the Province for water-supply. I take the liberty to suggest that in the western

part of the Province the excavation and re-excavation of tanks should be encouraged and undertaken as the people here are not accustomed to the use of wells. In order that raiyats may undertake the excavation or re-excavation of tanks, such works should be treated as improvements of the holding under the Bengal Tenancy Acts.

"With these words, my Lord, I beg to support the passing of the Budget as it now stands."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, I beg to offer a few general comments on the Budget.

"The most striking features of the Budget this year are undoubtedly the large non-recurring assignments from Imperial Revenues, specially under the three heads of Education, Sanitation and Discretionary grants and also the large recurring assignment from the same source in connection with the remission of appropriations from cesses. We congratulate ourselves on this. But our congratulations must needs be tempered by the melancholy reflexion that in regard to expenditures under most of these heads, the hands of the Provincial Government appear to be very much fettered. The fear which was expressed by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization that the "policy of doles."—

> "gives a handle for, and does in effect lead to, increased interference by the Government of India in the detailed expenditure of the money thus granted"

has been amply realized.

"On the other hand, the Government of India in their memorable despatch of the 25th of August 1911 expressed the hope that by the transfer of their seat to Delhi—

> "at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern."

"But the hope thus expressed it seems is not likely to be realized within a measurable distance of time.

"To come to the figures, out of the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 75 lakhs for education, the Government is permitted to spend during the year Rs. 24,80,000 only, the details of schemes in regard to which do not appear to have yet been settled, leaving a large balance of Rs. 50,20,000, which may be spent in future years, if not withdrawn for Imperial purposes. Similar remarks apply to the assignment of Rs. 20 lakhs for sanitation, out of which Rs. 6,75,000 only may be spent during the year.

"Now it is admitted on all hands that the needs of both education and sanitation in the Province are great and urgent, and this husbanding of resources for the distant future does not appear to me, if I may say so respectfully, justified by the circumstances.

"The estimated expenditure on education is Rs. 1,34,88,000 out of the total estimated expenditure under all heads of Rs. 6,82,09,000, or a little over 19 per cent. This is a very liberal provision. But I find that over Rs. 32 lakhs out of this consist of lump provisions for non-recurring expenditure and over Rs. 13 lakhs consist of lump provisions for recurring grants—over Rs. 45 lakhs altogether. We have no idea whatsoever from the Budget as to how this large sum is going to be spent, or whether, for want of proper and definite schemes, a considerable portion of it may not be left unspent in the course of the year. This, I venture to submit, is not at all satisfactory. Nor can I forget a fact which is still fresh in our mind—that the humble efforts on the part of some of the non-official members to present for the consideration of the Government proposals for definite allotments on education,

sanitation and medicine out of these recurring and non-recurring assignments did not generally meet with that response which perhaps they had a right to expect.

"My Lord, I am one of those who are strongly of opinion that there is no room in this Council for the grouping or division of members into parties and anti-parties. It will be in the highest degree fallacious to copy here from European and American constitutions the system of the Government and the opposition. We are all here—officials and non-officials—to further by mutual co-operation the best interests of Government. But the co operation must be mutual. It would be bad policy—Your Excellency will permit me humbly and respectfully to submit—to develop in the non-official members—or official members for the matter of that—an abnormal taste for frequent divisions or for the charms of the division bell.

"I crave for future years a more sympathetic treatment by Government of the proposals that might be made by us in respect of budget allotments—made mostly in consonance with which we conceive to be legitimate popular demands.

"If by the attitude of Government in regard to such matters the non-official members or any considerable section of them are driven to form themselves into a party, it would not be, I am convinced, conducive to the best interests of good government.

"With these few remarks, I beg to approve of the Budget generally."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said:—

"My Lord, this is the first budget which has been presented to this Council of reunited Bengal now raised to the status of Presidency Government, and as such, my Lord, the budget is likely to be scanned with considerable care and scrutiny. A budget, usually speaking, is not an object of interesting study to the general public, but a budget often embodies a policy and principles which stand out in striking preeminence from amid the dry and dusty mass of figures and statistics. My Lord, the word 'sanitation' is graven deep in every line of the policy of your Excellency's Government, and I take it that sanitation is also one of the main features of the policy of the Government of India. My Lord, under existing conditions, the policy of this Government is largely determined by the policy of the Government of India, but, my Lord, I claim some measure of independence in adapting the behests of the Imperial policy to local conditions and environments and in initiating measures demanded by local requirements and needs. The budget, my Lord, thanks to the liberality of the Government of India, is a prosperity budget. It discloses a closing cash balance of 2 crores and 83 lakhs of rupees for the year 1912-13, and after expenditure upon important heads and in regard to important matters, a closing balance of 1 crore and 93 lakhs of rupees for the year 1913-14. I am sure the Council and the country are very grateful to the Government of India for their generosity. But, my Lord, I confess that I do not like these doles. Charity in the case of individuals is honourable to the giver and beneficial to the receiver; but charity in the case of a great Government is a doubtful and even a demoralizing boon. We ought to have our own money to be able to spend it in our own way, according to our lights and subject to the necessary safeguards and to the necessary measure of supervision. My Lord, the surpluses of the Government of India, I hope and trust, will be recurring, and if they are recurring, as I believe they will be—because the railway receipts have been underestimated,—then, as the Hon'ble Sir William Duke has pointed out with convincing force, instead of grants being made to us, we ought to receive increasing shares of expanding revenue. That would be economical from every point of view, and would represent an expansion of provincial self-government, to which we all look forward with interest and expectancy. My Lord, it seems to me, having regard to the fact that our provincial contract is only for a limited period extending to the year 1915, and that it will be necessary for us to revise the provincial contract, that your Excellency's Government should take this Council into

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

its confidence and formulate a scheme of provincial settlement with the full weight and authority of this Council and behind it the weight and authority of the country. My Lord, whatever differences of opinion there may exist between the Indian and the non-Indian element, between the official and the non-official element in this Council, I am sure that there is absolutely no difference in the view which prevails on both sides of this House that the provincial finances should grow, and that their growth is necessary for the highest interests of provincial progress. My Lord, therefore, I venture to submit respectfully that we should formulate in this Council a scheme of provincial settlement to be submitted to the Government of India for their acceptance, and that it should be done early. We have to revise the settlement in 1915, and I think we ought to be able to present a scheme in the year 1914. My Lord, it seems to me that in this connection we may perhaps take note of an important scheme of provincial settlement which was sketched out by Sir Charles Elliott and the Finance Committee that was appointed by Lord Dufferin in 1884. Sir Charles Elliott recommended that there should be no divisions between the provinces and the Imperial Government, that provincial revenues should go to the provinces, Imperial revenues should go to the Imperial Government, but that if there should be any deficit in Imperial revenue, that deficit should constitute the first charge upon the provincial surplus. My Lord, this is the system which prevails in Germany, and I believe in some of the Federal States of the American Republic. There is no reason why it should not be tried here. It would avoid all complications and complaints, and it would lead to provincial autonomy, to which my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, referred in such eloquent terms, and which has been promised to us by the memorable despatch of August, 1911. My Lord, if this is done, it will be the first step towards financial autonomy, and financial autonomy must be the basis of provincial autonomy which will come in its own good time.

"My Lord, with reference to some items in the budget, permit me to call attention to the account of loans which appears at page 12. At page 12, paragraph 21, we find an account given of advances of loans to be made to municipalities and other public bodies. We find also an interest charge of Rs. 4,85,000 provided. With reference to this interest, I have a question or two to ask. Do these loans come out of the provincial surplus, and if they do not, why should they not? I am sure we ought not to go to the Government of India for these loans. We should advance them out of the provincial surplus, so that we may be in a position to receive the interest for ourselves. This is a suggestion which I venture to submit for the consideration of the official members on the other side of this House.

"At page 63, a statement is given of the different items of expenditure under the head of Education. I will not read it, because it is not necessary for my present purpose. I have a Resolution in this connection, and I have no desire to anticipate the terms of that Resolution, and if I were to do so, your Lordship would probably rule me out of order. There is one matter in connection with these items to which I desire to call attention. I find, my Lord, that a sum of Rs 3,78,500 is provided as savings. Now I may take it that the whole of the educational grant for the year 1913-14 *minus* Rs. 3,78,000, in other words, a sum of Rs. 1,34,88,000, we are going to spend in 1913-14. If we are not going to spend that amount in 1913-14, the term 'saving' has no meaning; Rs. 3,78,500 represents the savings, which means that the whole of the grant *minus* this sum, in other words, a crore and 34 lakhs of rupees will be spent in 1913-14. Then, in the same page, we find certain items entered in the revised estimates, and against these items we have got the expression 'lump provision'. Now, my Lord, the revised estimates refer to money which has already been spent. I believe the details are in the office; this expression seems to me, under the circumstances, to be meaningless. I hope an explanation will be forthcoming.

'Then, my Lord, we find in the same page (63)—in fact this is a page of riveting interest, because it sets forth the details of educational expenditure, and my friend, the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar, has referred to it—the amount

of Rs. 2,84,000 is budgetted for expenditure on the Sibpur College. My Lord, I desire to thoroughly associate myself with the observations which fell from my friend. He has in this Council repeated what the public think with regard to the Sibpur Engineering College. There would go forth a strong voice of protest from the educated public of Bengal if any attempt were made to transfer the Sibpur College from the vicinity of Calcutta. Have an Engineering College at Dacca if you like, but on no account transfer this college from the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Not only is the presence of such a college in close proximity to an industrial centre like Calcutta indispensably necessary, but what is to become of the Calcutta University with its emasculated faculty of engineering? I therefore desire to associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend, the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar, in regard to this matter.

"My Lord, I desire further to support Dr. Nilratan Sarkar's observations on secondary education. My Lord, we are a poor people. Poverty and learning in this country have been indissolubly associated. In our language, which will be familiar to all Indian members, Lakshmi and Saraswati never go together. The goddess of learning and the goddess of riches stand quite apart at a measureable distance. Then, my Lord, to add to the expense of secondary education by providing for the entertainment of highly-paid teachers in secondary schools, seems to me to be wholly inconsistent with those traditions of learning which we hold so dear.

"My Lord, at page 63, we find a sum of Rs. 72,000 budgetted for technical and industrial schools. Having regard to our great needs this is a very small sum in the budget of the premier province of the Indian empire for industrial and technical schools. I am surprised at this small provision. I want to know what has become of that comprehensive and that very complete report which was drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming. It was an admirable report which we all read with great pleasure and interest, and we expected great things from that report, but somehow or other we find it is still in the archives of the Secretariat, and it shows no signs of emerging from them. We ought to know what steps are going to be taken, and I hope an explanation will be forthcoming with regard to this matter.

"Then I come to the question of fisheries. The Government of Bengal thought so much of this matter that at one time they deputed an officer of the standing of Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta who was at that time a member of the Board of Revenue to be in charge of the Fisheries Department. But now, my Lord, what is the sum provided in this year's budget in respect of fisheries? Rupees 98,000, and of the Rs. 98,000 Rs. 45,000, are to be spent on the purchase of a steam-launch for the use of the Director of Fisheries; in other words, a grant of the magnificent sum of Rs. 53,000 is all that is to be spent on the Fisheries Department, and the fact remains that the supply of fish is steadily diminishing. The number of fishermen that used to live on the banks of the river is not what it used to be, and the fishing trade is rapidly declining because there are no fish to be had in the river. What is this due to? Is it due to the septic tanks which have been installed on both banks of the river, or is it due to any other cause? I think this is a department which deserves the fostering care of the Government. It is a matter which has been agitating the public mind, and public opinion is very strong upon it, and I trust the Government will be able to give a satisfactory answer on this point too.

"Then I come to police expenditure. That is going up by leaps and bounds. Last year—to-day is the 2nd of April—it was 88 lakhs (I am not giving the exact figures); this year it has gone up to 98 lakhs, which is an increase of 10 lakhs. May I enquire from the Hon'ble Member in charge of that department whether the efficiency of the police force has increased in proportion to the expenditure of money? We hear of dacoities in Eastern Bengal; we hear of dacoities in Western Bengal; we hear of dacoities in the 24-Parganas. You have only to look at the newspapers, and you will find

accounts of dacoities and robberies every day. What does that testify to? The inability of the police to trace the crimes and to detect the criminals. They talk of the co-operation of the people. Surely the dacoits do not take the people into their confidence; they do not hold meetings and have confabulations with the people. The fault is that of the police. If there was greater police skill, and they possessed greater detective ability, this state of things would disappear; at any rate there would be an appreciable decrease in crimes of this kind.

"There are one or two other points with regard to police expenditure which deserve notice. On page 17 of the Budget Report I find, 'Purchase of new boxes for keeping confidential papers by investigating police officers, Rs. 10,000.' Had these police officers no boxes before? I have never found this item in any other budget that I have come across. I should like to know why there is this new departure. Were these boxes stolen by anybody? I think this is a matter which needs an explanation.

"Here is another interesting grant or annual subsidy which equally deserves notice: 'Travelling allowance to hockey teams in Eastern Bengal, Rs. 9,300.' What have the hockey teams got to do with the Police Department? We ought to know something about these hockey teams and why any money is advanced to them. As I have said, the police expenditure is expanding, but the efficiency of the police is not growing, and that is a matter which requires serious consideration.

"I must hasten because the bell will soon be rung. There is a sum of Rs. 32,000 provided for strengthening the staff of Munsifs and Rs. 50,000 for the regrading of Munsifs. I am sure these are items of expenditure which the public will approve of. The Munsifs are a most hard-worked body of people, and many of them die from the strain of overwork. Work done at high pressure is work badly done. Therefore it seems to me that in the interests of efficiency it is a matter of the first importance that the staff of Munsifs should be strengthened, and I hope that a 500-rupee grade for Munsifs will be created in Bengal. I trust that this item does not mean that merely the Munsifs of Eastern Bengal will be brought over to the Civil List and paid Rs. 500. I was reading the very interesting speech which my friend here, the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, was to have made. With reference to the Judicial service he says that this provision is wholly inadequate, and that at least one lakh of rupees ought to be provided. But we have to be thankful for small mercies such as we receive them, and we have to be grateful for the sum which has been allotted. Then I find that two residences have to be constructed at Basirhat for Munsifs, while there are to be five residences for subdivisional officers. I think the Munsifs stand more in need of residences than the subdivisional officers because the Munsifs are stationed in out-of-the-way places. I hope the Government will deal with Executive and Judicial officers in the same spirit and put them on the same footing as regards the facilities which the Government are going to afford to them.

"There is another item which struck me as curious, and that is a sum of Rs. 43,000 provided in the budget for the Collector's bungalow at Barisal. On one occasion in 1906 I had occasion to visit the Collector's bungalow at Barisal under circumstances of compulsion, and I can testify to the fact that it is a fairly comfortable bungalow. It is provided by a private landlord and the Collector pays a moderate rent. Why should the Government go out of its way to provide bungalows for Collectors when they can be supplied by private enterprise? Is it a legacy of the old Government of Eastern Bengal devolving upon us? I hope and trust that in any case expenditure of this kind will not be encouraged by Government.

"One word about the Kanungos. These men constitute a subordinate class of public officers below Sub-Deputy Collectors. The last grade is Rs. 50, and the first is Rs. 75. They have no promotion nor even the prospects of promotion. Formerly they used to be promoted to the grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, and the present Personal Assistant to the Commissioner

[*Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.*]

of the Chota Nagpur Division who is a Deputy Collector was once a Kanungo. I plead the cause of these men, and I think their pay and prospects ought to be improved and that they should be raised to the grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors on promotion, or if that is not found practicable, another equivalent grade should be made for them.

"There are two other matters which I desire to call attention to. I find provision has been made for the revision of the chaukidari panchayat. We ought to know something about this. The details of the scheme ought to be placed before the Council.

"My friend Raja Hrishikesh Laha pleaded for the extension of waterways in this province, and I support him. In a country like India, in a province like Bengal, with its vast distances and its magnificent rivers, the efficiency of the waterways is a matter of the first importance. They afford cheap transport, they develop inland trade and constitute a perennial water-supply. The great rivers are fast silting up which will obstruct drainage, and the question of sanitation is thus intimately connected with waterways. I urged this question before the Imperial Legislative Council, and I desire to renew my appeal here in the full confidence that your Excellency's Government, having regard to its intimate connection with sanitation and the general wants of the country, will do the needful.

"With these observations I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge on the excellent budget which he has presented."

The HON'BLE RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, as observations of a general character, touching on the various branches of the administration are permissible on an occasion like the present, I would much like to, with your Excellency's permission, avail myself of this opportunity for the purpose for a few minutes. At the very outset I desire, on behalf of my constituency and myself to express our grateful thanks to the Imperial Government for the liberal financial support they have given our province, and to this Government for the very fair manner in which it has distributed the Imperial grants. But, my Lord, this system of giving financial support is far from satisfactory and is also not in keeping with the dignity of the local Government. I need hardly say that I refer to the present system of doling out grants. Our Government has a right to expect a far more free hand in the department of its own finances. In a word our Province must be allowed a few real and substantial forward steps towards the attainment of financial autonomy. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of Bengal to find that the two questions, namely, education and rural sanitation, are receiving the increasing attention of the Government. People all over the land appear to be seized with a sudden and unrestrainable desire to acquire education. They seem to realise at last that knowledge is the source of all true power; and the popular demand to place it within the reach of all classes and communities is daily growing more clamant than ever. It is, my Lord, a very big question, but whether it will be of ultimate advantage to the country or not, the demand has to be met. The expenditure that Government has resolved to incur in carrying out educational reforms and measures during the ensuing year leaves nothing to be desired; but, the expenditure on the improvement of rural sanitation is comparatively small; though the question is, to my thinking, even more important and pressing than that of education. It is a question of life and death. Whereas education means, perhaps, only a higher standard of life and level of thought. I earnestly hope that rural sanitation and village drinking water will receive much more liberal consideration at the hands of the Government in the near future. We should also very much like to see a large expenditure in the medical department. The country requires far more hospitals and dispensaries than there are already.

"My Lord, I find that the Government is going to spend a large sum in order to reorganise and improve the Police Force of the Presidency.

[*Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri; The President.*]

Increase of efficiency in the Police is certainly very necessary, but this can only take place with the increase of Public confidence in that body; and mere enhancement of pay and prospects or addition to the strength of the Force cannot go far enough in winning the confidence of the people. To win that, the Police must make themselves regarded far more as the friends of the people than as a kind of "lord high protector". The overbearing and swaggering spirit that is so noticeable in the mufassal amongst its rank and file must cease; and unless that becomes the case, no amount of reforms will remedy the present state of affairs. Civility, courtesy and an honest desire to serve and befriend the people will, I am sure, very quickly establish the desired relations between the public and the Police Force. My Lord, much of the difficulty that one hears so much of in these days as being encountered in the various departments of the Administration would quickly disappear, if the responsible officers of the State, especially those exercising executive powers, would bring in a little more feeling into their daily work, and gather up enough courage to be duly civil and courteous to the people who come in contact with them in their daily business. The personal ideas may be most suitable in some branches of the Administration, but I fear they can be carried too far in the executive branch. They are apt to deteriorate into repellent coarseness. A kind word and a little courtesy very often accomplish wonders. My Lord, what a magical effect true kindness and fellow feeling have in strengthening the position of a Government, though alien it may be, has been abundantly and unquestionably demonstrated by that happy and never-to-be-forgotten visit to India last year of our august and devotedly-loved Sovereigns, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, and quite recently when your Excellency visited some of the districts. The Royal Visit has been of such immense good to this country that as time goes on its innumerable beneficial effects are more and more clearly and palpably realised. Half the trouble of governing India would vanish if Their Majesties' servants in this country would unreservedly and honestly try to follow the noble and magnanimous examples set by Their Imperial Majesties in dealing with their Indian subjects.

"The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, in the course of his interesting speech to-day, has very strongly condemned the proposed scheme of a college for the well-to-do classes at Dacca. I am sorry I cannot agree with the views he has expressed in this matter. Dacca may not be a suitable place for the establisment of such a college, and doubtless a hill station like Kurseong would prove an ideal spot for a college of the kind proposed. But the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur is emphatically opposed to the principle that underlies the scheme. It would hardly be proper for me to take up the further time of this Council to-day by entering into an elaborate controversy over this question. There are a good many points upon which much can be said in favour of the college, and I feel sure, enough has already been said through the medium of the Press, and during the public discussion that followed the announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy, to show that the necessity for such a college does exist. I do not think it is intended to make it entirely exclusive and therefore it is perhaps not quite right to say that the college is meant solely for the sons of the well-to-do or landholding classes. Their grievance, if I may be permitted to use that term, is that, although they can afford a superior kind of education for their children, they have no facilities to obtain it for them, and the proposed college, I think, only meets this complaint; and anyone able to pay the price for the education that will be imparted there will, if I am not very much mistaken in my information, find the portals of the institution open to his sons; and how there can be any objection to a college of this kind I fail to understand."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"The discussion on the Budget will now be adjourned until the 4th instant. Meanwhile, I suspend the rules of business for the Maharaja of Burdwan to move the Resolution that stands in his name."

[*Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan : Mr. Norman McLeod.*]

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MATHAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, moved the following Resolution :—

> That in view of the approaching retirement of Mr. F. G. Wigley, Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., who has been Secretary to this Council and its predecessors for a period of over 17 years, this Council desires to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him throughout that period, and to express the hope that he may be afforded further opportunities of utilizing in England the wide and varied legislative experience which he has acquired with such zeal and energy during his long tenure of his present post.

He said :—

"My Lord, this Resolution hardly needs any speech from me, because it is one of those resolutions that commends itself to all, and we non-official members particularly are in more ways than one most grateful to Mr. Wigley for the manifold services rendered by him to us, both individually and collectively, during his long tenure of office. Mr. Wigley has now been out in India, off and on, for a period of over 40 years, of which term he has spent over 17 years in the Legislative Department of the Government of Bengal. It was on the 20th March, 1896, that he joined as Secretary in the Legislative Department, becoming Secretary to the Council towards the end of 1900. Mr. Wigley has further earned distinction as an editor of legal literature, and the long roll of his learned publications is well known to all those who have had any concern with the Indian Statute book or the Codes of Bengal or her sister provinces. Mr. Wigley, I hope, when he gets to England, will be deputed to the work of consolidating the Indian Statutes—a duty he is eminently qualified to perform, and whose initiation is sorely needed. I take it that Mr. Wigley is the first Secretary to a Provincial Legislative Council who has been the recipient of the distinction of the Companionship of the Indian Empire, and the members of this Council all feel that that distinction was fully earned and reflects credit upon themselves also. But it is not only this side of Mr. Wigley's career, my Lord, that appeals to us—non-official members—particularly. It is his unfailing courtesy, his desire to help us whenever we ask him for assistance, and the quiet unassuming way in which he has done his work, not only in the Council Chamber but in Select Committee, where, perhaps, his work was even more appreciated than in the Council Chamber. Having regard to all these rare and valuable qualities, we feel that, by the retirement of Mr. Wigley, we are not only losing a lawyer whose able assistance and legal acumen were of the greatest value to us—budding legislators—but also a personal friend whose departure is a matter of regret to all members of this Council. I understand that my friend Mr. Watson is going to succeed him. Mr. Watson has had valuable legislative experience himself and has been acting on and off in the Legislative Department for the last 15 months or more, and I hope that the testimony that this Council is going to bear to Mr. Wigley's work to-day will help him also in the new line of work which he has chosen for himself; in such we wish him every success. We also wish our friend Mr. Wigley a pleasant voyage home, every happiness in future, and ample opportunity for much further good work in England. These are the few remarks that I wish to make before Mr. Wigley takes leave of us."

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD said :—

"My Lord, I beg to support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. I do not think that I can add anything to what has already been said by my friend, the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. But as one of the first elected members of the enlarged Council, I should like to add my personal testimony to the value of Mr. Wigley's services to this Council. I consider his long record of service here to have been of invaluable benefit to the Council, and I heartily join in

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji: Mr. Apcar: Mr. G. H. C. Ariff: Mr. Chakravarti.*]

the wish which the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has expressed for his welfare and for the enjoyment of the leisure he has so well earned. And in doing so, I am happy to welcome his successor."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANARJI said :—

"My Lord, I desire to support the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. My Lord, I have known Mr. Wigley much longer than most of the members of this House. He joined the Council in 1896. I was a member of the Council in 1896, and I endorse every word that has fallen from the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan in praise of Mr. Wigley. His great knowledge, his unfailing courtesy, his ready willingness to help members seeking his advice have won for him an unstinted measure of our confidence and respect. And I am sure we are glad of this opportunity of according our tribute of respect and admiration for the good qualities which he has displayed as Secretary to the Council. My Lord, it is not an easy matter to please a Council consisting of over 50 members. Yet this almost impossible task Mr. Wigley has achieved by his urbanity, by his geniality, by the sweetness of his temper and by his readiness to help us in every difficulty. We are grateful to the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan for giving us this opportunity for recording our vote of confidence in Mr. Wigley. I am sure we all join him in wishing Mr. Wigley long life and prosperity in the old country, coupled with the hope that he will not altogether forget the interests of India in his retirement. We welcome his successor, Mr. Watson."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"My Lord, I wish to join my voice with that of the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan in supporting this resolution. My services in this Council do not take me back to quite as remote a period as that mentioned by my Hon'ble friend seated in front of me, but it extends to within two years of it at least. And I think perhaps that it will not be thought inappropriate if I bear tribute to the anxious care in the discharge of his duties, the constant readiness to assist non-official members, and the distinguished learning and experience which Mr. Wigley has throughout his long spell of office always displayed, to the very great advantage of the members of this Council. I join in the good wishes that have been expressed on his retirement, and I welcome his successor."

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF said :—

"My Lord, as a member of the last Bengal Legislative Council, I beg to associate myself with the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan as regards the distinguished and much appreciated services rendered by Mr. Wigley as Secretary to that Council and its present successor. Mr. Wigley has ever been courteous to non-official members, and ready and willing to help them whenever his services were requisitioned.

"I beg to support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and I do so with very great pleasure."

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKESH CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"My Lord, I did not at first desire to intervene in this debate, but I feel that I cannot refrain from so doing, for my knowledge of Mr. Wigley dates from a time anterior to his first occupation of his present post to those halcyon days, in fact, when he and I were members of the Calcutta Bar together in the early nineties. It was then that I first came to know Mr. Wigley and to appreciate his fine qualities. My Lord, every member who has spoken about Mr. Wigley has alluded to his many qualities, amongst them, to his sweetness of temper. But there is one quality in him that nobody has alluded to. Hon'ble members are probably not aware, and I may disclose

[*Sir William Duke; Mr Wigley.*]

the fact to the Council, that Mr. Wigley is a great musician. He pl admirably on the violin, and, as Socrates always maintained was bound tc the case, the sweetness of his temper is partially due to his distinguis musical attainments." (Laughter.)

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"My Lord, much has been said about our friend, Mr. Wigley. in m quarters and I have very little to say. But I cannot let the occasion pass silence. Something has to be said on behalf of myself and my offi colleagues. I have worked with Mr. Wigley for the last five years, ar know that no labour has ever been too great for him to undertake and hours too long, and that any amount of pains which might be required always been cheerfully given. There is much also that I might say as rega his disposition. But, having regard to all that has been said on this poin think I need not say more than that those who have had occasion to work v Mr. Wigley have invariably formed a very high opinion as to the quality of work. I believe there were days when the drafting of the Acts of the Ber Legislative Council did not command much respect. Those days, howe soon passed when Mr. Wigley, came on the scene, and I believe that standard of our provincial drafting is now at least as high as that of similar legislative body in the East. It is, Sir, a great satisfaction to us saying farewell to know that he is going to undertake some legislative w at home which promises to be of great importance, and which, I beli will be both congenial to him and redound to his personal advantage. wish him every good fortune in future."

The Resolution was then put to the vote and unanimously carried.

MR. WIGLEY, with the permission of the President, replied as follows :

"Your Excellency and gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for signal honour which you have done me and for the very kind things t you have said. I have no words to express my feelings at all adequat I will only say that this is one of the proudest days of my life and t the record of what has been said by individual members and the rec of the collective action of the Council on this occasion will be read with greatest gratification by the members of my family and will be pas down to my children's children as a treasure worthy of being permanen preserved."

The Council was then adjourned to Friday, the 4th April, 1913, at 11 .

A. W. WATSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Coun

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April, 1913.

B. S. Press—30-4-1913—12J—500—B. N. K.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Friday, the 4th April, 1913.

Present:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK LOCH HALLIDAY, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, c.i.e.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Glen.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, k.c.s.i., k.c.i.e., i.o.m., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Grice.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Woods.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Husain.

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray.

Budget for 1913-14.

[*Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur; Mr. Stevenson-Moore; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Raising of the District of Howrah to the status of an independent Division.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, in the absence of the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, asked :—

I.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has considered the propriety of raising the district of Howrah to the status of an independent district, in regard to both Civil and Collectorate jurisdiction, and if so, whether it has arrived at any decision in respect thereof?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore replied :—

"The question of the separation of collectorate jurisdiction was considered in 1903, and it was then decided that no change should be made.

The matter in regard to civil jurisdiction was recently considered, and Government, as at present advised, does not think that separation would be justified."

Location of a Subordinate Judge at Howrah.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, in the absence of the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, asked :—

II.—In connection with the proposal under consideration to locate for the present a Subordinate Judge at Howrah to hear suits and appeals, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether it has arrived at any decision in respect thereof, and

(*ii*) whether the proposal is likely to be given effect to at an early date?

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore replied :—

"The matter is still under consideration."

BENGAL BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

The discussion of the Budget adjourned from the Meeting of the 2nd April was then resumed.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur said :—

"My Lord, I beg to offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the satisfactory budget he has laid before the Council and on the fair distribution of our income in various matters of public utility.

"*Medical: Dispensary—District Board.*—My Lord, there are very few districts in our Province which are not afflicted with malaria. We are grateful to your Excellency's Government for the free distribution of quinine and for the deputation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the interior of the districts at the time of the malarial season; but, my Lord, malaria lasts almost seven or eight months in a year, and besides this, epidemic diseases such as cholera and smallpox break out at intervals; so practically speaking, there is not a single month in the whole year when some disease or other does not prevail in our mufassal districts, and so the people are in great need of medical aid all the year round. There are places where there are no doctors or dispensaries and there are people who cannot afford to call doctors from distant places, and at the same time it is not possible for them to go to the headquarters of the district or subdivision

for medical relief in all cases. Formerly the people were accustomed to take Ayurvedic medicines, but as the State does not encourage this system of treatment, it is gradually declining. In the mufassal it is not possible to have good Kavirajas, and what we really find is that the people are treated by quacks, and the result is that many are carried away without any medical help at all. The other day, in reply to a resolution moved by my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarkar, the Hon'ble the Vice-President expressed his sympathy with the desire of the hon'ble mover in increasing the number of dispensaries, but he said that the matter rested entirely with the District Board. As the Government is now going to supplement the resources of the District Boards by additional grants of a permanent nature, I think the Government will be justified in enjoining upon the District Boards to increase the number of outdoor dispensaries in the interior of the districts for giving medical help to the people, and I am sure that, if this could be done, several lives will be saved from untimely death.

"*Municipalities.*—My Lord, previously, the municipalites had the power of appointing their own medical officers for their dispensaries, but since lately they have been deprived of this privilege in cases where their dispensaries are situated at the headquarters of Subdivisions. We find that in many places only Sub-Assistant Surgeons are sanctioned for Subdivisions. In such cases if municipalities ask for the services of Assistant Surgeons, they are to contribute not the ordinary pay of the officers appointed for their dispensaries, but a fixed contribution, which is much higher than what would have been the cost of the municipalities in case they are allowed to appoint their own men. My Lord, when no medical officer could be appointed without the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, I do not see any harm if the municipalities could have the privilege of appointing their own men for their dispensaries even at the headquarters of Subdivisions. We are fully aware that the policy of the Government is not unnecessarily to interfere in the workings of the local bodies, and so I am confident that your Excellency will be pleased to restore to them the privilege which they enjoyed before.

"*Nurses.*—There is a great want felt amongst Indian households for proper nurses. We are grateful to Her Excellency Lady Carmichael for the keen interest she is taking in the training of Indian women for the purpose of supplying this want, and I am sure that your Excellency's Government will encourage this laudable undertaking by liberal grants in the matter.

"*Jungle cutting.*—My Lord, the other day I suggested jungle cutting within the municipal areas. My object was not that the Government should spend large amounts in cutting down jungles to improve the sanitation within the municipal area but what I meant was that, in the mufassal, municipal towns, almost all the houses are covered more or less not only with jungle, but with superfluous trees, so much so that they prevent light and ventilation of air and make the place unhealthy.

"Under section 195 of the Bengal Municipal Act, (Ben. Act III of 1884, it is doubtful if the Commissioners have the power to enforce the cutting down of such trees; but if the municipalities could be provided with some funds, they could easily give some money out of these, by way of compensation to the owners or occupiers of such houses, and induce them to have their trees cut down. Of course I cannot say with any certainty that the cutting of jungle or trees alone would drive away malaria from the place, but, my Lord, I am sure that, if we could get rid of jungle and superfluous trees, the sanitation of the town would undoubtedly improve.

"*Water-supply.*—My Lord, the other day the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, in reply to a question brought forward by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendra Nath Ray, said that the Government was always ready to help the municipalities in the matter of water-supply and drainage, if proper schemes were forthcoming and for want of such schemes the Government could not spend the

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

amount which was in its contemplation to give as grants to the local bodies. My Lord, it is the general impression in the mufassal municipalities that the Government would not contribute more than ⅓rd of the total estimated cost of such works, and that they would themselves have to provide for the balance. There are towns where there are no big zamindars or successful professional men who could easily afford to pay liberal donations to help such a laudable cause. We know that the Government is always ready to advance loans to the local bodies for such purposes, but their resources are so limited that they cannot, with ordinary incomes, repay the same, and so the Commissioners, notwithstanding their keen desire to supply their towns with water-works and proper drainage feel reluctant to approach the Government in this respect. My Lord, I think if the Government in this respect be so pleased as to have the water-works and drainage schemes prepared for them free of cost according to their real needs, the Government will be in a position to judge what sum will be needed to effect these improvements in each individual case, and then they may call upon the municipalities to contribute according to their might, and the balance may be met by the Government. So I am inclined to think that there should not be any fixed standard of contribution, but it should be decided according to the circumstances of each case.

"My Lord, we are deeply indebted to your Excellency for the keen interest you are taking for removing the long-felt want regarding the supply of pure drinking water in rural areas, and already a provision of Rs. 38,000 has been made for the appointment of Overseers to report the real condition of rural water-supply, and a further grant of Rs. 50,000 to the District Boards has been provided for the improvement of the same, and we are confident that, ere long, this will be an accomplished fact not only in the rural areas but also in the Municipal towns.

"My Lord, the other day I moved for the dredging of the river Bhagirathi, and I understand that there are several other rivers which formerly served as waterways and are now being gradually silted up. If they could be made navigable all the year round, it will not only facilitate the water traffic, but also improve the sanitation of the places through which such rivers pass.

"*Police.*—My Lord, as regards Police, I find that there has been a gradual increase in the expenditure under this head. I have only one suggestion to make in this respect. The hands of the Sub-Inspectors of Police in charge of thanas are so much full in submitting returns and carrying on correspondence that they seldom get sufficient time to devote for the purpose of investigating cases. So I think that if a special officer is appointed for each thana for investigating purposes alone, I am sure that there will be a marked improvement in the detection of crimes which are otherwise left undetected.

"*Education.*—My Lord, then as regards Education, we are extremely grateful to the Government for the gradual expenditure under this head for extending education in this country. But, my Lord, the teachers employed in lower classes of the schools are so very poorly paid, that they could hardly maintain themselves and their families in these days of hard living. Moreover, their prospects of promotions are not also encouraging. There are men who are working in this department on the same salaries for years together with a very slight increment, and it is not possible that we could expect better work from such disheartened persons. On these men depends the groundwork of our future generations, and so I appeal to my hon. friend the Director of Public Instruction that their cases may be favourably considered.

"My Lord, almost all our countrymen are nowadays convinced of the importance and utility of female education, but the difficulty is that, owing to our peculiar custom, the girls are not permitted to attend public schools after their marriageable ages, and so if some schemes could be devised to extend female education within the *parda*, I am sure

female education in this country will expand at no distant date. In some places Mission ladies go round the houses of *parda* ladies to give lessons to them, and if we can secure a good number of lady teachers, they may, in some individual cases, visit the houses of *parda* women; in many cases may attend at some central place where *parda* ladies may assemble for receiving instruction.

"My Lord, the other day, in reply to my question, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said that the Director of Public Instruction had been considering proposals for reviving the public examination at the end of the middle English school course, and I think similar examinations in respect of lower and upper primary and middle vernacular courses should also be revived. This will be a great encouragement to the boys and girls to attend schools.

"My Lord, our Province is an agricultural one, and the boys of the primary schools are generally drawn from that class, and it will be of great use to them in their lives if they are taught how to improve their lands and increase their crops; and so, in my humble opinion, the subject of agriculture should form a part of their studies.

"*Law.*—My Lord, the present mode of serving summonses by peons is not only expensive but sometimes it becomes vexatious. The peons generally do not bear very good reputations, and the suitors are very much harassed in the matter of services of summonses. There is a universal complaint in this respect, and if the summonses now served in in open postcards could be served by registered post instead there will be not only a reduction in the expenditure on account of curtailment in the number of peons, but it will save a great deal of harassment and trouble to the suitors. I appeal to your Excellency's Government that this may be given a trial in a few selected districts, and that, if this system prove successful, it may be gradually extended to other districts."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, we are grateful to the Government of India for the large assignments made by that Government mainly for education and sanitation grants which have enabled your Excellency's Government to show an opening balance amounting to Rs. 2,83,23,000 compared to the total receipts from Provincial revenues of Rs. 5,92,56,000. From the colsing balance of 1912-13, however, Rs. 50,20,000 out of the 75 lakhs. Government of India non-recurring grant for education, and Rs. 13,25,000 for sanitation, *i.e.*, a total of Rs. 63,45,000, should be excluded, as the amounts will not be actually assigned by the Government of India this year for expenditure and hence cannot be treated as receipts for the current year. The opening balance should therefore be Rs. 2,19,78,000, a little more than $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total revenue receipts. We cannot, however, expect that the Government of India will be able year after year to grant such large sums for education and sanitation, and the question of finding ways and means to meet the demand for the expansion and improvement of education, of better and improved sanitation, the supply of pure drinking water and the development of the waterways of Bengal is a matter for the serious consideration of your Excellency's Government. The receipts from the revenues assigned to the Provincial Government by the three years' contract entered into from 1912-13 do not appear sufficient even to meet the normal expenses of the Administration on the present scale, far less to effect any improvements in some of its branches. It would not be too much to say that your Excellency's Government has the whole-hearted support of every Member of this Council in asking the Government of India that, when permanent arrangements are made, the normal revenue of this Province should suffice to meet the demands which I have enumerated above. I need hadrly say that, without such permanent arrangements, no large and extensive works of a permanent character can be undertaken on the ofi chance of getting "Doles" from the Government of India.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

"*Education.*—The total amount budgeted for education this year is about 1 crore and 38⅘ lakhs consisting of Rs. 25½ lakhs, the recurring grant from the Imperial Government, Rs. 52¼ lakhs, the non-recurring grant from the Imperial Government and about Rs. 60 lakhs from the Provincial revenue. This is no doubt a large amount compared with the expenditure on education in previous years, but it will soon be found that they are quite inadequate to meet the demand for the expansion of education. The demand is not only for higher and improved university education, but also for better secondary education, and I regret to say that, in recent discussions on educational matters, the needs of the secondary schools have not met with that attention both from the Government and the public which they deserve. The condition of the secondary schools, both aided and unaided, is anything but satisfactory. Not only are the teachers poorly paid, but the equipments and the general outfit of the schools are far from approaching an ideal condition, while in many instances the schoolhouses are not suitable places where boys can be trained to a high ideal. It must be remembered that they are the nursing grounds from which students go to the university and the professions. Unless the boys are properly trained in schools, they cannot take proper advantage of the higher education imparted to them in colleges. It is necessary therefore that the school authorities must have sufficient funds at their disposal to enable them to improve the condition of the school buildings, as well as the tutorial staff. In reply to a question asked by me at a recent meeting of the Council, the Government were pleased to say that the principle governing the grant of aids to secondary schools is that the grant-in-aid should not ordinarily exceed ½ of the total income derived from the school fees, subscriptions and contributions from sources other than Government, but as a matter of fact the contributions by Government very rarely, if ever, come to that limit and generally are only about ⅓th or ¼th or even less of the total income derived by the school instead of being ½rd as it seems to be the intention of Government. Not only is it necessary that this ½ limit of Government contribution should be insisted on as the minimum, but also that a much larger non-recurring grant should actually be given in a more liberal spirit than is now being done to the schools for general equipment,

"The question of the development of university education—general, medical and technical—has been prominently before the public and the Government of late, and the policy of Government in founding a residential university at Dacca has generally met with public approval; but what we do not understand is why the same help which the Government intend to extend to the Dacca University should not also be extended to the existing University in Calcutta for the development of higher education.

"*Calcutta University and proposed Dacca University.*—The Government were pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose of preparing a scheme for the Dacca University. I must say at the outset that I am not one of those who are against the establishment of a university at Dacca, though I may not agree with all the recommendations contained in the Report. But certain suggestions are made in the Report, I mean the Report of the Dacca University, about the staff to be appointed for teaching Arts and Science "There is a further point in connection with the recruitment of the staff of the new University", we read in the Report (Chapter X), "on which we desire to lay special stress. It is highly desirable, especially at the outset, that a limited number of professors of eminence should be appointed on special terms. Their qualifications and attainments should be of the very highest; and it is necessary to get men of the greatest distinction that it would, in our opinion, be justifiable to offer the large salaries necessary to secure their services. A sum of even Rs. 2,000 a month would not in our opinion be excessive, and we recognise that even for this amount men of the kind contemplated may not be easily procurable. In general, men of about 40 years of age will be best, as younger men will not have had the necessary experience. Younger men of brilliant parts and great promise

would also be of immense service to the new university; hence we suggest that in recruiting Indian Educational Service officers, the initial salary of Rs. 500 should be exceeded in any case where this is found necessary. Similarly, in order that suitable men may be attracted by the offer of good salaries, the new officers of the Provincial Educational Service should not all be recruited in the lower grades, and as the new posts will be distributed throughout the grades, this plan can be adopted without injury to officers already in the Service."

"It is necessary, however, to see what is being done for the Calcutta University or the Presidency College—the only purely Government Arts and Science College in Calcutta. In answering this question I have consulted the last *Calendar of the Calcutta University*, and the last *Quarterly Civil List* of Bengal. It appears from the list of Instructive Staff as given in the University Calendar that there are four professors who are drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000, four drawing a salary of Rs. 700, two drawing a salary of Rs. 650, four drawing a salary of Rs. 600, two drawing a salary of Rs. 550 two drawing a salary of Rs. 300, one drawing a salary of Rs. 250, five drawing a salary of Rs. 200, and there are a few others (whose names I could not find in the Civil List, and who I think must be temporary professors) probably drawing a salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

"Now, if we look to the history of services of these professors, what do we find? We find that some of the professors who are drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 have 20 years' service to their credit—men like Mr. James and others.

"Is it proper that the Calcutta University, the Presidency College—the premier College in India—should be starved while money is spent in other quarters? Is it not a fact that boys by hundreds cannot get admission in the Presidency College in Calcutta owing to inadequate staff and insufficient accommodation? I do not by this mean to object to the appointment of good professors in the Dacca University, if it is necessary to appoint such professors for its efficiency. What I do say, however,—and say with all the emphasis I can command—make the Calcutta University, or at least the Presidency College in Calcutta a model College equipped with the best staff in Science and Arts with accommodation for a much larger number of students before you think of spending any money anywhere else for educational purposes; that if more money has to be spent, it ought to be spent first for the bettering of the Calcutta University and the Presidency College.

"The Calcutta University will, I need hardly say, attract, for a long time to come, by far the major portion of the student community of the Province even if the development of the Calcutta University cannot proceed for want of funds. There is a spirit of education pervading the whole atmosphere round College Square and where, I need hardly say, a proper teaching university might be established. It must be admitted on all hands that the work by the Calcutta University during the past seven or eight years fully justifies the claim for more liberal treatment at the hands of Government. One more word with reference to this subject.

"Is it not worth considering before the Dacca University is started and its teaching staff appointed whether professors on a salary of Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,000 are really necessary to make the Dacca University a success? Men like Professors Tawney, Croft, Elliott, Pedler and last but not the least the present worthy Director of Public Instruction, the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, have spent their lives in the Presidency College on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,500. On a consideration of these facts I hope Government will see their way not to spend money in the way they have been advised to spend at Dacca.

"While on the subject of education I must acknowledge with thanks the contribution of two lakhs of rupees by Government to the Calcutta University Institute. Your Lordship has taken a personal and a paternal interest in the welfare of the student community, and it is but befitting that the Institute should get a local habitation during your Lordship's administration.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

"*Medical Education.*—The question of giving greater facilities for proper medical training, which the present Medical College in Calcutta is unable to give, is one deserving of the serious consideration of Government. It is probably a fact not unknown to your Lordship's Government that year after year a large number of students, who seek admission in the Calcutta Medical College, have to be refused admission owing to insufficient teaching staff and accommodation. I am informed that only about a tenth of the applicants are fortunate enough in getting themselves admitted. There is a large number of Arts Colleges not only in Calcutta but in Dacca, Rajshahi, Pabna, Chittagong and Barisal. I do not take into account the Arts Colleges at Cuttack, Sylhet and Gauhati, which are now outside this Province. In the proposed Dacca University, there will no doubt be a Medical College, but arrangements are to be made to admit only 50 students a year. That will not be sufficient to meet the want. My Hon'ble friend Dr. Sarbadhikari asked for a grant of five lakhs of rupees or a substantial amount to help in the establishment of private Medical Schools in Calcutta. The reply, however, of the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler was far from reassuring. If the Government be not willing to help any private Medical School or College in Calcutta, it ought to open more classes for boys to receive medical training in the Calcutta Medical College. I think that, with an initial grant of three lakhs of rupees and an additional recurring expenditure of about a lakh of rupees per annum, the Government will be able to found six or seven chairs with the necessary assistants in the present Medical College. The appointment of additional professors and assistants will enable Government to open additional classes in the Calcutta Medical College and supply a real want of the educated community of the Province.

"There is another matter in this connection which I ought to mention for the consideration of Government. There is, so far as I am aware, at present no hostel attached to the Calcutta Medical College except probably one for the military students. Hostels are now attached almost to every Arts College in the Province. If there is any class of students, who require a hostel, it is the students of the Medical College. They have not only to attend the College during lecture hours, but have to be on duty to attend to the patients of the Medical College Hospital both during day time and at night. It is therefore a legitimate grievance with them that, like the students of other colleges, they have no proper accommodation. When the old Hindu Hostel was in existence, not only students of the Arts Colleges but students of the Calcutta Medical College had accommodation there. But now the Government Hostel is practically a hostel for the students of the Presidency College.

"We know that these questions require funds to be solved, but what we want is that funds should be found by Government for these purposes and that, in making their contract with the Government of India for assignment of revenue, your Excellency's Government will take into consideration all these facts. We are no doubt thankful to the Government of India for their recent policy on educational questions, but we cannot take for granted that the future development of education in this Presidency should depend on grants from the Government of India. If they are able to find funds for the expansion of primary education, that would be enough.

"I would also suggest for the consideration of your Excellency's Government the question of establishing an Education Board to advise Government not only on the educational problems but also on the question of proper expenditure of the Provincial and Imperial grants on education. Such a Board it is expected, would be in a better position to bring to the notice of Government the needs and requirements of educational institutions and advise the head of the Education Department in the proper distribution of Government grants. When every school in the Province has a school committee, why should not the Member in charge of the Education portfolio be assisted by a Committee consisting of Members from among the Members of Council and others whom the Government may think proper to appoint?"

"*Provincial, Judicial, Executive and Educational Services.*—I want to say a few words about the salaries and prospects of the Provincial, Judicial, Executive and Educational Services. It is a matter of great

satisfaction that a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the Budget estimates as a provision for the regrading of Munsifs. We hope and trust these hard-working and deserving officers will get the increment which they richly deserve. The Royal Commission is now holding its sittings to report on the salaries and prospects of the entire Public Service in India. It will, I think, take a number of years for the Commission to submit its report. By the time the recommendations of the Commission are published and steps taken to carry them out, members of the Provincial Judicial Service, who are at present in the lowest grade of Sub-Judges or who are first-grade Munsifs, and members of the Executive Service who are in receipt of a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and also a large number of Members of the Provincial Educational Service will have retired from the Service. A number of deserving men will thus be deprived of being sharers in a scheme of promotion.

"If newspaper reports be correct, the Punjab Government, and probably the Governments of the Central and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have recently sent in schemes through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for facilitating the promotion of members of the Covenanted Civil Service, as there has been a block in their promotion in those provinces. I would earnestly and respectfully ask the Government to consider if it is not possible to frame such a scheme at the present moment by which the members of the Provincial, Judicial and Executive and Educational Services may have their prospects bettered. The answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Kuchler in answer to my hon'ble friend Dr. Sarbadhikari that papers are already before the Secretary of State with reference to the members of the Provincial Educational Service is no doubt of an assuring character.

"As regards the members of the Provincial Executive Service, they are no doubt known as the pet children of Government. But I do not think anything in reality has been done by Government to further their salaries and prospects except perhaps increasing the salary of the lowest grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. I need hardly say that they form the backbone of the Administration of the Province—upon their devoted heads falls the brunt of the work. It is therefore but meet and proper that something should now be done by Government on behalf of a deserving class of public servants in the shape of giving at least temporary allowances.

"In this connection I think I ought to bring another matter to the notice of Government. This is so far as I am aware not a new matter. It was brought to the notice of Government before. I think Government should give accommodation not only to Subdivisional Officers, but to all members, both of the Provincial, Executive and Judicial Services, if possible free of cost, or only at a nominal rent. In some places in the mufassal it is very difficult to get any accommodation at all—accommodation in which a gentleman, one in the position of a Munsif or a Deputy Magistrate can live. Government derive a large income from the Law Courts. Why should not Government keep their servants contented, happy and comfortable?

"*District Boards and Local Boards.*—I think it proper to speak a few words about District Boards and Local Boards. It had been their constant complaint that on account of want of funds they could not carry out the necessary improvements. That they have done good work with the limited means at their disposal admits of no doubt. In the *Administration Report of Bengal for the year 1910-11*, we read "within the limits of its present resources the Administration continues to progress steadily and without friction." Formation of village Committees which ought to have been extended long ago have not been so extended. This fact has been emphasised in the Report already quoted. "It is absolutely useless", says the Report, "to urge the extension of the system of village committees, unless resources are placed at their disposal sufficient to permit of their executing some works of utility, and at first they must necessarily rely mainly upon the District Boards. At present the working of unions is condemned from year to year, whereas, as a matter of fact, they have had little or no work to perform, and the experiment is of such importance, if

village government in Bengal is ever to become a reality, that it should no longer continue to be handicapped by the financial difficulties which have so far impeded it."

"'The crying want,' says the Report, 'of all District Boards is an enhanced revenue, and the development of Local Boards and village unions must continue to be hampered until that can be secured.'

"I think the Government of India have at last solved the problem of financial difficulties of the District Boards and their dependencies. By the recurring grant of 25 lakhs of rupees to these Boards, viz., the amount to Public Works cess, we think the District Boards of Bengal will be able to stand on their own legs and be able to carry out many necessary improvements."

"*Sanitation.*—We are all thankful to the Government of India for assigning a recurring grant of 5 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs for urban sanitation. To our lay minds the question of sanitation is mainly a question of the supply of pure water and the improvement of drainage.

"On the 14th March, I brought forward a resolution before this Council recommending to your Lordship's Government to spend the amount of 20 lakhs, or rather 6¾ lakhs out of the sum of 20 lakhs, which was available this year from out of the Imperial grant of 20 lakhs for sanitation, for water-supply and the improvement of drainage. The fate of the resolution is well known. I was told that nearly 22 lakhs had been set apart in the Budget for sanitation. I carefully read the Financial Statement, and all that I said was from the Financial Statement. What I then said and what I still say is that the gift of 20 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India was a large gift, and that as water-supply and the improvement of drainage are the crying needs of the Province, and as by the grant of the Public Works cess to the District Boards amounting to about 25 lakhs of rupees per annum, those needs of the District Board will be supplied, and as the mufassal municipalities are generally poor—unable to make both ends meet—this dear and precious gift from the Government of India may be spent in meeting, however partially, the two crying needs of the Province. I never said nor did I mean to say that this was the only amount to be spent for water-supply and the improvement of drainage. This is to be over and above the amount of the Provincial grant for sanitation. The country still hopes that, though my resolution was not carried nor accepted by Government, and though the amount has not been earmarked for the particular purposes I proposed, still the Government will be pleased to see that the amount is spent for no other purpose.

"Mufassal towns and villages are being depopulated by malaria and cholera, the result of want of pure drinking water and proper drainage. Ask anyone you like, anyone of those who have the misfortune of living in a mufassal town or village, and he will tell you, that what they want is pure drinking water. The want is deeply felt and there is no doubt about the matter. It is for your Lordship's Government to see that the legitimate and the just demands of the people are adequately supplied.

"If I may be allowed to make a suggestion with reference to this question, I should say in many cases municipalities are not at all aware of the fact that Government have the intention of assisting them in their efforts to get pure drinking water or improved drainage. What Government ought to do now is to ask all municipalities if they are in need of pure drinking water and drainage, and if their answer be in the affirmative to ask them to send natural schemes either prepared by the Sanitary Engineer or by any other competent authority and when they are so received by the Government to ascertain what share of the expenses the municipalities are prepared to bear and what amount the Government are prepared to contribute towards such expenses. In many cases municipalities will be only too glad to carry on the work with the help of a fairly substantial contribution from Government.

"I think, my Lord, the municipalities can legitimately claim a fair contribution from Government in all works of sanitation and improvement. Such contributions are made in European countries. We read, "Government

subscriptions from a source of Municipal revenue almost unknown a half century ago, but now a striking feature in the Municipal budgets of the European cities. They may be divided into two classes : special subsidies and general grants, the former being for certain special purposes to which their use is limited, while the latter are a fixed share of certain revenues collected by the general Government, which are available for the general purposes of the Municipalities."

"In Great Britain, the system of general grants was established in 1888, replacing former special subsidies, by assigning to the local authorities the whole or part of the revenue from certain succession duties (inheritance taxes) license-taxes, and four-tenths of the probate duties, to which was added in 1891 additional revenue from duties on beer and spirits. The income from these local taxation licenses is nearly stationary and does not tend to increase with the growth of local expenditure. The revenue from both classes of Government grants in Great Britain is about £11,000,000, which is 15 per cent. of the total ordinary local revenue excluding loans." (Fairlies' *Municipal Administration.*)

"*Irrigation.*—While on the question of sanitation, I think I should say a few words about the allied question of irrigation. In many cases the question of irrigation is a question of the drainage of a locality. Schemes like the Magrahât drainage scheme are necessary to be carried out throughout the country ; so also the question of the clearing of the silted-up rivers and canals. A good flowing river or canal is not only a source of pure drinking water, a means of cheap communication, and a source of irrigation for the fields when rain fails, but also for the drainage of the country. In considering the question of the improvement of canals and silted-up rivers, it will not do simply to see whether the expenses incurred on them brings in a return from the tolls levied on boats of cargo sufficient to cover the interest and maintenance charges for the future. Expenditure for the supply of pure drinking water or for improvement of drainage does not bring a definite return in the shape of income. It must be remembered that insurance against flood and dearth of water is a most productive and useful expenditure. The question of the waterways of Bengal should, in my opinion, be tackled only in this way.

"I hope and trust that before the year 1913-14 closes, the scheme for widening the Tolly's Nala and of having a new steamer or ship-going canal from the Hooghly to the Bidyadhari or the Sundarbans will be taken up in hand. This proposal has been before Government for more than ten years. I hope this Government will not rest satisfied by simply sending up a scheme to the Government of India, but see that the project is taken in hand as early as practicable.

"*Larger powers to Municipalities and District Boards.*—I think the time has come to give greater power to the Municipalities and District Boards. The Royal Commission upon Decentralisation in India made the following recommendation in 1909. In volume I, paragraph 843, of their Report, they say, "We consider that municipalities should have a free hand in regard to their budgets, though these should go through the Collector, to the Commissioner for information, and that the only check required is that such municipality should maintain a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the municipality. They cannot make real progress if constantly kept in financial leading strings, nor can local self-government become a a reality if local bodies are habitually protected against themselves ".

"It is only to three or four Municipalities that the larger powers recommended by the Royal Commission have been given. I think the time has come when this power should be given, if not to all, at least to a much larger number of municipalities. I think larger powers should be given to District and Local Boards as well. The District Boards have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and if, even after this long training in local self-government, District Boards are not to have their own Chairman, then there

t be something radically wrong in the training received by my country-. It is worth while to make an experiment at least tentatively in some ie districts of the Province.

" While speaking of education, I have advocated the establishment of an cation Board. I think the time has come when it is necessary to have only an Education Board but also an Advisory Board or some such Board the Central Board suggested by my hon'ble friend Rai Hari Mohan ndra Bahadur to help the member in charge of the Department of Sanita-,—of Municipalities and District Boards. With the large grants both i the Provincial revenue and Government of India for Sanitation and cation, with the larger responsibilities thrown upon the Provincial ernments, it is necessary that there should be Advisory Boards to help ernment in the proper expenditure thereof. If there are persons, Members our Lordship's Council, willing to assist the Government with their advice co-operation, I think the time has come when such assistance should vailed of.

" I hope, however, to speak on this subject at a future time."

Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

" My Lord, before I address myself to the budget itself, if I may be mitted to make one or two suggestions with regard to the procedure of House, I will suggest that, as regards the Financial Statement, if the gencies of office permit, the Financial Statement may be presented to the nbers, from time to time at various stages, a little earlier in order to enable n to study the statement ; I think it would save the time of the House also it would enable the Hon'ble Members to frame their resolutions r due consideration.

" The other suggestion which I venture to make is this. With regard to intended legislation, if the draft Bill were published about two or three ths before the time that it was introduced in this Council, and both the lic and the Hon'ble Members had an opportunity of considering the isions of the new measure of law, I venture to think that a great deal of vance which is now being felt, will be removed.

" Then, My Lord, coming to the question of the budget itself, I am in plete accord with some of the Hon'ble Members who have referred to the vances that we have at the present moment, with regard to the control our own revenues. Time will come, I sincerely hope, when we shall e complete control over our own revenues. As long as we do not get plete control of that, all that we can do is to look after what little we e. It was pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke that, apart from ssignments or allotments made by the Supreme Government, we have only it 11 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure. This is not a very large sum ioney, and all that we can say is that, in course of time, the Imperial ernment will find it both convenient, and at the same time just, that we ld have control over our own revenues, we contributing our own e to the Imperial exchequer. But as long as that does not happen, I ure to think that if it were possible for the Government to give the nce Committee more scope for dealing with the budget than what it is , that is instead of the Finance Committee being obliged only to deal with very small fraction of the grants, but the whole budget itself, I think the official members who are elected for the purpose of assisting the mittee, will find some useful work in making suggestions.

" Then, My Lord, with regard to a small matter of expenditure, I desire raw the attention of Government. Those who have anything to do with original side of the High Court, have for a long time felt the necessity for t-hand-writers to take down evidence in what are technically called wit-actions. I am told, my Lord, that an application was made long ago by High Court, and that the application was not acceded to. The expenditure fter all, very, very small, and non-official European members, who are on

this side of the House, will agree with me that it is often extremely difficult to take down evidence, especially if the witness happens to be an English-speaking one, and the writer writes long hand, and, in the result, the notes of evidence taken down do not represent the evidence which the witness has given.

"Passing on to the question of local bodies, the rural Boards and mufassil municipalities, the position seems to me to be very disappointing. The municipalities number 111 in this Presidency, with a population of about 20 lakhs, and taking the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs made by the Government, the total income for 1911-1912, was 50 lakhs, and thus the income is not even Rs. 50,000 for each municipality. It is not to be expected that they will be able to do very much.

"Then, My Lord, if we take the question of the district boards, there are 25 of them, and their income, all told, is Rs. 60 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs granted by the Government. They have to deal with a population of $4\frac{1}{4}$ crores, something like 41 millions, and they have to deal with an area of 68 thousand square miles, and by a simple calculation the result is this, that the amount of expenditure which they can devote to public purposes is only Rs. 88-4 per year per square mile. If the same figure is taken in another way, we have the enormous sum of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas annually per head of the population with regard to district boards. After all, it seems that the complaint which is made for money is certainly legitimate.

"My Lord, with regard to these rural boards and mufassil municipalities, I frankly confess that there has been a charge and it probably is, to a certain extent, justifiable that they are somewhat, apathetic but the scope which is given to them, is also very, very limited, and if they find that they cannot possibly exercise their functions with any hope of beneficial results, the result is no doubt apathy. We have heard a great deal about efficiency. I am certainly in favour of efficiency of every kind, and efficiency in district boards and also in rural boards, but for the purpose for which the Local Self-Government Act was passed, the question of efficiency was not considered as of the same importance as the education of the people in self-government.

"If I may appeal to what Your Excellency yourself said, when Governor of Madras, with regard to efficiency, I certainly venture to think that even at the sacrifice of a little efficiency if the district boards and the rural boards have more scope for the purpose of controlling their own affairs it would be for their benefit. The same view was taken by the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and therefore I venture to think that, apart from giving these district boards and rural boards more funds, they ought to be given more control over their own affairs.

"Now, My Lord, as regards elementary and secondary education, much has already been said; probably some Hon'ble Members will say something more. In regard to higher education, I would only allude to this in passing, because the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar has dealt with the Sibpur College and the Maharaja-Dhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan has dealt with the college for the well-to-do classes in the proposed University of Dacca.

"I am entirely at one with them, but I regret that I cannot agree with my Hon'ble friend to my left (the Raja of Kakina) with regard to the criticism that he has made in connection with the well-to-do college. As the Hon'ble Maharaja of Burdwan has pointed out, even assuming that we have a well recognized demand in respect of this, it is only for the good of us all that we should work together in the same college, take part in the same games, and ought to have all inequalities of ours rubbed off and make us all associate with each other.

"Now, as regards agriculture. I have had something to say in this Council a short time ago, and I only allude to it for the purpose of meeting the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, when he said that it would be sheer waste of money to make experiments with regard to agricultural improvements, because the ordinary peasant would not avail himself of the experiment on account of want of means on his own part. If that were logically

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carried into effect, the result will be a condemnation even of the Rangpur scheme; but I rather think that what the Hon'ble Member meant was that the expenditure, if incurred at all, ought to be cautious. I welcome what fell from him with regard to farming experiments at Rangpur; but, at the same time, I venture to suggest that it will be found possible to start similar experimental farms in other parts of the country; because I do not desire that the failure of one farm—supposing that the Rangpur farm fails—should result in the condemnation of the system itself. It may be that, on account of the local conditions of Rangpur or on account of the peculiar management, the particular experiment may not succeed. However, my view is, I may be mistaken, that the only way we can solve the problem of unemployment is by inducing people to go back to their villages, and go back to agriculture. The question always is as regards the employment of a larger and larger number of men who get education from the Universities and from other institutions as to what they are going to do in their after-life. The one cry is more appointment, but even if every employment were thrown open to the people of the country, there would not be, in the course of time, sufficient employment for all the men who are being educated. Therefore, the only way to furnish a second string to their bow is to make them return to agriculture, which I venture to think is a healthy occupation, and to which they ought to be induced to resort.

"The next subject, to which I would like to allude, is the question to which the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji referred. We have been very much disturbed with recent instances of restlessness and disorder in our midst. For the checking of these acts the Government have had to rely on the energy and acumen of the Police. The expenses under this head have, as it has been pointed out, steadily increased, the present budget proving no exception in this respect. There is the old, and not altogether unjustifiable, prejudice against the Police, and the people in general are deterred, by fear of consequences, from rendering the assistance which facilitates detective operations. Moreover, as the *Statesman* has very properly observed, the illiterate character of the people renders it impracticable to utilize those methods of publicity which, in European countries, enable the entire law abiding community to co-operate in the work of detection. My Lord, I gather from what I have heard within this Council Chamber and outside, that there seems to be a general desire for co-operation between the Government and the public. Will it not be fitting in the nature of things that, at this juncture when lawlessness and disorder are out and about, and the police appear to be powerless either to detect or prevent them, the Government should evince its desire for co-operation by taking the people into their confidence, and by supplying respectable persons in different selected areas with fire-arms and weapons, so that they may feel that in protecting the lives and the property of themselves and their neighbours they are also co-operating with the Police and the Government in suppressing violent acts of lawlessness and disorder?

"My Lord, all the suggestions that I have made to-day, whether in the sphere of legislation, finance, local self-government or protection are calculated to remove the utter helplessness of the people, as the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* puts it, and to foster the growth of manliness amongst the people. The problems that the Government and the people alike have to face are the problems of rural depopulation and urban congestion. The cry of water-supply, the cry for sanitary reform, the cry of agricultural indebtedness, the cry of illiteracy, the cry for protection against lawnessness, should all be replaced by the cry "Back to the land," "Back to the country," "Back to the old village system." Otherwise, we shall never get rid of the grievances that we have got already but we shall, in a short time, add to them all the horrors of socialism and all the dangers and difficulties of modern industrialism. Not that they can be absolutely prevented, but that is no reason why they should not be checked and kept, if possible, within bounds. What does the cry "Back to the land, mean? It means and implies either that the old village system should be revived in its entirety, or that the

rural boards and the village-union should be reconstructed on a thoroughly popular basis. In either case it is necessary that the people in rural areas should be allowed to police their own villages, settle, if possible, their own disputes, spend their own local rates, adapt elementary education to the needs of their locality, look after their own sanitary requirements—in one word, have complete control over their own local affairs. In order to achieve this, CO-OPERATION between the Government and the people and their confidence in each other are necessary. Mere homilies on co-operation and confidence within the walls of this House and outside will not do. They do more harm than good. The people require concrete instances to convince themselves that the Government is in earnest in these matters. The ground is ready. Will the Government rise to the height of the occasion and take advantage of the situation? It is for the Government alone to do it. Co-operation, My Lord, is a plant of slow growth. It requires delicate nursing and does not flourish in an atmosphere of inequalities and suspicion. It does not mean blind subserviency. It is far from espionage. May God grant Your Lordship's Government strength and statesmanship to utilize this splendid opportunity, which will result in the lasting good of the Rulers and the Ruled, that is the prayer of the people committed to Your Excellency's care."

THE HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ said :—

"MY LORD—In offering a few remarks on the budget now before us, I wish I had sufficient time to discuss the allotments in expenditure on the various items of absorbing public interest. I feel, however, that it is impossible to go into details on any subject of real importance in the course of discussions of a discursive character within the compass of 15 fleeting minutes. For economy of time I will not, therefore, go over the ground already covered by the speeches of some of the Hon'ble Members, but will confine my remarks on the subject of education, with special reference to the needs and requirements of the Muhammadan community.

"My Lord, if human memory is short, official memories are very much shorter, and I am not surprised that within the twelve months that have elapsed since the annulment of the Partition, officials have managed to forget their special obligations to the Muhammadan community. Only the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler seemed to be somewhat impatient of criticism on the subject of Muhammadan education, and he actually complained that Muhammadan leaders are slow to acknowledge the help and assistance which Government has all along given to Muhammadans in the matter of education. If the remark had been made previous to the 12th of December 1911, I would have considered it necessary to attempt a justification of our attitude in agitating for increased privileges, and for a wider recognition of the claims of our community on the resources of the State in educational matters. But I do not think that, after that memorable date, officials can expect that Muhammadans will consent to talk of their grievances with bated breath, or continue to brood over their lot in silent dispair. I would only remind the officials that they are in honour bound to render adequate compensations to the Muhammadan community for all the grievious wrong inflicted on them by the unceremonious annulment of the Partition. My Lord, it seems to me that officials make a very fundamental mistake with regard to the claims of Muhammadans on the Government, whether it be the question of State patronage, grant of political rights or privileges, or expenditure from provincial revenues for promoting Muhammadan education, or other matters of special interest to the community. We are often told that we have got our share, and we should not complain. But those who say so seem to forget that we claim not only our share, but also a substantial excess throughout. Our share we claim as our indefeasible right, and the excess we claim by way of compensation for the wrong done to us by the annulment of the Partition. This is the view of the general Muhammadan public, and if the officials will not meet the demands in full, there is certain to be discontent in the community. Whether the discontent would be worth the consideration of the Government is a different question. The situation is no doubt an embarrassing one, but it

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has been deliberately created by the officials themselves, and they must be prepared to face it bravely.

"My Lord, in the despatch of August 25th the Government of India pledged itself to see that Muhammadan interests would not be affected by the change brought about by the annulment of the Partition. More than eighteen months have elapsed since then, and it is time to see how far the solemn promises have been fulfilled. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited Dacca shortly after the Durbar announcements, every one expected that His Excellency will be able to announce something particularly gratifying to the Muhammadan community. We got the announcement about the Dacca University, but I must confess that it fell far short of our expectations. I do not wish to belittle the importance of the Dacca University as a factor in preventing a set-back in the educational advancement of Eastern Bengal, or the incalculable advantages of a residential University in the centre of that large Muhammadan population. But I wish to protest against the theory that the University is meant to benefit Muhammadans alone, or that it can be regarded as a definite step towards a conciliation of Muhammadan feelings. The Viceroy has distinctly said that the University is, as it should be, for the benefit of Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Its area of operations has been curtailed, out of deference to the apprehensions of the Hindu community lest it would lead to a revival of the effects of the Partition. Even the proposed Muhammadan College and the establishment of a faculty of Islamic studies in connection with the University, cannot be credited to any particular desire to favour the Muhammadan community. For more than half a century, Government has maintained a purely Hindu College at Calcutta, with all its elaborate staff and necessary equipments, and the Muhammadan College at Dacca would only be a very tardy recognition of the long neglected claims of the Muhammadan community. As for the department of Islamic studies, it is only a natural incident in the curriculum of studies of a University in a part of the country where the Muhammadans have long evinced an eager desire for Arabic and Persian learning. It may not be generally known that the Eastern districts contribute an overwhelming majority of the students in the Madrasahs of Bengal, and an University without any provisions for the literary aptitudes and requirements of this class of the population would have been wholly unjustifiable. I hope officials will understand that, although the Muhammadans have voted in favour of the Dacca University, they do not consider it as any particular favour done to them, not even with the special provisions for a Muhammadan College or a faculty of Islamic studies.

"My Lord, not only is the Muhammadan college at Dacca a stern necessity and an act of bare justice to our community, but I maintain that the time has come for the establishment of a first grade college in Arts for the Muhammadans in Calcutta. It may be interesting to Hon'ble Members to know that the question of such a Muhammadan college engaged the attention of Government so early as the year 1871. In a Minute by the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, dated the 13th April 1871, to a committee appointed to report on the affairs of the Calcutta Madrasah, His Honour asked the Committee to consider whether the Hooghly College was to remain a general college with a Muhammedan school attached, or whether there ought to be a separate Muhammadan college. More than 40 years have since elapsed; and in the course of this time not only has there been no such college, but even the college classes of the Calcutta Madrasah have been actually abolished for the sake of economy. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler very triumphantly pointed out the other day that 70 Muhammadan boys are permitted to read in the Presidency College on a fee of Rs. 2 a month. True, but does Mr. Küchler remember that, by abolishing the college classes in the Madrasah, Government was in honour bound to provide instruction for boys who would otherwise have prosecuted their studies at that institution? The present arrangement is not only no favour conferred, but an actual and keenly felt inconvenience to Muhammadan students. There being no Muhammadan hostel in the vicinity of the Presidency College, boarders from the Elliot and Baker Hostels have to trudge along two miles after a hurried breakfast in order to attend lectures at the Presidency College.

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Moreover, the restriction on admission imposed by the authorities of the Presidency College is wholly unjust and unfair to the Muhammedan community. When these matters were brought to the notice of the authorities, the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler pointed out in a letter No. 165, dated the 5th October 1910, addressed to the Secretary of the Provincial Muhammedan Educational Conference, that "in view of the general limitation of the numbers that may be admitted to the Presidency College, the limit as far as the Muhammdans are concerned cannot on any account be relaxed." These are no doubt words of authority. But may we also enquire why the College classes of the Madrasah were abolished at all, and boys now either compelled to drag themselves two miles off for instruction which they might have obtained nearer home, or made to run the risk of being turned out under arbitrary rules? On this point I cannot do better than quote a few sentences from a pamphlet entitled "The Mussalmans of Bengal, how they remain uneducated" prepared by the Moslem students of Calcutta themselves, and which deals with the question in a remarkable manner. "The limit of numbers of Moslem students to be admitted into the Presidency College was imposed in 1908, and naturally the authorities thought that a limit which represented 14 more than the average number admitted to Presidency College during the year 1902-07, was liberal enough. But in matters of this character the average of a number of years is likely to be as misleading as the calculation which bases the height of a door on the average height of mankind. It does not provide for the years in which the average is exceeded, and it does not take into account the increase of numbers which is likely to be still greater in future. On the contrary, it takes account of the recent past which, in the case of Muhammadan education, has been notoriously inglorious. If a limit is to be imposed, it must be imposed in the case of communities which practically monopolise the College, rather than in the case of the community which is invariably accused of apathy and ignorance. But even if it be conceded that a limit may be placed on the number of Muhammadan students, it must not be based on an average of past years, but on the maximum, and it should take into account the growing increase in the number of Mussalmans who are successful in the various University Examinations." My Lord, I have not had time to interpollate the Government on the subject, but I learn from private sources that in 1911 more than 200 Muhammadan students were refused admission into various colleges in Calcutta. Have the officials seriously considered the inevitable effects of the bitter disappointments which these refusals cause, not only to the boys, but also to the community as a whole? It is well-known that when English education was first introduced into this country, the Muhammadans held aloof from it because, in the words of Mr. E. C. Bayley "however good in itself, it made no concession to their prejudices and was, in its nature, unavoidably antagonistic to their interests and at variance with their social traditions". The result was that the Muhammadan community, to quote the words of Sir William Hunter "with one consent spurned the instructions of idolators through the medium of idolatory". It is thus evident that if the Muhammadans did not take kindly to English education at the beginning, the fault did not lay with the Muhammadans alone. But now that the initial prejudices have been removed, and Muhammadans are coming forward in increasing numbers to avail themselves of English education, artificial restrictions are being imposed which will inevitably have the effect of putting a brake on Muhammadan educational progress.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler treated us the other day to a lengthy homily on what the Government has hitherto done to promote Muhammadan education. For all that has been actually done, we are truly thankful, but I hope the Hon'ble Member will excuse us if we decline to be grateful for mere promises. He has referred us to Sir Harcourt Butler's speech at Delhi, and is happy to announce that the Government of India is about to address the Local Governments on the subject of Muhammadan education. We are glad to hear it, but we prefer to wait and see what is actually going to be done. The Government of India has been going on addressing Local

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Governments on this subject ever since the famous education despatch of 1854, and if elaborate schemes and pious wishes expressed eloquently in Government Resolutions, could be accepted in lieu of actual fulfilments, the Muhammadan community would have every reason to congratulate themselves on the zeal and earnestness displayed by officials in promoting the cause of Muhammadan education. But unfortunately, the net result of all this official activity for the past sixty years comes to this, that in this year of grace 1913, there are more than 350 Muhammadan students who are living in gutters and bye-places of this city for want of the most ordinary hostel accommodation, while hundreds of Muhammadans boys have to give up their studies every year on being refused admission into the existing colleges in Calcutta. We have had enough of these resolutions, these well-meant promises and unredeemed pledges which bode no more good for the Muhammadan community than did the 'settled fact' of the Partition. The statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr in Council the other day is somewhat hopeful, as it refers to matters which can be called somewhat definite. But unfortunately, even the provisions to which the Hon'ble Member referred, valuable as they are, are far from being adequate. The extension of the Baker and Elliot Hostels will hardly meet even the present demand, while the mufassil schemes appear to be grossly inadequate and insufficient. The condition for reservation of a fifth of the seats for Muhammadans in hostels attached to aided colleges is a salutary provision of the Provincial grant, but even this will not take us very far. In a couple of years the rush for accommodation will bring things to nearly the same pass as at present, and there will practically be a deadlock in progress unless fresh provisions are made again on a liberal scale.

"My Lord, I have already urged the case for the establishment of a Muhammadan College in Calcutta; an equally urgent case is the one for the establishment of a hostel in College Square. That there is an urgent need for increased hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students is universally accepted, and the only question is in what shape this need should be provided for. I have already said that the extension of the Baker and Elliot Hostels would not meet the full demand. But even if the extended buildings could provide accommodation for all Muhammadan students they would be practically unsuited, as a place of residence, for the majority of Law and Science students. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has by this time found out that the Baker and Elliot Hostels are not situated in College Square, but just two miles away. Need I pause to explain the physical inconveniences of boarders in these hostels when compelled to attend lectures at the Presidency College or the University Law College, or when required to attend any functions at the University Institute? This latter excellent Institution has hitherto been out of practical use by Muhammadan students. All these drawbacks could be easily removed by a suitable Muhammadan hostel in College Square. I recognize the advisability of locating Muhammadan hostels in the midst of the acknowledged Muhammadan quarters in Calcutta. But the principal educational institutions in the city are situated miles away from the Muhammadan quarters, because when these institutions were established, nobody took any note of the Muhammadan community, owing to their apathy to English education. It would be impossible, nor would it be advisable, to build a second Presidency College in the neighbourhood of Wellesley Square. Muhammadan students will have to go to the present Presidency College, unless they are to deprive themselves of the benefits of instructions at one of the best and most well-equipped educational institutions in the world. The same argument applies to the University Law College and also to the University Institute. I feel sure that the case for a Muhammadan hostel in College Square need only be formulated to be accepted, for it only turns on the question whether you will permanently shut out the Muhammadan community from Educational Institutions on which enormous sums are spent from Provincial Revenues every year.

"My Lord, I regret that I have not got sufficient time at my disposal to discuss the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler the other day regarding Muhammadan education. It is a remarkable instance of the

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

self-glorification in which Indian officials too often indulge in order to impress the public with their activities in the performance of their duties. Beyond a few thousand rupees spent on *Muktabs* and middle Madrasahs, and on the training of Muhammadan teachers, together with a few conferences for the improvement of the Madrasahs, leading to no practical result, I do not think anything definite has been pointed out as having been accomplished in furtherance of the cause of Muhammadan education. To take one single instance out of many; even now the provision for the teaching of Arabic and Persian in Government and aided schools is hopelessly inadequate. Mr. Küchler says that no provision is made where there is no demand. But how can there be a demand unless boys come forward to read these languages, and why again should they do so, unless there is a provision for the teaching of these languages in the schools. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler to consider if his argument does not involve a well-known logical fallacy. As a matter of fact, the absence of provision for the teaching of Arabic and Persian either scares away Muhammadan boys from the schools, or compels them to take up Sanskrit. It is no use arguing that our vernacular is Bengali and we find Sanskrit more congenial and easy to master than Persian or Arabic. Our natural inclinations are towards Persian, if not Arabic, and not towards Sanskrit. I speak from experience that the grievance is a very real one and keenly felt, but whether Government is prepared to help us or not is a different matter.

"I wish to take this opportunity of commenting on a mistake which officials generally commit in calculating the share of the Muhammadan community in allotments in the matter of education. It is argued that the true basis of calculation is not the numerical strength of our community, but the very small fraction of it that attend educational institutions. I protest against this method of dwarfing Muhammadan claims, both because it is unjust and unfair. If Muhammadan boys are in such a minority in educational institutions it is due to a system of education which has been utterly unsuited to the requirements of the community, and which the authorities themselves permitted to continue in the face of protests. And now to make this minority a basis for the calculation of educational grants is to penalise the Muhammadan community for a state of things for which the officials themselves have been primarily responsible and which has been brought about by causes over which the Muhammadan have had no control.

"My Lord, I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. To me it seems that Government has arrived at a parting of the ways, and has got to decide, once for all, its future policy regarding questions affecting the Muhammadan community. It may be that Government may regard the twenty-two millions of the Muhammadans of this Presidency as not worth the consideration that is due to them, on the ground that they have not hitherto shown themselves capable of organized agitation. Or it may be, that the sense of justice which forms so distinguishable a feature of British character, will induce our Rulers to redress our grievances as soon as brought to their notice. As to what the ultimate decision of the Government will be, is a matter with which I have no concern. But if the system of popular representation in Council is a reality, and our opinion is entitled to any weight, I can assure the Government that the minds of the Muhammadans are now in a disturbed state. There is a very strong and widespread feeling that, in spite of their loyalty and devotion, the Muhammadans have fallen on the frosty side of official pleasure, and that somehow or other, Muhammadan interests are not receiving proper attention. Let the officials judge for themselves whether recent events have not contributed to the existence of these feelings in the minds of the Muhammadan community. But so far as we are concerned, our policy is perfectly clear. We will no longer be satisfied with pious wishes expressed eloquently in Government Resolutions. For the present we, in Calcutta, are very particularly keen about a Muhammadan College and a hostel in College Square. We will not consent to see the removal of our grievances in these two vital matters to be deferred, on the score of expense or any other considerations whatsoever. And generally we demand that all other considerations should be subordinated to the necessity of affording the

fullest relief to Muhammadans in the matter of education. This will be some compensation for all that we have patiently and loyally borne, even under the greatest provocations which human nature can bear. Hitherto, Muhammadans have so completely confided in the sense of justice of officials in all cases, that now it almost does violence to their feelings to be compelled to adopt the more modern and effective method of popular agitation. But in spite of their aversion to agitation, Muhammadans are drifting, owing to sheer force of circumstances, into the arena of political warfare. We feel that we have got to move with the times or else we are doomed. Let not the officials think that the feelings of the entire community can be soothed simply by the bestowal of titles and decorations on our leaders, or by providing for a transitory stay of the officials at Dacca with all the paraphernalia of Government. We require something more than a mere concession to our sentiments, something tangible which can be reasonably set off against our loss by the annulment of the Partition. I sincerely hope that officials will not be mislead by the misrepresentations of interested persons, but will bravely meet the situation in the face and, by a liberal attempt to meet our demands to the full, prevent a feeling of disaffection and despair from creeping into the minds of the loyal Muhammadans of India."

THE HON'BLE BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY said :—

"MY LORD—I congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Portfolio of Finance, on the very prosperous and lucid statement he has been able to present to the Council, as well as on the fair distribution made on the different heads of expenditure. With Your Lordship's permission, I beg to make only a few observations and those are on Education and Sanitation—the two principal factors for making a healthy, wise and useful nation of the people placed under the care of a benign and enlightened Government.

"My Lord, we are grateful to the Imperial Government for the large grant they have made for expenditure on education in Bengal. It is gratifying to note that keen interest is being taken by Your Excellency's Government in the matter of education, its spread and improvement in all useful branches of Arts and Science. The enhanced allotment of Rs. 1,31,88,000 evinces the earnestness of Government in this direction, though the vastness of the educational demands of this country requires more expenditure on this head. It is true that much has been done in this respect, but much still remains to be done. It appears that the budget includes a lump provision of Rs. 9,25,000 for improving popular education in Bengal. I beg to point out that in a country which is pre-eminently agricultural, in order to give the cultivating classes, whose main source and mainstay is agriculture, the full benefits of the educational facilities provided by an enlightened Government, it is of the utmost importance that a compulsory course of practical training in agriculture should be included in the curriculum of studies of the primary schools. The acquirement of such a training would enable the agriculturists to introduce the improved method of cultivation, to increase the produce of their lands, and to become thus a better class of farmers contributing to the general posperity of the country.

"As regards sanitation and water-supply, the interest which your Excellency's Government has taken in this direction has evoked a deep sense of gratitude in the hearts of the people. The Government has very liberally allowed the District Board's appropriation of the entire revenue derivable from the Public Works Cesses—the substantial portion of which is intended for improving the sanitation and supply of good drinking water in urban areas. As the representative of the District Boards of the Chittagong Division, I beg, My Lord, to express on behalf of my constituencies our deep sense of gratitude for this munificent grant ; and I hope and trust that, with the augmented resources at their disposal, the District Boards will be in a position to do substantial works in the matter of water-supply and sanitation. A sum of Rs. 38,000 is provided in the budget for appointment of overseers, who might be employed in each subdivision in Bengal to report on the real condition of rural water-supply. I may be allowed to point out that

this may not be needed as the work, it is considered, can be best done by the overseers employed by the District Boards. The allotment under this head may be better utilized for other important items of sanitary improvements, such as extension of the medical relief, which is also a crying need in many parts in Bengal. In this connection, I fully concur with my colleague Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, and echo his saying that :—

> 'There are parts of the country where not a dose of quinine can be had either for love or money, in spite of the systematic measures adopted by Government for the supply of pice-packets of the drug through the agency of post offices. The luxury of fully equipped dispensaries in masonry buildings (or houses of costly plans) should for the present be abandoned. Poor villagers would be equally grateful with less ambitous but equally useful institutions in the shape of small dispensaries in sheds of corrugated iron roof and mat ceiling, with medicines for the prevailing diseases. This would meet a real want and serve to mitigate suffering to an appreciable extent.'

"I would do not feel myself justified if mention is not made here of the improvement of the condition of water-supply in the Chittagong Municipality. The people of Chittagong have already represented the matter to Your Excellency, and it is not known how the question stands at present. I however beg leave to state that the establishment of a water-works in Chittagong is not wanted as a luxury, but as a real need of the town. At present the dearth of good drinking water in the municipal area is solely responsible for the unusual mortality, which occurs every year in the summer, by the outbreak of cholera and small-pox. As soon as the summer sets in, the few good ponds and springs which are in the town begin to dry up, and the people are compelled to use foul water. It is, therefore, hoped, that our benign Government will be pleased to find their way to provide the Chittagong town, at an early date, with water-works which will be considered as a boon both by the rich and the poor.

"Before I finish I crave leave, My Lord, to ask that the District Boards may be given extended powers in the disposal of grants made to them by Government. The manner in which these grants are assigned at present often compels the Boards to limit their discretion ; and it not unfrequently happens that, to avoid the lapse of grants the resources are spent on projects which, in consideration of the local circumstances, could be safely deferred, while on the other hand, the works of real pressing demands suffer only for the reason that no specification thereof has been made in the grant. My Lord, I hope and trust there may be no danger in allowing to the District Boards, under proper safeguard, a greater scope and freedom in regard to the allotment of the funds placed at their disposal."

THE HON'BLE UPENDRA LAL RAY said—

"My Lord, I am glad to observe that the year under review promises to be one of prosperity and the improvements contemplated, if carried out, will go a great way towards ameliorating the condition of the people of this Presidency.

"The scheme of the regrading of Munsifs, for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been budgeted will, I hope, be given effect to, and thereby some relief given to these overworked members of the public service, and justice demands that they should be placed on an equal footing with the members of the Provincial Executive Service. I fully endorse the views of the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari about the grading of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

"One salient feature of the budget is the increased expenditure allotted for the reorganization of the Subordinate Police Service in the Eastern Bengal districts. My Lord, as an inhabitant of Eastern Bengal, I welcome this increased grant and wish to offer a few suggestions on this important subject. Dacoities in Eastern Bengal have, of late, been very frequent ; and intersected as they are with a network of big rivers and canals, the villages of Eastern districts afford better opportunities to gangs of dacoits for carrying on their nefarious and diabolical pursuits. Under the head of Reorganization of Subordinate Police in Eastern Bengal, a sum of Rs. 2,92,014 has been assigned and, similarly, a sum of Rs. 4,49,335 has been provided for reorganization of

[*Babu Upendra Lal Ray.*]

River Police, Dacca. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 45,000 has been set apart for the station boat scheme in the districts of Faridpur, Dacca, Tippera, Mymensingh and Barisal. There is no gainsaying the fact that Police arrangements are not what they should be, and more effective and active vigilance on their part is an urgent necessity, and steps should be taken to ensure such vigilance. Dacoities in Eastern Bengal have, almost in every case, been committed in the houses of the well-to-do yet helpless traders, and it is a matter for regret that in most of the cases the offenders have not been detected and brought to justice. In the interests of peace and for security of life and property, it is absolutely necessary that early action should be taken to prevent a recurrence of dacoities in the country. It is a conspicuous feature of British Administration that the subjects can sleep in the open, with their treasures under their pillows, but, in the province of Bengal at least, this appears to be a thing of the past. Yet another dacoity has been reported in to-day's paper, committed in the house of a merchant at Gopalpur in the subdivision of Madaripur in the Faridpur district. I fervently hope that the improvements proposed will have the desired effect, but at the same time I beg humbly to suggest that steps should be taken so that the conduct of the additional police force towards the people of the neighbourhood may be absolutely beyond reproach.

"My Lord, I offer my most sincere thanks to the Government of India for the increased assignments for education and sanitation. I cannot conceive of any better purposes to which public money may be applied. In the obligatory scheme I notice, with pleasure, the allotment of Rs. 10,600 for the provincialization of the Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and the Diamond Jubilee Industrial School. The former scheme has been hanging on for years, and I hope it will be taken in hand and carried out during the year under review.

"I welcome the proposal of amalgamating the Excise Department with the Salt Department. For myself, I confess I have not been able to understand the object of continuing the latter department. Chittagong has a Superintendent of Salt with a staff of officers under him. As a dealer in this commodity, I have never realized the necessity of maintaining the salt branch, nor have I seen what practical work is entrusted to or done by it. Whatever that may be, I notice with delight the proposal for amalgamation, which is now before the Government of India for consideration, but I regret I have not been able to understand how the proposed amalgamation can involve an increase of expenditure amounting to the sum of Rs. 2,66,808 over the present sanctioned scale. If retrenchment is the object of amalgamation, and I don't think it can be anything else, what do we gain if, in consequence, we have to incur additional heavy charges.

"Turning to sanitation for which a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,00,000 has been so liberally made by the Government of India, we are often confronted with a charge that the money allotted year after year cannot be applied to its legitimate purpose, inasmuch as the mufassil Municipalities and District Boards do not come forward with detailed schemes. I do not say that the charge is absolutely unfounded, but at the same time I wish to point out that the relation of the Local Government to the several self-governing public bodies is like that of the General Manager of a Mercantile firm to its assistants in charge of the different departments, or, in other words, like that of the senior member of a joint Hindu family to the junior ones :—the duty of the former to the latter, in each case, being not merely to supervise and control, but to advise and assist and in many cases actively to co-operate in their work. It is much to be regretted that the bulk of the population of this country is entirely ignorant of the rules and requirements of sanitation, and attempts to improve the same are sometimes baffled by local apathy and often by actual opposition. Assistance of Government is what is necessary in such cases, and I venture to hope that where such necessity is felt and recognized, Government will lend its helping hand to the local bodies concerned, in the preparation and execution of cut and dried schemes of sanitation."

[*Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.*]

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, for unavoidable reasons I had to be absent on the 2nd of April when the Council met principally for the discussion of the budget. Many of the points on which I wanted to speak, have been very ably discussed by the Hon'ble Members of this Council, and after that I do not wish to tire out the patience of this Council by inflicting a long speech on it. Resolutions moved by the non-official members of the Council, regarding the recurring and non-recurring grants by the Government of India, are often treated with very little sympathy by the official members, and that has been one of our grievances. If we calmly think about the situation we can hardly blame them for this apparent want of sympathy towards our need. Government of India grants are mostly ear-marked, and the Local Government has very little or no option in the expenditure of the same. I should, therefore, submit to your Lordship that attempts should be made to free ourselves from those restrictions; so that the Local Government can use its discretion regarding the allotments of the Imperial grants.

"My Lord, a few observations with regard to education and sanitation and I have finished.

"*Education* :—I am glad to notice that fair allotments have been made for the Universities of this province. It is admitted on all hands that the spread of high education in the desired direction will be our future salvation. In order to prepare the recipient for such education, My Lord, a good grounding in a competent school is absolutely necessary. In the absence of any such school in our country, many young boys have, up-to-now, been sent to England to receive English education from the very start. But I regret, My Lord, that the results have not been uniformly satisfactory, and it is no wonder. Being away from home influences and from all sorts of traditions of the family, and being exposed to the fearful temptations of a vast city, young heads are apt to turn. Therefore, My Lord, the want of a school in a healthy locality, possessing up-to-date equipments and manned by English teachers and professors, has long been felt by a very large section of our community. As a matter of fact, Your Lordship has been memorialized by certain gentlemen of wealth, influence, rank and culture a short time ago, and I should like to draw the attention of your Lordship's Government to this crying need of ours.

"*Sanitation* :—Sanitation needs no advocacy, My Lord. The people and the Government equally know its importance, and when the other day my Hon'ble friend Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved a resolution asking for a certain sum of money for the improvement of drinking water, most enthusiastically I voted for the resolution, without stopping to think whether such grant of money was possible or not. No one can blame me for that, because I come from a notoriously unhealthy place, and therefore whatever is suggested for the improvement of sanitation has my deep sympathy and wholehearted support. Unfortunately that resolution was lost. Resolutions might come and go but the need is there, My Lord, and Your Lordship knows that the need is real, and knowing that, just a year ago, when assuming the Government of our province, Your Lordship was kind enough to assure us that Your Excellency's Government will try to "combat malaria" together with other works of usefulness and uplifting. We have, therefore, full confidence that sanitation will receive the entire attention of your Lordship's Government.

"These are the few observations My Lord, with which I commend this budget to the Hon'ble Members. It is the first budget under your Lordship's auspices, and it being a prosperity budget it is specially interesting to all of us. The King-Emperor's visit to India last year was an unique occasion and unprecedented in the annals of British India. So many changes and alterations in the administration of the country were inaugurated by His Gracious Majesty and we have every hope, My Lord, that, under the altered conditions Bengal will continue to prosper year after year and make wholesome progress in every direction under Your Lordship's wise, benevolent and sympathetic Government."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur said :—

"My Lord, owing to another subject being brought before the Council I could not be ready and I could not prepare notes of any speech that I intended to deliver on this occasion. I would therefore crave your Lordship's indulgence to make a few observations on matters connected with Calcutta. In the first place, I should like to state that the revised estimates for the year which has just closed show steady improvement in all directions. The estimates for the current year indicate an earnest and persistent desire on the part of Government to improve the conditions of the people, to make them healthy, happy and contented. Resolutions we might move, resolutions we might support, resolutions we might combine to vote solid for a popular cause, or, in Parliamentary parlance, we might combine to overthrow the party in power, but we freely, frankly and gratefully recognize the material progress our motherland has made under the British Raj. Nevertheless, my Lord, the cry is perpetually for further progress, the cry is insistent for more privileges, for greater emoluments, for the loaves and fishes of the State in this country. I believe, my Lord, that the cry will be perpetual so long as the progressive policy of the British Raj will last, and, I trust, that it will not be misconstrued into one of disloyalty or disaffection against the Raj.

"One of the matters on which I wanted to speak is the police administration of Calcutta. My Lord, I know that whenever any of us open our lips on the subject of the police it is generally taken to be one of unmitigated censure of the police and police officers. In the first place, although I do not here rise to worship at the temple of the police, at the same time I may say that since the reforms recommended by the Police Commission were adopted by Government the police administration has largely improved; but, my Lord, I must state that the lower ranks of the police have not improved to any appreciable extent. My hon'ble friend, Dr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, in his speech referred to one of the weakest links of the police in Calcutta. Living in Calcutta, having been born in Calcutta, and having associated with my countrymen in every hour of my life in Calcutta, I recognize this fact that the subordinate staff of the Calcutta Police is not up to the mark. Head-constables who are the principal investigating officers draw salaries from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem. As I have said, I come into contact with a large section of my countrymen every day, and the complaint is perpetual that no satisfactory result in many cases can be obtained from the investigations made by these officers. I do not make a sweeping condemnation of these officers, my Lord, but, generally speaking, there is that impression, and from the personal knowledge of the opinion of my countrymen, I say that the impression is that they do not get a satisfactory result from these officers, and what is the cause? The head-constables in whose hands are the investigations of all the principal cases, so far as the people of Calcutta are concerned, are in receipt of a salary of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem. I do not think, my Lord, that the class of men recruited on that pay can be ordinarily called, in the words of the Police Commission, 'trustworthy or reliable men.' I think that this subject requires the earnest consideration of your Excellency's Government. I think respectable and educated middle class men ought to be attracted to these posts, and the pay of the posts ought to begin with a minimum salary of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per mensem. Then, my Lord, I find that the Government have been pleased to post Deputy Commissioners in different areas in the town. I welcome this improvement in the police administration of Calcutta, but it is not merely the appointment of Deputy Commissioners that will lead to further improvement in the police. The head of the police must be thoroughly familiar with the wants and wishes of the better class of people. I remember the day, my Lord, when I was a mere boy, and although I was a mere boy I could say this from personal knowledge, that when the Chairman of the Corporation was the Commissioner of Police—that was since Mr. Schalch's time to the time of Sir Henry Harrison—the Indian community in Calcutta was in daily touch with the police administration of the city. I remember in the days of the Justices—the Justices numbered nearly 125, both European and Indian in Calcutta—the leaders of my community came

in daily contact with the Chairman of the Corporation who was the Commissioner of Police, and they used to communicate to him any shortcoming or defect or any maladministration which prevailed in any thana, and no sooner did the Chairman-Commissioner hear it than he used to take a slip of paper and send it to Sir John Lambert for enquiry and investigation, and in this way the head of the police was constantly in touch with the leaders of the people of Calcutta. I do not mean to say that the present Commissioner of Police is not familiar with the leaders of the people. He is, but he does not come in the way of every native gentleman as the native gentleman does not always like to intrude upon the valuable time of a high officer of Government who is always engrossed in his duties, because he may be informed. *Fursut nahin hai.* I have no personal knowledge of any rebuff from any high officer, but this is the feeling which prevents respectable leaders of my community from intruding on the valuable time of those officers. I think in the interests of the public there should be more intermingling and free intermingling with the high officers of Government as in days gone by when there was no Reformed Council or Executive Council of Government, but still there were native gentlemen who enjoyed the highest confidence of Government and who very largely shaped the policy of Government and their advice was much more listened to than is the case even in this progressive age. But I hope those days will return with the gracious visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor and that the present state of affairs will pass away and there will be more free and unreserved intercourse between the rulers and the ruled.

"Then, my Lord, I have incidentally drawn in my interpellations the attention of Government to the deplorable condition of the Police Court in Calcutta, and the attention of the Government has also been drawn to the deplorable condition of the building. No more ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and insanitary building exists in Calcutta, and I wonder why the Health Officer of the city who is so active in condemning insanitary and uninhabitable buildings does not condemn this building. It has been said by some of the best doctors of the city who have been Honorary Magistrates of that Court that if they worked there for days together continuously they were bound to have their health undermined; such is the deplorable condition of that building. My Lord, I am grateful to say that the attention of Government has been drawn to this and that your Excellency has paid a visit to this building, but every day's delay adds to our sufferings and therefore I earnestly hope and pray that something may be done within a very short time to give sufficient accommodation to the Courts in well-ventilated buildings. It is proposed to transfer them to Charnock Place. I hope the arrangement will be made as soon as possible.

"Then, my Lord, I come to the Small Cause Court of Calcutta. I believe in this Council, either in this meeting or in any one of its last meetings, the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari dwelt on the misery of suitors in Court. It has been my experience and the experience of my countrymen that in the Small Cause Court it is difficult to get a process served or a suit expedited without going through diverse ways and means which are certainly unworthy of being adopted by honourable gentlemen. I have spoken on the subject to our esteemed friend, the able Judge of the Small Cause Court. My Lord, I speak from personal experience.

"Then, my Lord, there is no doubt that additional judges are required, but I think that if, as in Madras, I understand, is the practice, honorary benches are instituted here, it will give much relief to the stipendiary judges in the Small Cause Court. The petty cases involving small sums of money can very well be disposed of by honorary judges selected from among the merchants, traders and landholders of the city. I think this matter deserves the consideration of your Excellency's Government.

"Then, my Lord, there is another matter which also vitally concerns Calcutta—the question of a park in the northern part of the town. My Lord, the Calcutta Corporation had, in the past, when Sir Edward Baker was Lieutenant-Governor, approached the Government on the subject. My Lord, a large quantity of land belongs to Government, and Government is the owner of khas mahal property in that area. The Corporation have acquired a

considerable quantity of land there, in hopes of getting a large quantity of, Government khas mahal land for purposes of a park. I think, my Lord knowing well the sympathy of your Excellency's Government with the people of Calcutta, especially the student community, this matter would receive your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. KÜCHLER said :—

"My Lord, criticism of the Education budget has been to a large extent disarmed on the present occasion by the liberality of the allotments which have been made to this branch of the administration. It is true that the absence of detailed proposals for the expenditure of the new Imperial grants has deprived possible critics of a considerable amount of material, but the real explanation of the comparatively non-contentious nature, except with one notable exception, of the remarks offered by Hon'ble Members is to be found in the fact that the dominant note at present is one of satisfaction that the progress of education is not likely in the future to be hampered for want of funds. On previous occasions in Council, when our purse-strings had unfortunately to be tightened, it has been my duty to defend the adequacy of the provisions made in the budget for items of educational expenditure in which certain Members took a special interest and which they accordingly felt called upon to press on the attention of Government. I do not say that this task has been an entirely uncongenial one, but on the whole it is pleasanter to sail in waters untroubled by any serious differences of opinion and to be able to use the language of hope rather than that of discouragement. Not that the voice of criticism has been entirely hushed. It has still made itself heard in a good many directions, but it has, in view of possible benefits, been so largely moderated that Hon'ble Members who have called attention to individual points will probably be satisfied with the brief explanations which I propose to offer. I must, however, premise that in accordance with standing orders it will be necessary to confine myself to a discussion of such matters as arise immediately out of the budget.

"I should say in the first place that I agree with the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray in his objection to the inclusion in the budget of large allotments in the form of lump provisions. Unfortunately, schemes, especially those of a recurring nature, take a long time to prepare, and it is therefore often impossible to show the proposed expenditure under the separate appropriate heads of the budget, but as I indicated in my opening statement the other day, every effort will be made to introduce a more ordered arrangement in this respect as soon as possible.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar has also been somewhat puzzled by one of the items in the budget, viz., that in which a saving of Rs. 3,78,500 has been shown in the expenditure, but this is really a very simple matter. It is obvious that when we have got to deal with a very large expenditure to the extent of 132 lakhs or more, it would be impossible to spend the whole of that amount in the coming year, and it is therefore perfectly sound finance to allow for a certain amount of savings. In the case of ordinary savings, that is to say, the sum that is represented as the ordinary savings, this would generally lapse. But I can remove one of the apprehensions expressed by the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar, and that is with regard to the danger of lapse in the case of those grants which have been made by the Imperial Government. These grants are absolutely earmarked, and even if they are not spent in one year, they will simply be carried forward to the next year, so that there is no danger whatever of the money lapsing, or in other words there is no danger, as the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar apprehends, of the Government of India withdrawing this money in any future year, if they think they wanted it for their own needs.

"In the same way, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has also raised a point in this connection and has taken exception to the fact that the revised estimates are in some cases also given in the form of lump provision, but this is inevitable; once an item appears in the form of a lump provision, it must be carried through the budget in that form. It would introduce unutterable confusion if in the original estimate you had a sum put down as a lump provision, and if afterwards, in the revised estimate, this would

appear amongst the various heads in the budget. Therefore I think that the Hon'ble Member will admit that there is some reason for the form of lump provisions being continued even in regard to the revised estimate. Of course, as regards information as to how the money is being spent, that will always be forthcoming if Hon'ble Members require it.

"With regard to individual criticisms I take first the service grievance put forward by the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari. Since the last discussion of the Financial Statement in Council it has been announced by the Government of India that special allowances of Rs. 150 a month have been granted to five selected members of the Provincial Educational Service. The Hon'ble Member, in his resolution on the subject, had suggested 10 allowances of Rs. 200, but he now asks for a great deal more, and has put forward an elaborate scheme for giving an allowance of 25 per cent. of his salary to every officer in the service. It is very unlikely, however, that Government will consider a scheme on this scale of magnitude pending the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, nor does relief of such a liberal character appear to be called for, that is to say, pending, of course, the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. We do not know what will emerge from the discussions of the Public Service Commission. It is always possible that its proposals will be as liberal as those which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Member on the present occasion. At the same time, it would be quite impossible for Government to give temporary relief to the extent which the Hon'ble Member has indicated. On the other hand, there are probably several cases in addition to those of the five officers already referred to, where special hardship has been caused by the postponement of the consideration of a general scheme of improvement of the Provincial Educational Service owing to the appointment of the Commission, and the Government of India has suggested that such cases might be dealt with by the local Governments themselves, in virtue of the increased powers which have recently been delegated to them in this respect. I need hardly say that the Local Government will give careful consideration to this suggestion, but each case will naturally have to be dealt with on its own merits. I may add that there is no proposal to give a general allowance to members of the Indian Educational Service, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Member, nor has any scheme for the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service yet been framed, though it is probable that the conditions of this service also will shortly come under review.

"As regards University education, a good many allusions have been made to the scheme for a new University at Dacca, but I am afraid I am not permitted to make any remarks on this subject to-day. In the first place, the report of the Dacca University Committee affords material of such an extensive nature for controversy, that to discuss it at all profitably would require a full day's debate, entirely for itself, and in any case, with the very limited time (a quarter of an hour) at my disposal, it is quite clear that I cannot possibly do justice to the subject. Again, it does not seem to be very intimately connected with the present budget. It is true that potential provisions for the Dacca University are no doubt lurking in some of the Imperial grants, but you cannot possibly have a real provision made in the budget for a scheme which has not received the consideration of the Local Government, which has not received the approval of the Imperial Government and which has certainly not received the sanction of the Secretary of State. For these reasons, I am afraid, interesting and fascinating though the subject may be, I must resist the temptations to reply to some of the criticisms which have been made to-day.

"With the plea for liberal grants to the Calcutta University which has been advanced by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, I have already, on a previous occasion, expressed my full sympathy, but I would call attention to one point that is liable to be overlooked in connection with such grants, and that is that grants made by Government to individual colleges are really made to the University, though they do not appear directly as University grants. This is a point which will have especially to be borne in mind when comparisons are instituted between Government benevolence to the Calcutta

and Dacca Universities, respectively. We must take into account not only grants which are primarily made to the University, but also grants made to the colleges which form a constituent part of the University.

"Under the head of secondary education, reference has been made to the general inadequacy of the grants for aided schools and also the poorness of the pay of teachers. I already touched on these matters in the previous discussions on the financial statement for education, and I then pointed out that, with the help of Government of India grants, it would be possible to make more liberal provision under these heads in future. With reference to the individual case of the building for Jalpaiguri Zilla School, which the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur has mentioned, I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the work of construction will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and that the building will be one worthy of a zilla school. The sum of Rs. 22,600 merely represents a part of the cost.

"Primary education has hardly been referred to, at least so far as the budget is concerned, except by way of approval of the measures which it is proposed to take to secure its improvement. The Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur has, it is true, adverted to one or two questions of general interest connected with this subject; but they have no connexion with the budget, and I am therefore precluded from discussing them.

"The Hon'ble Maharaja has also touched on the question of female education in his plea for an extension of the system of zenana education. I fully agree with him in this matter; and in my opening statement with regard to the educational budget, I intimated that it is proposed to appoint a special assistant inspectress for zenana education in West Bengal. Moreover, out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 1,07,000 for female education, a certain sum has been set apart for instruction in zenanas, and probably with the help of the additional funds now about to be placed at our disposal by the Government of India, it will be possible to make still further progress in this direction. The only other allusions to female education are those contained in the remarks of the Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, but I am unable to follow his meaning when he says that he cannot find any allotment under this head for any part of West Bengal except Calcutta. I think he must be referring to the special allotment made for the extension of the training school for mistresses in Calcutta and has overlooked the general appropriation which I have already indicated will be made from the lump grant of Rs. 1,07,000, as well as the ordinary provisions for female education to be found in the budget. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the claims of the mufassal have been given equal consideration with those of Calcutta in allotting the funds available under this head. The Hon'ble Member has also revived the old scare as to the undue increase of the inspecting agency. But though such a suggestion may have possessed a certain plausibility in the case of boys' schools, it is entirely devoid of justification where female education is concerned. The inadequacy of the present female inspecting agency has long stood in the way of progress, both in the multiplication and the improvement of our girls' schools, and the small addition now proposed will only go a short way to set matters right.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has referred in terms almost approaching indignation to the very small allotment which has been made for technical and industrial education, viz., Rs. 72,000, and he has quoted this as in a way affording evidence of the neglect on the part of the Government of the very valuable report which has been written by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming on technical education; but I can assure the Hon'ble Member that this is far from being the case. Government is fully alive to the value of Mr. Cumming's exhaustive report; and the recommendations that are contained therein are continually being borne in mind in the efforts that are being made to extend the sphere of technical education. I think that the Hon'ble Member's reference has been partly due to a misconception. The allotment of Rs. 72,000, to which he refers, really represents the cost only of one or two of the provincial institutions for technical education. They are the Serampore Weaving Institute and the three provincial institutions in East Bengal.

[*Mr. Küchler.*]

"I may mention here in the first place that the policy of provincialising technical institutions is being steadily carried out by Government and that, at no very distant date, we hope that a very large number of technical institutes throughout the whole province will be brought under provincial management; but the point to which I should specially call attention is that this sum of Rs. 72,000 represents only a very small part of the sum that is being spent on technical or rather industrial education. I take it of course that the Hon'ble Member was referring merely to technical and industrial schools. Most of these institutions are, as I pointed out, aided institutes, or are under Board management, and as far as aid is concerned, the necessary allotment would not be shown under this head, but would be shown under grant-in-aid allotments. The grant-in-aid allotment is only given in the Financial Statement in the form of a lump sum, though, of course, in our detailed budget all details are fully given. In addition to this, there are one or two technical institutes which are also provincial and which are not covered by this allotment. There is, for instance, the Government School of Art, which is essentially a technical institute, and I may be permitted to include the Commercial Institute also. Over and above that, if the Hon'ble Member had looked at the item immediately above that to which he has called attention, he would have seen that there is an allotment of Rs. 1,21,000 for engineering and survey schools, and, of course, these all come under the head of technical schools. I think perhaps that the Hon'ble Member after this explanation on my part will be prepared to admit that Government is not unmindful of the claims of technical education, and is doing everything in its power to secure its legitimate advancement.

"The only other subject to which attention has been called is that of Muhammadan education. I need not go over the ground which was fully covered in the discussion on the resolution on the subject on the previous occasion in Council; but I am sorry to say that on the present occasion a somewhat violent attack has been delivered by one Hon'ble Member (Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq) on the methods of my department and on the policy of Government with regard to Muhammadan education. I think that the speech of this Hon'ble Member illustrates the difficulty which we feel in getting to what is really the bottom of the demands of a certain section of the Muhammadan community. I do not however accept that the Hon'ble Member really voices the opinion of the Muhammadan community as a whole. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, who can speak with very great authority on this subject, told us on a previous occasion that he did not demand any special concessions for Muhammadans, but all he wished for was equal treatment. But the Hon'ble Member on the right side of the House has gone further than this. He tells us quite frankly that he wants not only equal treatment but that he wants special concessions in addition, in the way of what he describes as compensation. I cannot follow him into the question as to what compensation is required for Muhammadans on account of the readjustment of the provinces; but I think that, in putting forward a claim of this kind, the Hon'ble Member is really doing harm to the cause of Muhammadan education rather than furthering it in any way. Moreover, the Hon'ble Member has gone a good deal further than this. He frankly says that there is really nothing in the way of what has been done in the past by Government for which the Muhammadans need be very grateful. But not content with this assertion he proceeds to tell us that he does not believe in any undertaking that would be given by Government or by my department as to what may be done in the future. Well, my Lord, I must again reiterate that I cannot imagine that his attitude really represents the view of the Muhammadan community at large. If it were really the view, and if it were supported by a large body of public opinion, it would mean that a spirit would be imported into our discussions on the subject which would render any practical examination of the questions which have to come before us impossible. I repudiate, especially on the part of Government, the allegation that Government has in the past offered, as the Hon'ble Member has said, obstacles in the way of the advancement of Muhammadan education.

"We have always heard, and we have heard in no greater measure than from the Muhammadan community itself, that the Muhammadans have hitherto

been backward in education, and that it was due largely to their own fault. We have also been told that the Muhammadans are now becoming alive to the benefits of good education; and yet in the face of this opinion which we have repeatedly heard, we now hear that it is Government that is responsible, and that Government has put obstacles in the way of Muhammadan education. I again fully repudiate this accusation.

"I am very sorry that the time-limit which has been assigned does not permit me to go more fully into the individual questions which have been raised by the Hon'ble Member. I may say without undue vanity that I do not think that I would have very great difficulty in meeting successfully many of the criticisms which have been offered by him to-day. One of the subjects, my Lord, to which he has referred, viz., that of a Muhammadan College, is very fascinating, and I should have liked to say one or two words about it, but I have already trespassed on the patience of this House, and in any case, I am precluded by the rules of the House with regard to the time-limit from proceeding further with the discussion.

"Before I sit down, however, I would like to come back to more peaceful waters once more, and to refer to one or more points which have been raised by other Muhammadan members who have taken part in the debate. I may briefly refer to the more important of these. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri has deprecated the small allotment which has been made for Madrasahs in East Bengal, but I thought I had already made it sufficiently clear that it was only intended to make a beginning with this sum, and that it was impossible to anticipate the expenditure of a larger amount in the year 1913-14 in view of the fact that no definite scheme has even yet been formulated for the reform of this branch of Muhammadan education in East Bengal, far less submitted to Government for sanction. There need moreover have been no apprehension on the part of the Hon'ble Member as to the provision of funds for Madrasah reform after the clear statement which I quoted as to the intention of the Government of India with regard to the recognition of the claims of special Muhammadan institutions. The Hon'ble Member has also referred to the Moslem Institute, and while expressing the gratitude of the Muhammadan students to Government for the non-recurring grant of Rs. 45,000, has suggested that the Institute might equally with the University Institute be given a recurring grant for maintenance as well. I recognize that there appears to be some justification for this request, and I will undertake to look into the matter and see whether it is possible to recommend to Government a grant of this nature. As to the plea for a Muhammadan college, this, though an interesting subject, is, I fear, outside the scope of the present debate.

"Perhaps the most important matter to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Member is that of the appointment of a special officer for Muhammadan education, but I need not say anything about it here, as full information has already been given on the subject by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr in his reply to a question in Council on the 2nd instant.

"My Lord, I have endeavoured in the course of my remarks to explain the position of the Education Department with regard to the more important of the points raised by individual members of this Council. I do not pretend to have dealt even in a manner satisfactory to myself with the various matters which have come under discussion, nor have I been able to follow Hon'ble Members over the whole ground which they have covered to-day, partly for the reason I have already referred to that I am not at liberty to discuss matters which have no immediate connexion with the budget, although they may be of great general interest. Even, however, if I had been permitted a wider latitude, I should very speedily have been arrested not only by the artificial time-limit which the rules prescribe, but also by the more natural limit imposed by the patience of the Council."

THE HON'BLE MR. LYON said:—

"My Lord:—I propose to refer to only two or three points raised in the course of this debate and to make my remarks as brief as possible.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee in his very interesting speech made reference to certain entries as to buildings which are to be erected during the ensuing year, and dealt also with the question of residences for certain subdivisional officers. The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member was that we were somewhat neglecting the Civil Court officers for the subdivisional officers. It has been a reproach to the administration for some time that our subdivisional officers, specially in the smaller subdivisions where there are Indian officers, are extremely badly off in this respect and we are trying to do something for them. And I do not think that, if the Hon'ble Member was acquinted with the palatial buildings erected as courts for Civil Judicial Officers at Faridpur, Pabna, Noakhali and other stations, he would suspect us of neglecting those officers for executive officers. The Hon'ble Member also made a reference to the Collector's bungalow at Barisal and mentioned certain circumstances in which he had made acquaintance with that residence. I cannot help thinking that those circumstances somewhat affected his judgment in the matter of the amenities of that building. The present house is in a very bad state, is damp and insanitary, and I am sure that those who have a larger acquaintance with the district, as I have, will be glad that there is a prospect of the Collector being better housed in future.

"There is another matter to which the Hon'ble Member referred, and that is the care of fisheries. I do not wish to enter into that question at all. We have had a great many inquiries, as the Hon'ble Member knows. At every stage of our inquiries we have taken the public into our confidence and have published resolutions and communications stating how far we have got. The actual state of affairs at present was detailed in the resolution of Government on the 3rd December, 1911, which has been supplemented quite recently by an answer in this Council on the 17th March. I would refer the Hon'ble Member to that information, but if at any time, either by resolution or by question in this Council, we are asked for further information, we shall be glad to give it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin and the Hon'ble Mr. Musharraf Husain have referred to the proposals for improving the roads in the Jalpaiguri district. An admirable scheme for the purpose has been drawn up by the local officers in communication with the District Board. A rough estimate of the total cost of this scheme has been called for, and Government will then consider whether it can be accepted in its entirety and how it can be financed. We have every hope that with the combined resources of the Public Works Department and the District Board it will prove possible to carry the whole scheme through eventually and, so far as Government is concerned, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the proposals will have its full and sympathetic consideration at every stage.

"As to waterways, I have already had occasion in this Council to refer to the action we are taking in this important matter. We have enlarged our Advisory Committee and have made it more representative. We have applied for an increase of staff which will enable us to form a department to deal almost exclusively with such matters. We are having a complete scheme drawn up for the new steamer canal, and we are preparing plans for the improvement of subsidiary channels. We are preparing an estimate and an indent for the dredging plant which is indispensable for our work, and we have recently formed a new drainage division. These are necessary preliminaries before effective and lasting work can be initiated. In the meantime we welcome the valuable support for our schemes which is given in the speeches of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh, and we are glad to find ourselves in such complete agreement with them on the subject.

"As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, this is not the time or the place to enter upon a discussion of the Dacca University Scheme, but I may perhaps be permitted to give expression to the gratitude which is due from all who are interested in education in Bengal to the President and members of the Dacca University Committee for the labour and care devoted

[*Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., *Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan*; *Mr. Lyon*; *Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda*.]

by them to the preparation of the scheme, which will always stand as a model of efficient inquiry and organization. And I think that all Hon'ble Members of this Council will agree with me that our special thanks are due to Mr. Nathan, who is now about to leave this Province for Bihar and Orissa. His services have been of the greatest value to this Government and he leaves behind him, in the Dacca University Report, a memorial of those services which will not be soon forgotten. But while I cannot enter here upon a discussion of the University Scheme, I feel that I might be misunderstood if I failed to refer to the vigorous language used by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan on the subject of the proposed well-to-do classes College. The Hon'ble Member in this matter has indulged in the pleasant pastime of raising a man of straw for the entertainment of knocking him down again. For no one, least of all the Dacca University Committee, has proposed to establish a narrow-class College at Dacca. The College suggested is to be open to all, irrespective of class, and is in fact of the exact type, suggested by the Hon'ble Member in his speech, a College "for those who by paying most, can get their own sons educated by the very best available teachers and professors, and get for their boys as good an English education as possible outside England." Indeed I cannot but think that if the Hon'ble Member will read again the Chapter in the Report which sets out the proposal in question he will range himself definitely in its favour, and I do not think his support will weaken if he also reads Appendix XIII where he will find the text of the resolution passed unanimously in favour of the proposal at an influential meeting at which not the least distinguished member of a distinguished company was the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan."

THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"I did not support that Resolution."

THE HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"I do not wish to misrepresent the Hon'ble Member. I quote from the printed report of the meeting which says that the resolution was unanimous.

"Before sitting down I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to refer to the regret with which we all regard the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, who has presided over the fortunes of the Educational Department in Bengal for the past five years. Those five years have been a period of great pressure of work and much difficulty in organization and administration, and, although Government was willing to extend the term of Mr. Küchler's service, it cannot be deemed surprising that he was unable, for private reasons, to accept our offer. The sympathy and lucidity with which Mr. Küchler has dealt with educational matters in this Council will enable Hon'ble Members to understand how greatly his colleagues in the Government and his fellow officers in the Educational Department will miss him. By his retirement the Government loses a valuable source of strength, while the Department loses a trusted and respected chief. Mr. Küchler carries with him in his departure the cordial good wishes of many friends and admirers, and I venture to assure him that among them will be found the members of the Government with which he has worked so long, and the Members of the Council in which he has himself played such a distinguished part."

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, I wish just to say a few words on the subjects dealt with by the Hon'ble Members so far as they specially concern me, and the most important of these subjects is sanitation. A good deal has been said on this subject and I am glad to say that with much that has been said we are in sympathy. The question of sanitation resolves itself into two branches rural and urban. So far as rural sanitation is concerned, it has been realised and appreciated by all Hon'ble Members who have spoken that the determination of the Government of India to make over the whole of the Public

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

Works cess to the local bodies practically solves the difficulty. The most important measures of sanitation which we are called upon from time to time to deal with are those of water-supply and drainage and Hon'ble Members are aware of the great interest which His Excellency himself has taken on this question, and the conference which was called at Darjeeling to discuss the question of water-supply gave valuable advice to Government and Government will always be willing, so far as it can, to co-operate with local bodies in solving this very important question. We expect from the large grants over and above those which had hitherto been placed at the disposal of the Boards that if they have well-thought out plans and keep the matter always in view, then in the course of 10 or 15 years the whole question of water-supply will be solved.

"As regards urban sanitation it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti that most of the municipalities are very poor, that they have not sufficient funds with which to carry out necessary improvements, and that they have to appeal to Government for aid. This is what I understand him to say. There is no doubt that those who have followed the course of events know that Government has made large grants to municipalities in recent years and that all large projects of sanitation such as water-supply and drainage within municipal limits have been carried with substantial assistance from Government. Hon'ble Members must realise that the essence of the idea of self-government is that local requirements are to be met from local funds, that a town in one part of the province should not be dependent upon rates and taxes gathered from the other parts to solve its own difficulties. I hope local bodies would always realise that it is for them to work out their own salvation, and although Government will be willing to stretch a helping hand to them when they deserve it or when they have done their best, Government cannot give a guarantee to help them always. It has been said by some Hon'ble Members that we have fixed a hard and fast limit as regards the proportion of help that Government gives to municipalities in carrying out their schemes of sanitation. This is hardly correct. Although no doubt as a general rule we give a third and the municipality is expected either from loans or from donations or other sources to contribute the two-thirds, whenever a real case of hardship comes up before Government and whenever we have realized that the municipalities have done all that could be expected of them to do and when the public support has not been sufficient, we have paid a good deal more than the usual one-third which some of my Hon'ble friends have said was inadequate. We have been able to do this largely in consequence of the grants which the Government of India have from year to year specially ear-marked for sanitation, and I cannot believe what was stated by Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Rai that there are municipalities who are not aware that Government gives this one-third. I think Hon'ble Member does a great deal of injustice to the Municipal Commissioners of this Presidency, and I think they are far more intelligent than he is willing to believe they are. The suggestion is to ask all the municipalities to put forward their schemes and ask them what they can pay, the rest being paid by us to carry the work through. If we did this, we know we will be creating difficulties and it will induce municipalities with no funds to stretch their hands to Government and ask of it what they themselves are really expected to do.

"To those remarks I would just add a very few words, by way of reply to remarks made by individual members on some of the points. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur remarks that the Rs. 50,000 budgeted for jungle-cutting should be devoted for the purpose of improving sanitation in some part of the country. My hon'ble friend does not probably know that this money is not available for such a general purpose, and that it was money that was granted by the Indian Research Society for the purpose of carrying on an experiment in order to see what effect jungle-cutting has on malaria. We have a committee of experts to advise, of which my Hon'ble friend Dr. Nilratan Sarkar is a distinguished member. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur thinks that it is no use making an experiment

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

of this kind, because as he says jungle-cutting does remove malaria. He will probably be surprised to learn that there is no such unanimity of opinion among our experts. The question is however not whether this money should be devoted to sanitation, but the question is whether the offer made by the Government of India for this experiment should or should not be accepted, and whether if accepted we can devote it to any useful purpose at all. The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur makes a mistake in his comments about the budget grant of Rs. 30,562. He says that this sum has been provided for anti-malarial measures in Eastern Bengal and he sees no reason why Western Bengal which contains some of the worst malarial districts should be excluded from the measures contemplated. As a matter of fact this sum is not a grant for the next year, but it is an expenditure in the past year for quinine distribution in camps started by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and was only continued by this Government. In Western Bengal expenditure has also been incurred in regard to quinine distribution, and also for the deputation of 24 Sub-Assistant Surgeons to especially malarial districts. The Hon'ble the Maharaja Ranajit Sinha suggests that water-works and drainage schemes should be called for from all municipalities for being submitted to Government, so that we my decide which of the schemes we should help. I have already in my general remarks tried to meet the Hon'ble Member's arguments. Then the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray speaks of the likelihood of the sanitation grant not being spent during the year owing to the absence of matured schemes. I wish to point out to my Hon'ble friend that there is no risk of the money being lost. The grants for sanitation are not made until schemes are ready to be carried out. It is impossible to draw up a programme of schemes as it is impossible to say when it will mature. But if the money provided under the head of "Sanitation" is not expended during the year it is provided again in the Budget of the following year, and is therefore not lost. Probably my Hon'ble friend has an idea that the money will be lost, though as a matter of fact it will not be so.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar criticises the amount that is spent on establishments in the expenditure out of the sanitary grants. It is a general complaint. There is an impression in the minds of the Members of Council that this Government spends a great deal more on inspection and supervision than it is necessary to do. I do not undertake to answer for other departments, but as regards the department of sanitation, I should like to point out that in 1911-12, 75 per cent. was given as grants to schemes of water-supply and drainage, and in 1912-13 the percentage was 79, so that we have not been quite as bad as the Hon'ble Member thinks. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha speaks of the grant of Rs. 15,000 to District Boards for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas. The remarks he made are based on a misapprehension. It is not a budget grant for the next year, but an expenditure in the last year. It represent grants actually hard to District Boards on the basis of one third of the amount expended by them on rural water-supply in any one district.

"My Houb'le friend Babu Surendra Nath Ray has spoken of further powers to the District Boards and mufassal municipalities. This question was taken up by the Decentralisation Commission, and under a recent Circular, certain municicipalities have given larger powers in respect of the control of their funds. I have nothing more to say on the subject of sanitation.

"I will now say a few words on the question of Muhammadan education. That question has been very fully discussed by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. He has spoken somewhat hopefully, but the Hon'ble Mr. Faz-ul-Haq has sounded a note of despair. I am afraid, the latter gentleman has taken an unduly pessimistic view of the situation. The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler has to a certain extent replied to the criticism offered by the Hon'ble Members, and I do not desire to say anything or to express any assent or dissent to either of the views expressed on the subject. I would only say this that only recently the Government of India have sanctioned a special officer for Muhammadan education. He is to be a member of the

Indian Educational Service and a European. It will be his duty to take charge of the special Muhammadan educational institutions, and as regards general education his function would be that of an adviser. He will see what can be done to improve the Muhammadan colleges and also to improve the accommodation in hostels for Muhammadan boys. I hope when this officer has been appointed and when he has time to study the requirements of the Muhammadan Community that something would be done with the large fund placed at our disposal by the Government of India to solve this difficult problem. I need hardly say that in a province where the Muhammadan element predominates, the question of Muhammadan education cannot be ignored by Government, and my Hon'ble friends may be assured that the question of Muhammadan education will not suffer for lack of sympathy in the administration.

"The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Choudhuri has spoken of the misgivings in the minds of the Muhammadan Community in respect of the management of the Syedpur Trust Estate. Sometime ago the manager of the estate against whom various charges were brought was first suspended and then transferred, and in his place another manager has been appointed. I hope the Hon'ble Member will take my assurance when I say that I had the accounts of the estate brought up a few months ago, and I had them carefully examined to see whether the funds have been properly administered or not, and I have come to the conclusion that there is no case for any anxiety.

"Turning to remarks relating to the Judicial Department, I will try to answer my Hon'ble friends who have spoken on the subject of revision and improvements that are necessary in this department in so far as the pay and prospects of the subordinate judicial officers are concerned. I have already said, when introducing the budget under this particular head, of the improvements that were contemplated and the sum of Rs. 50,000 which we have provided for the regrading of the Munsifs, and I need not go into details as regards these items now, in view of the fact that final sanctions are still awaited. I can only assure my hon'ble friends that the cause of the judicial officers will be considered with sympathy and that nothing will be left undone to do justice to the claims of one of the most deserving classes of public servants, and no one is more interested in this question than I am.

"Something has been said about the Civil Court buildings. No doubt in the present budget we could only make provision for such as were deserving of urgent attention. I have, however, in my hand a list of the various projects which are now before Government, and I may say that we are steadily working with a view to do which is necessary, and perhaps in a few years many of the Courts would be held in better buildings. We have now about 72 schemes sanctioned for the Presidency for the construction of Civil Courts and residences of judicial officers. A large proportion of these schemes have been approved of but for want of funds all of them could not be taken in hand just at present. I need hardly remind Hon'ble Members that even Government of a Presidency like Bengal has its limitations, and that no large scheme can be carried out in one single year. But if an assurance is needed that Government intends earnestly to take the matter up that assurance may readily be given."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"I propose to deal with only a few of the more important points which have been mentioned, and I will commence with those which affect the Financial Department.

"The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha has commented on the assignment of Rs. 60,000 as provision against famine, and has suggested that in the present prosperous agricultural conditions it seems to be unnecessary. I agree that we have every reason to hope that there will be no famine in the land this year; although it must be remembered that whenever a failure of

the rains occurs or severe floods take place, scarcity conditions may spring up immediately afterwards, and that therefore provision against famine must be made independent of any indication of what is coming. This provision of Rs. 60,000 is, however, part of a general scheme for equalizing the burden of famine relief for the whole of India which the Government of India have adopted since 1907. The Government of India require each Province to set aside a fixed grant each year which will accummulate up to a fixed maximum; should famine occur, expenditure may be incurred up to the whole amount so accummulated. When that is exhausted, further expenditure is shared equally between the Imperial and the Local Governments. In old Bengal, which contained many districts liable to famine, the annual assignment was Rs. 2,60,000, and the maximum limit of accumulation 25 lakhs. In the present Province, fortunately, there are, but few districts so liable, and the annual assignment has been fixed at Rs. 60,000 and the limit of accumulation at 5 lakhs. We started with Rs. 1,20,000 to our credit, and in the course of five years more if no famine expenditure is incurred in the *interim*, we shall have reached the maximum. The whole matter is however a book transaction, the Government of India provide the amount themselves, and it does not pass through the provincial balances, as an equivalent debit is always made under the head 36 "reduction or avoidance of debt." All that it implies is that the amount at credit can, as I have said, be spent as soon as famine is declared, without any burden on provincial revenues.

"The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, in speaking on Excise exhibited alarm at the fact that the Excise Revenue of Rs. 57,66,000 in 1899-10 had grown to Rs. 138,55,000 in the budget. He has perhaps forgotten that formerly we had only half the receipts from Excise. Now, we have the whole; so that the increase is very much less than he supposes. I may say that Government is constantly alive to the necessity of checking increased consumption. The rate of duty on country liquor has lately been revised and increased, and the rate of duty on *ganja* has just been increased.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee suggested that we might use our balances for lending, and so avoid the necessity of paying interest to the Government of India on money given out for loans. Although it is satisfactory that we have such large balances, they are a consequence of large surpluses in the Imperial revenues and the concomitant system of doles; but they are there, not to be lent out at interest but to be spent as rapidly as possible. It is true that we do not expect to exhaust them completely for two or three years, but it must be remembered that almost all loans made are made for a much longer period, and if we were to give out the money on loan we should not be able to recover it for expenditure when required; further, although I cannot speak with any authority as to the system followed by the Government of India with reference to loans, I believe that it is probably not to make them out of taxation. It would not be fair for Government to tax the people, and then give their money out at interest. The money advanced on loans is understood to be generally obtained by borrowing.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti asked for more time at the various stages of the Financial Statement. The stages depend on the corresponding stages in the Government of India. We can only proceed to each stage after the Government of India has passed that stage. We have expedited the statement by every day we can on our own account; and over and above that, we have induced the Government of India to rearrange their dates so as to give us a good many extra days. I doubt whether more is physically possible; but if it is, it can only be got by moving the Government of India.

"A few medical questions have been touched on but they are somewhat mixed up with other matters they have been dealt with by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Shams-ul-Huda. The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha observed that municipalities should have the power of appointing their own medical officers for their own dispensaries at the headquarters and subdivisions. The case is that in all dispensaries except the State dispensaries the managing authorities have the power of appointing their own medical

officers subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals; and it is the policy of Government to restrict as far as possible the number of Government officers lent to dispensaries. As a matter of fact we have been withdrawing certain Government officers who have been lent to dispensaries and inviting the authorities to appoint their own men.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar, in a very closely reasoned speech referred to the comparatively small number of State dispensaries and the small amount of contribution made to them in Bengal as compared with Bombay. It is rather difficult to compare the figures for medical and sanitation purposes separately. In the two Presidencies, they are very much mixed up together; but taking the two together it is true that Bombay about four or five years ago spent on the whole a good deal more than Bengal. Now it spends about two lakhs less on the combined purposes. It is however the case that the Bombay Government maintains more dispensaries in the mufassal than Bengal does and has been spending more on them. On the other hand however Bengal spend far more on hospitals in Calcutta than the Bombay Government does on hospitals in Bombay. The difference now is not what it was. In 1909 the expenditure in Calcutta by Government on medical purposes was double the expenditure in Bombay and even at the present day it is still two lakhs more than the Bombay expenditure. It is therefore obvious that if Government has so much to spend at the capital there is less to spend in the mufassal. Personally I have always felt that the mufassal in Bengal is rather at a serious disadvantage in comparison with the capital. It is of course right that Calcutta hospitals should be maintained at the very highest possible standard. They should be equipped on modern methods; but still in a poor country that expenditure at the capital must come from somewhere, and the effect has been that there is less to go round. The only remedy that I can suggest is this, that the public might give more than they do towards the support of medical institutions in Calcutta. It is possible that in Bombay they do more.

"The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri commented on the fact that only one listed post is held by a Muhammadan. The answer is that there are hardly any Muhammadans in the higher grade of either service, and the possibilities of selection are limited. There are plenty of junior officers recruited more recently, and their turn will come in due time, but we cannot disregard all the ordinary rules of selection in order to promote junior Muhammadans, to listed posts.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari has dwelt at length on the grievances of the Provincial Judicial Service, and has produced an elaborate scheme for their relief. The action which has been taken by Government was stated in reply to a question in Council on the 5th March. The proposals of this Government for the reorganization of the service are now before the Government of India, and it seems unnecessary to discuss them further at present. It was stated at the same time that the question of the pay of the lowest grade of Munsifs would be taken up when the orders of the Government of India about the reorganization had been received.

"The same Hon'ble gentleman referred to the grievously congested condition of the Calcutta Police Courts, a condition which Government fully admits. A full statement of how the matter stands at present was made in Council on Wednesday, the 2nd April. We have already thrown away much labour on schemes which from circumstances beyond our control have come to nothing; but that will not deter us from trying to accomplish a radical improvement.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari also dealt at some length with the position of the Subordinate Executive Service and claimed that in view of the education and general standing of the present members of that service more should be done to level up their position to that of the Provincial Service. I admit that the officers appointed in recent years have very often been of much the same class as those who entered the Provincial Service. It is satisfactory that well-qualified men should come forward and probably the number of men

of the Subordinate Service who have in recent years been selected for the Provincial Service has had much to do with popularising the former. When, however, it is contended that the duties of the Subordinate Service are the same as those of the Provincial Service, I cannot admit the position. Sub-Deputy Collectors are recruited for comparatively petty revenue duties, and the Magisterial work which they perform is also very much inferior in importance to what falls to the lot of the Provincial Service. No doubt, at the commencement of their service their pay and allowances are comparatively small; but the travelling allowance rules have been modified in their favour in recent years, and those of them whose work entails prolonged camping receive special rates. I feel also that I must deprecate the comment on the fact that the lower grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors are paid less than the lowest grade of Inspectors of Police, while it is contended that as gazetted officers they have a position to keep up. Neither Sub-Deputy Collectors nor Inspectors of Police are technically gazetted officers. Whatever views may be held as to the relative status and merits of the two classes of officers, it must be remembered that Sub-Deputy Collectors are in the vast majority of cases young men appointed for the first time to Government service; while Inspectors of Police are men specially selected after many years of service in the subordinate grades.

"The same gentleman and Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur have referred to the poor pay and prospects of head-constables in Calcutta. These facts have not escaped the notice of Government. The gap between them and Sub-Inspectors is excessive and the question of improving their position will be considered.

"In dealing with the Police, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji referred to the great increase of ten lakhs in the budget estimate. The greater part of this increase occurs in Eastern Bengal; in West Bengal the reforms undertaken upon the recommendations of the Police Commission had mostly been carried out before the re-arrangement of Provinces. Comparatively little remains to be done there. In East Bengal, however, the Province being new, it was only in 1910 that the Secretary of State sanctioned a complete scheme of reorganization and this for the most part still remains to be given effect to. The present budget represents a large instalment of it. I gather that the views of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji are not universally shared, at any rate, by the inhabitants of East Bengal, for the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri has referred with satisfaction to the progress of the reorganization and the completion of the scheme for river police. He has noticed how small the force in Eastern Bengal is in comparison to the population and how necessary it is that it should be strengthened.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has also referred to the great prevalence of dacoities and the ill success of the police in detecting them. Of course, if it be held that it is because the police are useless that dacoities are not detected, it follows that nothing will be gained by spending more money on the police. But in that case there is no apparent means of checking dacoities at all. Now, I do not wish in any way to minimize the seriousness of dacoity either in East Bengal or in other parts of the Province. It is a blot on the administration; indeed, it is a blot on the whole civilization of the country that open gang robbery with violence should be prevalent. I am not also, at present, going into the controversial subject of whether the people give so little help, because they will not or because they cannot. I am very willing to believe that in the great majority of cases, the dacoits not being known to them, they can give very little help. However, that may be, it must be admitted that the police have to deal with dacoities as they can with but little outside assistance. Now the facts are bad enough; but do they when impartially considered indicate that the state of things is becoming worse or better? No doubt, we hear a great deal of dacoities; but, from the figures which were recorded in former times, we know that in many districts they were infinitely more prevalent than they now are. In that golden age of prosperity, health and innocence which came to an end

about seventy years ago, there were sometimes nearly as many dacoities in one year in a single district, as there now are in the whole Province.

"Taking the recent figures, there are signs of marked improvement. In the East Bengal districts, there were 179 cases in 1910; and 181 in 1911. In 1912, there were 130. These are the gross figures of all cases reported, including such as subsequently proved to be false, or at any rate not to be dacoities. For 1912, they certainly showed a marked improvement. Only one-ninth of these cases were successfully detected. This is no doubt very unsatisfactory, but it by no means implies that eight-ninths of the gangs of dacoits escape with impunity. People do not commit dacoity as an isolated offence. Those who have taken to it commit series of offences until they have done sufficiently well for the time being or until they come to grief. They may not fall into the hands of the police the first time for if they did there would be no more dacoity. But if that misfortune overtakes them even at the fifth or sixth instance, their operations would be put an end to for a number of years. As a matter of fact, the figures, such as they are, must mean that gangs of dacoits have a comparatively short life and incur considerable risk. But the success of police work is not to be measured by detection alone. A very great deal is done by preventive action, and the reduction is probably as much attributable to that as to detection.

"I would like to ask those who speak and write so freely about the ill success of the police in detecting dacoities, whether they have seriously considered what the conditions are. The usual question is—"Where are the police?" Well the police are not generally just round the corner. In the ordinary mufassal district, there is perhaps one police-station to about a hundred square miles. Dacoits, we know, now take every advantage of modern means of communication. They may come by rail or steamer from long distances. They commit an offence at a place perhaps seven or ten miles from the nearest police-station, and before information has reached the police, they are already many miles away, perhaps already in the train or steamer on their return. At the scene of the crime, there is no one who knows any of them, except perhaps a single accomplice who brought them there, but was himself careful not to appear. When the police have to deal with a class of crime in its nature so difficult to detect can it be denied that they require both increase in numbers and everything that can be supplied in the way of training and equipment which is calculated to make them more efficient?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti referred also to a cognate subject—the desire of the well-to-do people to be allowed to keep fire-arms in order to detect these crimes and also to protect themselves. For the last two or three years, at any rate, perhaps, longer in Eastern Bengal where dacoities were more prevalent, than in West Bengal, Government has been giving out large number of guns to respectable people who are willing to take them and who would also undertake to use them, for self protection, Government is also ready to allow people, whose character and position are beyond dispute, to arm themselves. But the difficulty, which we find, is not in having sufficient guns to go round but in getting the people to take them. Where dacoities are prevalent, many people refuse to take arms, because if they are known to possess arms, they will be the first object of attack. They fear that their guns will be stolen and they will be punished for having lost them. I am stating the actual facts that have taken place, for many people have applied to be relieved of this troublesome possession. Therefore, the matter is not so simple as it appears.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti referred also to the employment of stenographers in the original side of the High Court. I have only to remind him that the High Court is under the Government of India, and although no doubt we shall have to provide the money, it is the Government of India who are first to be persuaded of the desirability of allowing there stenographers. If they can be induced to allow them we shall have no difficulty in providing the funds.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji: Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq: the President.*]

RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The following resolution and amendment stood in the names of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq, respectively :—

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI to move :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a scheme be prepared and submitted to this Council, as early as may be convenient, showing details of the allotments, which the Local Government may propose, of the Imperial Educational grants of Rs. 75 lakhs (non-recurring) and of Rs. 13·20 lakhs (recurring); and

(*b*) that a similar scheme be submitted, showing, so far as is practicable, details of Rs. 20 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure for sanitation and of Rs. 29·93 lakhs recurring for rural water-supply and sanitation

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq to move that after the words "Rs. 13·20 lakhs (recurring)" at the end of clause (*a*) of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's Resolution, the following words be inserted, namely :—

"and that any sums proposed to be spent for the special benefit of the Muhammadans be separately shown."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move the resolution which stands against my name. With your Excellency's permission, I desire to break up that resolution into two parts and to move the first part of the resolution, and then, after that resolution has been disposed of, to proceed with the second part. If your Excellency grants me that permission, I shall move the first part."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I agree."

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE said :—

"My Lord, I am also ready to incorporate in my resolution, the resolution which is to be moved by the Hon'ble Maulvi Faz-ul-Haq, as if really forms a part of my resolution, because if there are special funds to be devoted to Muhammadan education, then under the terms of my resolution these funds must be shown in the scheme I proposed. I take it that I have your Excellency's permission to incorporate that resolution in mine."

The resolution thus took the following form.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council—

(*a*) that a scheme be prepared and submitted to this Council, as early as may be convenient, showing details of the allotments, which the Local Government may propose, of the Imperial Educational grants of Rs. 75 lakhs (non-recurring) and of Rs. 13·20 lakhs (recurring); and that any sums proposed to be spent for the special benefit of the Muhammadans be separately shown.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord, my resolution is an exceedingly moderate one. My object is to obtain information. What I propose is that the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a fairly full programme of its educational and sanitary expenditure (the latter has reference to the next part of the

resolution) for the year 1913-14. I do not invite the Government to accept any new policy or to deviate in any way from any accepted policy. Information is what I solicit. Light—more kindly light—amid the bewildering maze of budget figures is what I pray for. I am sure that it is a request to which the Government will accede. My Lord, the Government of India have, in the abundance of their generosity, made a grant of 2½ crores of rupees for educational purposes to the various Local Governments. We, in Bengal, get 52½ lakhs out of this grant. This is a non-recurring grant. But this is not all. The Government of India have, out of the opium surplus, made a further grant of 69 lakhs for educational purposes to be given to all the Provincial Governments. Out of this grant, which is also of a non-recurring character, we get in Bengal 22½ lakhs. Therefore, my Lord, putting these two figures together we get 75 lakhs from the Government of India as a non-recurring grant to be spent on educational purposes. But, my Lord, the generosity of the Government of India does not stop here. We not only get 75 lakhs out of the surplus of the revised estimates of 1912-13, but we get a further grant of Rs. 13,20,000 out of the estimates of 1913-14, and that is a recurring grant. My Lord, at pages 19 and 63 of the Budget estimates, we have some details given of the expenditure under these heads. My complaint is that these details are not enough. They certainly do not seem to me to be sufficient. I am anxious that full particulars should be submitted to this Council and the country, so that the public, if they approve, may co-operate with the Government; if they do not approve, they may criticise the measures of Government. My Lord, co-operation will be the rule; criticism will be the exception, for in the present temper of the public mind, at any rate in regard to the important considerations of education and sanitation, I apprehend that the public are more willing to co-operate than criticise the Government, more willing to help than embarrass the Government. My Lord, if these details are furnished, the public can watch the operations of the department with intelligent interest, and public interest will be helpful to the Administration. It will stimulate the enthusiasm of the department; it will bring about a larger outturn of work, and I think also that it will prevent the grants from lapsing as they have sometimes lapsed. My Lord, perhaps, it will be necessary for me to explain what I precisely mean when I say that we want further details of these various items of expenditure. I take an item at page 19 of the Budget—Rs. 9,25,000 against popular education. My Lord, we want to know how much of this money is to be spent upon school buildings, how much on the training of teachers, how much upon the maintenance of the inspectorial staff and how much upon the actual work of starting primary schools. There is a passage in the despatch of the Government of India which I am afraid has created a sense of alarm and anxiety in the public mind. That passage says that, in view of the fact that in Bengal there are primary schools within a radius of every three miles, there is not the same urgency in starting schools in Bengal as there is in the other provinces. I desire most humbly but most emphatically to protest against this observation. Is our success in the matter of primary education—assuming that we have been successful in this matter—to be brought forward as a charge against us, or as an argument for staying further progress, and are we to be told that we must cry, Halt until the other provinces are brought into line with us? If the position is carefully analysed, it will be seen that very much progress has not been made even in Bengal as regards primary education. Taking the most favourable view of the situation we find that only in some of the advanced districts about 25 per cent. of the school-going population excluding girls avail themselves of the primary schools. Therefore upon the shoulders of this Government rests the responsibility of reclaiming the vast masses of our people steeped in illiteracy from ignorance and its attendant evils. To say, even by implication, that because in some of our districts there are primary schools within a three-mile radius and because 25 per cent. of the population attend these schools that there is to be no further expansion and no starting of new schools, that to lay down a policy which is inconsistent with the traditions of the Government and will not be accepted by the country. In

[*Mr. Lyon; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; the President.*]

this connection, my Lord, I may be permitted to refer to an apprehension which fills the public mind, namely, that mere money out of the grant for primary schools might be spent upon school buildings and the inspectorial staff thau upon the establishment of primary schools. This feeling should be removed. My Lord, I may here once again advert to the observations made by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar in regard to secondary education. I found in the reply of the Director of Public Instruction this morning that no reference was made to this part of the observations of my friend. There has been of late a distinct tendency to add to the expansiveness of secondary education. However generous, however liberal the Government may be, the fact cannot be concealed that the burden of the educational expenditure must in the last resort fall on the people; all the seekers of education in our community are amongst the poor classes and therefore to make education expensive would be to restrict the educational area to only the wealthy classes. I am sure even the wealthy classes, the representatives of whom are here, the Hon'ble Maharaja of Nator and the Maharaja of Burdwan, would be the first to protest against the restriction of secondary education to the representatives of their class. That would be a disaster to the best interests of education.

"Before I sit down you will perhaps permit me to associate myself with the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon in regard to the administration of Mr. Küchler who is about to retire. I will say this without fear of challenge or contradiction, and I will say it on behalf of my educated countrymen as one entitled to be their spokesman in a matter of this kind that the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler's educational administration will be regarded as one of the most efficient, as one of the most sympathetic and as one of the ablest we have witnessed in these years. For five years Mr. Küchler has presided over the educational administration of this Province with a tact, a degree of knowledge and insight and with a sympathy that has won for him the unstinted confidence, esteem and measure of gratitude of the people of Bengal. We wish him prosperity and happiness in his retirement and we only hope his successor will be as able, as worthy and as sympathetic as he has been.

"One word more, and that is with reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon in reference to a meeting at which my friend on my right the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan was present—.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said :—

"I rise to a point of order. I do not know whether this matter can be discussed in connection with this resolution."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My friend here has not the right of a reply and he has asked me to reply for him. He feels that a statement has been made which does not do him the fullest justice."

The President said :—

"If he has not the right to make a reply, it will not be in order for you to speak on it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"Very well. I will not say what I wanted to on the matter.

"One word more and I have done. You will find on page 63 of the Budget Report three items of expenditure of heavy amounts. One is Rs. 7,45,000, another is Rs. 24,00,000 and the third, Rs. 11,000. Not a single detail is given with regard to these items of expenditure and I think I have therefore made out a strong case for laying on this table a full programme of expenditure to be incurred, recurring and non-recurring, in regard to education, and I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department will accept this resolution."

[*Mr. Lyon; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

The HON'BLE MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I hope I shall not be suspected of wishing to treat the Hon'ble Member's interesting speech with any sort of disrespect if I answer it very briefly indeed. The main point is that Government will accept his motion and is prepared to accept the addition made by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq. The Government is most anxious to afford to Hon'ble Members of this Council and to the public, through this Council, every possible information as to the expenditure to be incurred from the large grants that they have received. I think I may claim that, during the short life of this Council, we have shewn ourselves willing to meet every demand and every request for information. We have had a very large number of requests for information addressed to us, and I know that the Hon'ble Members behind me, the Secretaries of the various Departments, have devoted an enormous amount of time, gathering together all possible information for which Hon'ble Members have asked. I do not think therefore that we shall be slow in filling up the gaps of information pointed out by the Hon'ble Member, and I undertake to say that this scheme that he asks for will be prepared as fully and completely as I hope he can wish.

"The Hon'ble Member has raised several matters of policy and discussed several matters connected with policy in his speech, and I do not think that I am called upon, as I am so ready to meet him, to go into these questions of policy; they do not arise out of the motion and I rose to a point of order because it seemed to me that the subject the Member then raised was only one out of four or five that he raised during his speech, which were not in order according to the motion. I need only add one word and that is in reference to the details of the allotments which the Local Government may be prepared to make. The Hon'ble Members are aware that the grant from the Imperial Government is a circumscribed grant, and it is only within such allotments as are made by the Imperial Government and within those restrictions that we shall be able to make allotments ourselves. The Government is quite willing to accept the motion and the addition that has been made."

The HON'BLE MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon I don't think, I could take up the time of the Council by formally moving the amendment and I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks and the thanks of the community to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji who incorporated my amendment in his resolution and to the Government for having so readily accepted it.

"I venture to speak on behalf of my community, although doubts have been expressed in the official quarters whether I have a right to speak on behalf of the Muhammadan community, but I do venture to speak on their behalf in this Council, because I think the very fact of my presence here is *primâ facie* evidence that I have a right to speak on their behalf. That is a trivial matter and I don't wish to waste the time of the Council over that, for I am prepared to leave the determination of that question to the sure and certain arbitration of time. For the present, as I have already said, I only say this much that we are grateful to Government for having accepted my amendment.

"One word more before I sit down. As regards the criticisms which I made on the Budget, I had no intention to cast any reflections on any individual officer of Government and my only object was to criticise the Government generally. As regards Mr. Küchler himself, I wish to associate myself with all that has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, and I wish to say that, so far as our community is concerned, we have got no personal grievance with regard to the administration of his Department. What I complained of was that the Muhammadan grievances were not adequately brought to the notice of Government and not adequately represented. As I have already said, I do not wish to say very

[*Maulvi Abul Kasem ; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

much more and I only wish to conclude with these words that I hope Mr. Küchler, on the eve of his retirement, will not take away any unpleasant memories of the debate of this morning."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem then withdrew the following amendment :—

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem to move that after the words "Rs. 13·20 lakhs (recurring)" at the end of clause (*a*) of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution, the following words be inserted, namely—

> "and that the allotments made for the building of hostels for Muhammadan boys, for special scholarships and stipends for Muhammadan students, and for providing facilities for the teaching of Persian, Urdu and Arabic be shown separately in the scheme."

He said :—

"My Lord, my hon'ble friend's amendment includes mine, and I therefore beg to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji then moved clause (*b*) of his original resolution in the following form :—

"This Council further recommends to the Governor in Council—

> (*b*) that a scheme similar to that referred to in the preceding resolution be submitted, showing, so far as is practicable, details of Rs. 20 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure for sanitation and of Rs. 29·93 lakhs recurring for rural water-supply and sanitation."

He said —

"My Lord, you will have noticed that in this resolution I have somewhat modified the wording of the previous resolution. I say "that a scheme be submitted showing the details so far as may be practicable", because I know there are difficulties in the way of the practicability of such a scheme. The drawing up of this scheme will take time and it will perhaps need modifications. It will have to be considered, it may be, over and over again ; and therefore I have advisedly used those words in order that Government may see its way to accept this resolution subject to that reservation. It seems to me a matter of first importance that, in regard to these sanitary improvements, the Government should take the public into its confidence. If there is one Department of the Administration more than another in which the co-operation of the people is helpful—I was going to say indispensable—it is the Department of Sanitation which affects the daily lives and habits of the people. Your Excellency's Government has shown the appreciation of this principle by convening a Sanitary Conference at Darjeeling over which the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda presided. My resolution represents only a continuation of this policy, a policy of trust and confidence in the people, of co-operation with them in matters regarding sanitation. I hope that, if there are practical difficulties, they may be overcome and the public taken into the confidence of the Government. Sanitary experts may be very helpful ; but local opinion, local convenience and local knowledge are matters of first importance, and they can be effectually utilized by the publication of those schemes before adoption.

"The Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda the other day, in introducing the Sanitary Budget, expressed the hope that local bodies would, in appreciation of the beneficence of Government, pay greater attention to their duties and make a juster distribution of the amounts entrusted to them. I am sure the Council

[*Mr. Stephenson.*]

will share in this hope. But it is not only necessary to strengthen the financial resources of the local bodies but that larger powers should be conferred on them. I believe that that is the view that was expressed to-day in the course of the discussion on the Budget. Their constitution should be revised and modelled upon more liberal lines. The Bengal Municipal Act has not been modified since 1895, and the Local Self-Government Act has been revised since 1885. I rejoice to learn that the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, so far as they affect the municipalities, are before the Secretary of State, and I hope early orders will be passed and that these orders will include the establishment of Local Government Boards on this Province. The work of the district must be separated from the work of local self-government, and the claims of sanitation have to be reconciled with the claims of local self-government. It seems to me that, in this situation with the difficulties that are gathering around us, the best thing we can do is to rely on the lessons which English experience and English institutions have taught us, and create a separate local board for guarding and controlling the system of local self-government. With these observations I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name."

The HON'BLE MR. STEPHENSON said :—

"The second part of this resolution cannot be dealt with quite so easily as the first part. Government is asked to prepare a scheme showing, so far as is practicable, details of the 20 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure for sanitation and of 29·93 lakhs recurring for rural water-supply and sanitation. I presume that the 29·93 lakhs is made up of 24·93 lakhs recurring assignment to this Province in connection with the remission of appropriations from cesses and 5 lakhs recurring grant for sanitation. To take the 24·93 first: This is a recurring assignment to the Provincial Revenues not for the purposes of rural water-supply and sanitation, but to compensate for the loss of the appropriations from cesses. The District Boards gain to this extent, but we have not yet received the orders of the Government of India regarding the conditions on which this extra grant to the District Boards is to be made, and we have no power to hand the money over until we have received the detailed orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted to him on the subject by the Government of India. It would be impossible, therefore, for this Government to draw up any scheme for the expenditure of this amount. The Government of India have indicated a hope that a substantial portion of the sum may be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns, and they have made a reference in this connection to the recommendations of the Malaria Conference held in Madras last November, but it must be remembered that, though it may finally be decided that this Government can lay down conditions regarding this grant, the actual expenditure will be incurred by the District Boards concerned, and it will therefore be impossible for Government ever to be in a position to prepare a detailed scheme for the expenditure of this amount.

"Turning now to the non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs and the recurring grant of 5 lakhs for sanitation, the first of these is earmarked for sanitation in urban areas, but the recurring grant is not so earmarked. Government is asked to draw up a detailed scheme for spending this money. When the first grant of sanitation was made four or five years ago, the system on which Government is asked to proceed was actually adopted, and Sir Edward Baker characterised the result as the worst form of financial inaptitude he had ever seen. Again, a year or two ago an endeavour was made with the assistance of the Sanitary Board to work out some sort of programme of water-supply and drainage schemes so that we might, if possible, earmark our sanitary allotment in advance, but it was found to be impracticable. Hon'ble Members will be aware how slowly the wheels move in matters of this kind in the ordinary municipality. When a municipality has decided that it wants a water-supply scheme or a drainage scheme, it has first to decide exactly what kind of scheme it wants, how much it can afford to spend on it and when

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

it is prepared to undertake it. A sketch project is drawn up and this has to be approved by the municipality, the financial arrangement for its execution worked out and the cost of maintenance provided for. This project then comes to Government for its approval of the general scheme and the financial details for providing both for capital cost and maintenance. After administrative approval has been given, the detailed project is drawn up. In all these stages there is liable to be a delay, and Government has always refused to give any grant until the detailed project has been prepared and the work is ready for execution. Government has only one interest in the matter, namely, that the amount at its disposal for sanitary assistance shall go as far as possible, and it is obviously undesirable to lock up Government grants in schemes which may not mature for some years or may finally be dropped. It has been found impossible for the Sanitary Engineer to say definitely at the commencement of each year what schemes will actually be started during that year. In practice what has happened in the past is that at the commencement of the year the Financial Department obtains from the Sanitary Engineer a list of the schemes which in his opinion are most likely to come to a head during the year. We then worry the local officers and the municipalities and endeavour to urge them forward and get the schemes started. As soon as a scheme is within reasonable distance of starting, we hand over the grant which Government has decided to make. I have here a list of schemes of water-supply and drainage, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 98,28,000. In addition to these, the Sanitary Engineer has further detailed schemes of drainage amounting to Rs. 14,95,000 and sketch projects amounting to Rs. 18,75,000. The delay is not due to any reluctance on the part of Government to give grants. In the coming year we have provided altogether for about 23 lakhs, of which only 6¾ lakhs come from the Government of India's non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs, and we are prepared to give not only 6¾ lakhs but probably 20 lakhs as assistance to schemes of water-supply and drainage, if only the schemes can be pushed forward to a stage in which it is possible for Government to give grants; Government only requires to be satisfied that any project for which it is asked to give a grant is professionally and financially sound and, in order to make the grants go as far as possible, a rough rule has been adopted that the municipality concerned must provide for two-thirds of the cost.

"I trust that the Council will see that it is not practicable for Government to draw up in advance a list of the projects to which it proposes to give grants during the coming year. It is against the financial rules in the Civil Account Code to pay a grant until it is about to be utilised, and it is obviously in the interests of the Province that the available money shall be given to those schemes which are ready for execution, and it would be inadvisable to defer giving the money till the following year merely in order that a list of such schemes might be prepared. I should be glad to provide any Hon'ble Member at any time with information regarding the grants already given in any year or earmarked in that year, but at the present moment there are only two schemes which are before Government for a grant. In these circumstances I hope the Hon'ble Member will see his way to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I quite appreciate the difficulties of the Government and I quite understand that in this matter there can be no difference of interest as between the Government and ourselves. What I was going to suggest is this : That I might for the present withdraw the motion and move it foward again when the Government has more time to consider the various projects which are before them for consideration. Will that be acceptable to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department? I am prepared to withdraw it for the present and bring it forward when the Government is in a better position to decide on the schemes which we have outlined."

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The HON'BLE NAWAB SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, if the Hon'ble Member withdraws the resolution, it may be open to him at any time to bring forward a fresh resolution and if at that time the Government is in a position to meet his wishes there will be no disposition on the part of the Government not to do so."

The HON'BLE Babu SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord, if the Government will approach us in a sympathetic spirit and try to meet us half way when we bring it forward again I think that would be an acceptable assurance."

The President then read out Rule 26 of the Rules of the Resolutions on matters of general public interest, which was to the effect that if the resolution was withdrawn now it could not be brought up again for a year.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji then asked that his motion may be put to the vote.

The resolution was put, and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes 13.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.
The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti.

Noes 24.

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Shams-ul-Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberly.
The Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Frederick Lock Halliday, KT., M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. Glen
The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin.
The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Woods
The Hon'ble Mr. Grice.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock.
The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Ananda Chandra Ray.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. B. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur
The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussain.

The result of the division being ayes 13, noes 24, the motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan said :—

"My Lord, I desire to offer a personal explanation to the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon under Rule 10, with reference to the Dacca University scheme. We had a conference in Calcutta at the house of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, convened by my friends the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, the Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray and some other gentlemen from East Bengal and also some gentlemen from West Bengal. At this conference we were asked to vote or give our votes to a scheme which was meant to extend practically to the whole of Bengal, namely, the establishment of a well-to-do classes college at Dacca.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji, Raja Kisorilal Goswami and myself opposed this. But what we agreed to was, and that on the assurance of the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and the Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray, that if they would find the funds from the back fees of what was known as landlord's fees lying in the Collectorates in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, we would not object to their having a well-to-do classes college at Dacca. But on condition that it was only for Dacca and Chittagong and not for the whole of Bengal. One other point I should like to emphasize is that it was never mooted to us that this college would be part and parcel of the Dacca University scheme. That is all the explanation I have got to offer.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

A. W. WATSON.
Offg. Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Calcutta :
The 11th April, 1913.

B. S. Press—30-4-1913—40J—500—E. J. H.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Monday, the 30th June, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. H. F. SAMMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. TWIDELL.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, the Hon'ble Mr. Twidell, the Hon'ble Mr. Samman and the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD BAKER.

His Excellency read the following letter, received from Lady Baker :—

Berkeley Court,
Landsdown Road,
CHELTENHAM,
Dated the 9th June. 1913.

DEAR MR. CUMMING,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th May and the enclosed Abstract of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1913. I shall be greatly obliged if you will convey to the Council my heartfelt thanks for their kind message of condolence and sympathy.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) MILDRED MARION BAKER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti; Mr. Samman.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti asked :—

Appeals to the Board of Revenue

1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the statutes which provide for appeals or applications for revision to the Boards of Revenue ;

(*b*) the number of appeals or applications preferred or made under each statute during each of the last five years from orders made with reference to disputes arising within the five Divisions now constituting the Presidency of Bengal, distinguishing those in which private parties only were interested from those to which the Government were a party ;

(*c*) the number of appeals or applications each year in which counsel were engaged ;

(*d*) the number of appeals or applications every year which were—

(*i*) abandoned,

(*ii*) rejected, and

(*iii*) successful ;

(*e*) the number of applications, if any, in each year in which the interference of the High Court was sought under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877 ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) "Statements (A), (B), (C) and (D) furnishing the information desired by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table.

(*e*) There were no applications within the last five years in which the interference of the High Court was sought under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877."

STATEMENT (A) REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION No. 1 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

The principal appellate powers, exercised by the Board, under Acts and Rules of authority.

Customs	Section 188, Act VIII of 1878.
Embankment	Section 84, Bengal Act II of 1882, section 5, clause 4, Bengal Act XXXII of 1855.
Excise	Section 8 (2) and section 85 (2) (*d*), Bengal Excise Act V of 1909, and rules made under these sections.
Land Registration	Section 85, Bengal Act VII of 1876.
Partition of Estates	Sections 113 and 114, Bengal Act V of 1897.
Salt	Rule 67 of Government Rules under Act XII of 1882.
Settlement	Section 29, Regulation VII of 1822.
Tenancy	Section 40, Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, section 103, Bengal Tenancy Act (*see* rule 97 of the Government Rules under the Act). Section 104 (*1*) (*g*), Bengal Tenancy Act (*see* rule 76 of the Government Rules under the Act).

Treasure Trove	...	...	Section 9, Act VI of 1878.
Troops, supplies to	...	...	Sections 4 and 5, Regulation VI of 1825.
Wards	...	...	Section 67, Bengal Act IX of 1879 (page 47, Bengal Wards' Manual).

The principal revisional powers, exercised by the Board, under Acts and Rules of authority.

Alluvion	...	...	Sections 5 and 6, Act IX of 1847, section 3, Bengal Act IV of 1868, section 1, Act XXXI of 1858.
Certificates	...	...	Section 30, Bengal Act I of 1895.
Cess	...	...	Sections 93 and 105, Bengal Act IX of 1880.
Customs	...	...	Section 190, Act VIII of 1878.
Decrees, execution of	...	...	Section 14, Bengal Act VIII of 1865.
Drainage	...	...	Section 39, Bengal Act VI of 1880 (ordinary executive power).
Embankment	...	...	Section 85, Act II of 1882.
Establishment	...	...	Section 5, clause 3, Regulation 3 of 1822, Regulation I of 1829.
Excise	...	...	Sections 8 (*3*), 41 (*2*) and 87 of Bengal Excise Act V of 1909, section 39, Act VII of 1864, Rules 28 and 29 of Government Rules under Act I of 1878.
Income-tax	...	...	Rules 1 and 2, Government Rules under Act II of 1886.
Irrigation	...	...	Section 91, Act III of 1876.
Land Registration	...	...	Section 85, Bengal Act VII of 1876.
Malikana	...	...	Section 38, Regulation VIII of 1793, section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, section 11, Regulation IX of 1833.
Partition of Estates	...	...	Sections 114 and 116, Bengal Act V of 1897.
Patwaris and Sarbarahkars		...	Sections 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 31, 32, 33 and 35 of Regulation XII of 1817, sections 5 and 6 of Regulation I of 1819.
Pensions, political	...	...	Section 5, Act XXIII of 1871 (subject to the control of Government).
Practitioners, legal	...	...	Sections 21 to 24, Act XVIII of 1879.
Rent	...	...	Sections 151 and 152, Act X of 1859.
Revenue-free, resumed	...	...	Section 21, Regulation II of 1819.
Salt	...	...	Section 39, Act VII of 1864.
Settlement	...	...	Rule 2, Chapter I, of Government Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885).
Stamps	...	...	Section 56 (*1*), Act II of 1899.
Survey, supervision of	...	...	Section 58, Bengal Act V of 1875.
Tenancy	...	..	Sections 58 and 104G (*2*), Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, sections 110 and 217, Bengal Act VI of 1908.
Wards	...	...	Section 68, Bengal Act IX of 1879.
Waste Lands	...	...	Section 5, Act XXIII of 1863.

HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Appeals and petitions filed before the Board under various Statutes or Acts during the calendar year 1908.

Statutes or Acts.	Presidency Division.				Burdwan Division				Dacca Division				Chittagong Division				Rajshahi Division			
	Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions	
	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party.	Between private parties	Government is a party.	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party.	Between private parties
(1) Butwara [Act V (B. C.) 1897]	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	2	...	...
(2) Customs (Act VII of 1878)	5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
(3) Drainage and Embankment (Acts II of 1882 and XXXII of 1855)	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	.	...	..	.	...	...
(4) Excise (Bengal Act V of 1909)	6	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.		.	.	..	.	..	...
(5) Land Registration (Bengal Act VII of 1876) ...	..	.		3	...	...		1	..	...	.	15		.	.		.	.	..	...
(6) Salt (Act XII of 1882 and Government Rules thereunder).	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	.	..	.			.	.	...	...	..	
(7) Survey and Settlement (Regulation VII of 1822 and Bengal Act V of 1875)		.	13	...	..	...	29	2	..	...	3	8	.		1	5	.	..	..	2
(8) Tenancy (Act VIII of 1885)	..	..	1	...	...	88	1	...	...	..	..	..	.	.		..	..	...	..	.
(9) Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878)			..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..			.				..	..	.	.
(10) Wards (Bengal Act IX of 1879)	..	.	..	.	.	...	..	.	..				.		.	.			.	.
(11) Assessment of alluvion (Bengal Act IX of 1847) ..	.	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				.	.			.	..
(12) Income-tax (Act II of 1886, and Government Rules thereunder)	..	..	5		...	..	2	..	..	..	.		.		.	.	..	.	1	.
(13) Cess (Bengal Act IX of 1880)		.	...	..	..	..	1	...	..	.	.	..			..		.	..	...	...
(14) Certificate (Bengal Act I of 1895)	..	..	.	1	...	..	..	1	..	..	.				.			...		.
15) Revenue Agents (Act XVIII of 1879) ..		...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..								.	..	..	...
16) Waste Lands (Act XXIII of 1863)	.		11		...	..	..	.	..									..	..	..
(17) Sale (Act XI of 1859)	.			2		...	...	3		..	.							..	..	.
(18) Stamp (Act II of 1899)		.	3	..	.	.	1	...	..								...	..	1	..
Total ...	11	3	33	6	2	88	35	7	.	8	3	23	.		1	5	..	2	2	2

Appeals and petitions filed before the Board under various Statutes or Acts during the calendar year 1909.

Statutes or Acts	PRESIDENCY DIVISION				BURDWAN DIVISION				DACCA DIVISION				CHITTAGONG DIVISION				RAJSHAHI DIVISION			
	Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals.		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions	
	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party.	Between private parties.	Government is a party.	Between private parties
(1) Butwara [Act V (B. C.) of 1897]	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
(2) Customs (Act VIII of 1878)	6	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Drainage and Embankment (Act II of 1882 and XXXII of 1855)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Excise (Bengal Act V of 1909)	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(5) Land Registration (Bengal Act VII of 1876) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
(6) Salt (Act XII of 1882 and Government Rules there under).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Surveys and Settlement (Bengal Act V of 1875 and Regulation VII of 1822).	...	...	7	10	...	...	4	6	...	...	23	3	...	...	6	9	...	...	4	...
(8) Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885)	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	63	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(10) Wards (Bengal Act IX of 1879)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Assessment of alluvion (Bengal Act IX of 1847)	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(12) Income-tax (Act II of 1886 and Government Rules thereunder).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(13) Cess (Bengal Act IX of 1880)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Certificate (Bengal Act I of 1895)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Revenue Agents (Act XVIII of 1879)... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16) Waste Lands (Act XXIII of 1863)	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17) Sale (Act XI of 1859)	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(18) Stamp (Act II of 1899)	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	4	39	17	...	2	8	74	2	12	32	20	...	4	10	15	...	1	5	...

Appeals and petitions filed before the Board under various Statutes or Acts during the calendar year 1910.

Statutes or Acts	PRESIDENCY DIVISION				BURDWAN DIVISION.				DACCA DIVISION.				CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
	Appeals.		Petitions.		Appeals.		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals.		Petitions.	
	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.
(1) Butwara [Act V (B C) of 1897]	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
(2) Customs (Act VIII of 1878)	2	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(3) Drainage and Embankment (Act II of 1882 and XXXII of 1855)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Excise (Bengal Act V of 1909) ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Land Registration (Bengal Act VII of 1876) ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	4	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
(6) Salt (Act XII of 1882 and Government Rules thereunder)	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
(7) Surveys and Settlement (Regulation VII of 1882 and Bengal Act V of 1885)	..	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	5	5	...	...	4	5	..	...	..	1
(8) Tenancy (Act VIII of 1885)	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	23	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	..	.		.
(9) Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878)	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	.
(10) Wards (Bengal Act IX of 1879)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
(11) Assessment of Alluvion (Bengal Act IX of 1847)	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..		..	.	..
(12) Income-tax (Act II of 1886 and Government Rules thereunder)	...	...	5	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	..
(13) Cess (Bengal Act IX of 1880) ..	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
(14) Certificate (Bengal Act I of 1895)		.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
(15) Revenue Agents (Act XVIII of 1879) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	..		...	..	..	...	..	.	...	.
(16) Waste Lands (Act XXIII of 1863)	..	..	3	..	..	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..
(17) Sale (Act XI of 1859)	...	..	...	3	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	...
(18) Stamp (Act II of 1899)	..	..	4	...	...	..	..		.	..	..		..	..	...	.	.	...	.	...
Total ...	2	2	37	7	..	1	10	2	..	1	10	61	...	...	4	7	...	4	...	1

Appeals and petitions filed before the Board under various Statutes or Acts during the calendar year 1911.

Statutes or Acts	PRESIDENCY DIVISION				BURDWAN DIVISION				DACCA DIVISION				CHITTAGONG DIVISION				RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
	Appeals.		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions.		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals		Petitions	
	Government is a party.	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party.	Between private parties.	Government is a party.	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties.	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties	Government is a party	Between private parties.
(1) Butwara [Act V (B.C) of 1897]	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	14	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Customs (Act VIII of 1878)	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Drainage and Embankment (Act II of 1882 and XXXII of 1855)	...	...	..	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(4) Excise (Bengal Act V of 1909)	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(5) Land Registration (Bengal Act VII of 1876) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Salt (Act XII of 1882 and Government Rules thereunder).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Surveys and Settlement (Regulation VII of 1822 and Bengal Act V of 1875).	...	...	3	9	...	...	8	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
(8) Tenancy (Act VIII of 1885)	...	...	1	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Wards (Bengal Act IX of 1879)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(11) Assessment of Alluvion (Bengal Act IX of 1847)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12) Income-tax (Act II of 1886 and Government Rules thereunder)	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(13) Cess (Bengal Act IX of 1880)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Certificate (Bengal Act I of 1895)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Revenue Agents (Act XVIII of 1879) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16) Waste Lands (Act XXIII of 1863) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17) Sale (Act XI of 1859)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(18) Stamp (Act II of 1899)	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	2	22	15	...	...	46	10	...	15	20	9	...	2	5	3	...	...	1	2

Appeals and petitions filed before the Board under various Statutes or Acts during the calendar year 1912.

Statutes or Acts	PRESIDENCY DIVISION				BURDWAN DIVISION.				DACCA DIVISION.				CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
	Appeals		Petitions.		Appeals		Petitions		Appeals.		Petitions.		Appeals.		Petitions.		Appeals.		Petitions.	
	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.	Government is a party.	Between private party.
(1) Butwara [Act V (B C) of 1897]	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
(2) Customs (Act VIII of 1878)	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Drainage and Embankment (Act II of 1882 and XXXII of 1855)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Excise (Bengal Act V of 1909)	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
(5) Land Registration (Bengal Act VII of 1876) ..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(6) Salt (Act XII of 1882 and Government Rules thereunder)	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Surveys and Settlement (Regulation VII of 1822 and Bengal Act V of 1875)	..	...	11	4	...	...	12	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...
(8) Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885)	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
(10) Wards (Bengal Act IX of 1879)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
(11) Assessment of alluvion (Bengal Act IX of 1847)	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(12) Income-tax (Act II of 1886 and Government Rules thereunder)	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Cess (Bengal Act IX of 1880)	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(14) Certificate (Bengal Act I of 1895)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...
(15) Revenue Agents (Act XVIII of 1879) ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
(16) Waste Lands (Act XXIII of 1863)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(17) Sale (Act XI of 1859)	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(18) Stamp (Act II of 1899)	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	3	28	16	...	...	28	14	...	8	49	24	...	...	7	6	1	...	3	3

STATEMENT (C) REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO. 1 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Statement showing number of appeals or petitions in which Counsel appeared during the calendar year 1908—1912.

DIVISIONS.	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.
Presidency Division ...	99	25	9	123	7	26	8	37	11	36
Burdwan Division ...										
Dacca Division	7	18	19	33	5	55	13	29		
Chittagong Division ...										
Rajshahi										
Total ...	106	43	28	156	12	81	21	66	11	36

STATEMENT (D) REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO. 1 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Number of appeals and petitions disposed of during the calendar years 1908—1912.

Division	1908						1909						1910						1911.						1912.					
	Abandoned		Rejected.		Successful		Abandoned		Rejected		Successful.		Abandoned		Rejected		Successful		Abandoned.		Rejected		Successful		Abandoned.		Rejected.		Successful.	
	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.	Appeal.	Petition.
residency ...																														
urdwan ...	...	...	76	77	28	4	...	...	13	126	2	12	...	1	4	72	1	10	...	1	6	73	2	19						
acca ...																									...	1	15	146	...	10
hittagong ...	...	...	10	32	...	4	...	...	11	82	8	...	...	1	...	82	5	...	...	...	17	24	...	6						
ajshahi ...																														
Total ...	...	...	86	109	28	8	...	...	24	208	10	12	...	2	4	154	6	10	...	1	23	97	2	25	...	1	15	146	...	10

[*Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti; Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI asked :—

Statistics of appointments in the different Provincial Services.

2. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics showing the number of (*1*) Europeans, (*2*) Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians, (*3*) Hindus, (*4*) Muhammadans (*5*) Indian Christians and (*6*) others holding—

(*a*) appointments in the different Provincial Services ;

(*b*) appointments—

(*i*) carrying salaries above Rs. 1,000 *per mensem*,

(*ii*) carrying salaries between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 *per mensem*,

(*iii*) carrying salaries between Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 *per mensem* ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"Statements (A) and (B) giving the required information are laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. CUMMING TO QUESTION NO. 2 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. B CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Statement (A) showing number of appointments in the different Provincial Services he members of different communities.

NAME OF SERVICE.	Europeans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	(
Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch) ...	6	16	235	59	6	
Do. do. (Judicial Branch) ...	...	...	279	8	...	
Do. Survey Service	...	5	...	...	...	
Do. Forest do.	2	...	4	...	...	
Do. Agricultural Service	...	...	2	...	...	
Do. Veterinary do.	1	...	16	2	...	
Do. P.W.D. do.	2	3	7	...	...	
Do Marine do.	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. Medical do.	...	2	106	5	...	
Do. Police do.	1	2	10	9	...	
Do. Educational do.	3	3	104	22	1	
Total ...	17	31	763	105	7	

. Cumming; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Choudhuri Khan Bahadur; Mr. Samman; Mahara Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.]

EMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. CUMMING TO QUESTION NO. 2 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. BYOM CHAKRAVARTI AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

tement (B) showing distribution of appointments classified according to their value amo different communities.

APPOINTMENTS.	Europeans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Indian Christians.	Other
) Above Rs. 1,000 per mensem ...	154	4	19	3	2	...
) Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 ...	247	34	110	10	1	3
) Between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 ...	153	210	814	114	13	6

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN, in the absence of the Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

3. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students in various colleges in the Presidency on the 31st December, 1912; and also how many of them are Hindus and how many of them are Muhammadans ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total number of such students in the case of—

(*i*) Hindus,

(*ii*) Muhammadans,

who have been provided with seats in Government hostels ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what was the total expenditure incurred in making such provisions for Hindus and Muhammadans respectively within the period of 1887-1912 ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "On the 31st December, 1912, there were 13,484 students in the various colleges in the Presidency, of whom 12,127 were Hindus and 1,048 Muhammadans; 943 Hindus and 199 Muhammadans were resident in Government hostels on that date.

(*c*) An endeavour has been made to procure the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, but without success. For some colleges no records of expenditure during the earlier years are now in existence. There is the further difficulty that, prior to the introduction of the new University Regulations, the same hostels were shared by schools and colleges; and separate buildings were not in all cases provided for Hindus and Muhammadans. It is therefore impossible now to ascertain the total expenditure incurred or to distribute it in the manner desired by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

ıvation of khal.

4. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received any memorial from the inhabitants of Gobardanga-Gaypur bordering on the river Jumuna and its canal named Bagherkhal, situated in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore, in the Presidency Division; and if so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed in the matter ?

Questic Nos. 4 are a ous.

[*Mr. Finnimore; Raja Hrishikesh Laha; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Donald.*]

The HON'BLE MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"A memorial has lately been received on this subject from Rai Girija Prosonna Mukerjee Bahadur, Chairman, Gobardanga Municipality, and the inhabitants of Gobardanga, Gaypur and other villages within the tract through which the river Jamuna, with its canal known as the Bagherkhal, flows.

The question of the improvement of this river as a sanitary measure and as a navigation project has been before this Government since the year 1874. In the year 1903, the scheme was investigated and the cost was estimated at between three and four lakhs of rupees. On examination it was decided that that portion of the scheme which provided for a navigable canal should be eliminated on the ground that the traffic which might be expected would not justify the expenditure, and it was estimated that the cost of excavating the khal and river and providing a sluice of three vents at the offtake of the khal from the Hooghly would be Rs. 2,71,000.

The scheme was referred to the local officers of Government and to the Collector and the Commissioner, but the inquiry was dropped because, at that time, the local zamindars and tenants were not willing to pay for the cost of the scheme and the District Boards concerned would not come forward of their own accord to take up the scheme under the Sanitary Drainage Act.

A copy of the memorial now received has been forwarded to the Commissioner, with the previous history of the case, and he has been asked to ascertain and intimate to Government if the District Boards of Nadia, Jessore and the 24-Parganas will now move Government to take up the improvement of this river as a sanitary measure, under the Sanitary Drainage Act, and if not, what action he recommends should be taken by Government. Government awaits the receipt of the report of the Commissioner before passing orders on the memorial."

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA asked :—

5. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received any representation from the inhabitants residing in the tract bordering on the Bagherkhal, praying for the re-excavation of the khal, and at the same time giving an assurance to bear the taxation which would thereby be imposed upon them under the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1895) ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to re-excavate the khal ; if so, when is the project likely to be taken in hand ?

The Hon'ble MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 4 on the same subject."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

)n of to serve)cal board Magura.

6. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received any petition from the inhabitants of Magura, in the district of Jessore, regarding the election of members to serve on the local board in Thana Magura ; if so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the said petition ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"A petition was received by Government from certain inhabitants of Ghallia, in the district of Jessore, protesting against the nomination of certain officials as members of the Magura Local Board. Under the Local Self-Government Act, the power of appointment of members of the Local Board is vested in the Commissioner, and the petition was accordingly forwarded for disposal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji: Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

Shooting accident at Barrackpore.

7. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the facts of a shooting incident reported in the "Bengalee" of the 23rd April last? Is it the case that a boy while employed in his father's field in manuring the ground was hit by two shots which apparently came from the direction of the Cossipore Volunteer Rifle Range to the east of the Barrackpore Railway Station, and that he was carried to the hospital, where he died the same afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock?

(*b*) Is it the case that there is a kutcha public road within a quarter of a mile of the place where the boy was shot, and that this road is a little more than a mile from the Rifle Range?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in the neighbourhood there have been several accidents to cattle and that some cows have been killed by shots fired from the direction of the Rifle Range?

(*d*) Is it a fact that manuring operations have been stopped over some 3,000 bighas of land intended for the cultivation of jute, in consequence of the panic which has been caused among the local agriculturists by the recent shooting accident?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state what, if any, precautionary measures it proposes to take, or has taken, with a view to ensure the necessary safeguards for public protection?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state what reparation it proposes to make to the father who, through this accident, has lost his son?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of the Government has been drawn to the shooting accident in question.

A youth named Krishnathan Ghosh of Kantalia was hit, as stated, while manuring the land of his father Motilal Ghosh, about a mile behind the targets of the Cossipore Volunteers' Rifle Range at which firing was going on at the time; he was removed to the Barrackpore Police Cases Hospital, where he died between 3 and 4 P.M. It was at first thought that he was struck by two bullets. He only stated himself that he was hit by one, and expert opinion now favours the view that he was struck by one shot only while in a squatting posture.

(*b*) There is an embanked unmetalled road passing by the side of the field in which the deceased was hit: the scene of the accident is only a few yards from this road; and the road is little more than a mile from the Rifle Range.

(*c*) Only one such accident has occurred. A week before Krishnadhan Ghosh's death, a bullock was hit by a rifle bullet and died instantaneously, about 100 yards from the spot where the deceased was shot.

(*d*) It is apparently not the case that manuring operations have been stopped over 3,000 bighas of land intended for the cultivation of jute in consequence of panic among the local agriculturists. Jute was sown after the rain at the beginning of May; and may be seen all round the scene of the accident.

(*e*) The regular and prescribed precaution of hoisting the red flag, which indicates that persons enter the danger zone at their own risk and which had been in force for the last 20 years, had been taken; but Government are making inquiries in conjunction with the Military authorities as to the safety of the range and the possible need of further precautions, and will take such further action as may be found necessary.

(*f*) When the flag is flying, persons enter the danger zone at their own risk and no compensation is payable or has been claimed. Government will, however, reserve their final decision on this matter until the inquiries as to the safety of the range in present conditions are complete."

[Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Cumming: Mr. Finnimore; Mr. Donald.]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Honorary Magistrates at Murshidabad.

8. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the case, as stated in the newspapers, that the Honorary Magistrates in the district of Murshidabad are not usually invited to serve as Magistrates?

(*b*) If they are not invited, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for this?

The Hon'ble Mr. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "It is the case that at the headquarters subdivision of the Murshidabad district the services of Honorary Magistrates were utilized during the past year to a less extent than formerly, because the staff of Stipendiary Magistrates was able to cope with the work."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Proposed railway extension to Bhanga in the district of Faridpur.

9. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in the "Bengalee" of the 18th May, on the subject of the proposed railway extension to Bhanga in the district of Faridpur?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how the projects for connecting Faridpur and Bhanga by railway stand at present?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINNIMORE replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) In the year 1903, a survey was made from Faridpur to Bhanga for the purpose of a steam tramway and an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,84,100 was prepared. The District Board of Faridpur in submitting the plans and estimate for the sanction of Government asked for a grant of the whole sum required for the execution of the work. The Board did not submit any proposals regarding the agency by which the line was to be constructed or as to the financing of the scheme. The project was sent to the Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to inquire if there were any prospect of the scheme being included in the programme of Eastern Bengal State Railway extensions. The Agent replied in the negative and the proposal was then dropped.

In January, 1912, the District Board of Faridpur revived the scheme and submitted through the Divisional Commissioner plans and estimate for a light railway between the two places. The project was sent to the Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for the favour of his opinion on the prospectus and that officer has referred the matter to the Railway Board. The Railway Board's reply is awaited."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Election of Chairman for the Comilla Municipality.

10. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the advisability of calling upon the Municipal Commissioners of Comilla to reconsider their proposal to elect the Magistrate as Chairman and to elect a Chairman from amongst themselves?

The Hon'ble Mr. DONALD replied :—

"A memorial to this effect has been received. Government is unable at present to make any statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Scarcity of water in the villages on the lower reaches of the Eden Canal.

11. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the scarcity of water in the villages on the lower reaches of the Eden Canal?

[*Mr. Finnimore; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Samman; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari*]

(*b*) Is it the case that it is due to the construction of a dam at Khanpur and that, notwithstanding that some water has been let into the Canal under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, the people still suffer from scarcity of water?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) it proposes to take to remove the scarcity of water from which the people in that quarter suffer?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the scarcity of water in the villages on the lower reaches of the Eden Canal by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Serampur, who forwarded a petition on the subject from the villagers concerned to the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

(*b*) It is not the case that the scarcity of supply is due to the construction of a dam at Goralmuri (there is no dam at Khanpur, as stated in the question). It is due to the fact that the sand dam which is constructed every year at Jujuti, to raise the level of the water in the Damodar river, has time after time been breached by freshets in the river. The whole of the supply entering the Eden Canal at Jujuti was accordingly passed down to the Regulator at Gopalnagar, and although a large proportion of this water was lost in percolation and evaporation, so much as was available was there divided between the north and south Saraswati rivers.

Since the 13th May, the last date on which the sand dam was breached, there has been no demand for drinking water from the Eden Canal.

(*c*) The Government have now under consideration the question of the construction of the Damodar Canal. Should this project be carried out, the scarcity complained of will probably be removed.

Meanwhile weeds are being cleared from the Kana nadi above Gopalnagar to improve the channel, and steps are being taken to flush the Kana nadi in the monsoon and so improve the conditions favourable to a flow of water in that nadi."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

Settlement proceedings in Faridpur.

12. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in the columns of the "Faridpur Hitaishi" of the 20th May in which it is stated that, "in the settlement proceedings in that district, the King-Emperor is recorded as proprietor of all estates, while the zamindars and taluqdars are recorded as parties in possession under the King-Emperor"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether the statement is correct?

(*c*) If it is, will the Government be pleased to point out the law, or the order of Government, if any, under which such records are being made?

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the paragraph quoted by the Hon'ble Member.

(*b*) The statement referred to is incorrect and appears to have originated in a misunderstanding of the settlement forms in use."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

The Provincial Judicial Service.

13. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether all the twenty vacancies in the Provincial Judicial Service, referred to by the Hon'ble

[*Mr. Cumming; Babu Upendra Lal Ray; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*]

Mr. Stevenson-Moore in his reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray on the 5th March last, occurred in the Presidency of Bengal?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to say how many of those vacancies are for Bengal and how many for Bihar and Orissa?

(*c*) Will the Government also be pleased to state how many (if any) of those vacancies have been filled up?

(*d*) In case none, or some only, of those vacancies have been filled up, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*1*) the reasons why these vacancies have not been filled up, and

(*2*) when they are likely to be filled up?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The answer is covered by the previous answer.

(*c*) & (*d*) The vacancies have now been filled up; the notifications relating to them were published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th June."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

14. In view of the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore to my questions on the 5th March last, will the Government be pleased to state why the promotions of the members of the Provincial Judicial Service have not yet been given effect to?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 15 standing in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

Reorganization of the Munsiffs' branch of the Judicial Service.

15. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the necessary scheme for the reorganisation of the Munsifs' branch of the Judicial service, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000, has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state when such a scheme is likely to be prepared and published, and from what date it is likely to be given effect to?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Government are not in a position to say from what date the scheme is likely to be introduced."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

Tramway and motor accidents in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

16. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the frequency of tramway accidents and motor accidents in the town and suburbs of Calcutta?

(*b*) Have the Government any proposals under consideration for minimising these accidents?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*) "As regards motor-cars, the question of regulating their use engaged the attention of Government as early as 1903, when the Bengal Motor Car and Cycle Act (Ben. Act III of 1903) was passed. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act it will be seen that the prevention of accidents was one of its chief objects. In February 1904, a set of rules was framed under the Act enabling the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to regulate the use of motor-cars; the rules were amended in 1908 and again in 1909. In the Government Resolution on the Calcutta Police Report for 1909, the Commissioner of Police was directed to take the fullest advantage of the increased powers of control afforded by the new Motor-car rules.

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur: Mr. Cumming: Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari: Mr. Donald: Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

The following table will show that sufficient vigilance is exercised in bringing offenders to justice and in preventing accidents by motor-cars; no further action appears to be necessary :—

	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Licences suspended	Licenses cancelled	Persons warned
1910 ...	126	110	5	...	...
1911 ..	287	226	9	1	183
1912 ...	376	276	9	...	405

As regards tramway cars, Government are considering whether anything can be done to reduce the number of tram-car accidents, but no definite proposals have yet been formulated. The average number of accidents per running mile is, however, less in Calcutta than in Madras and is only half the number that occur in Bombay."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

17. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the recent series of accidents in Calcutta resulting in death or serious injuries to persons knocked down by motor-cars ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to regulate and control the speed of motor-cars and to ensure proper caution and watchfulness on the part of the drivers of cars ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 16 asked by the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari."

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

The "Servants' difficulty" question in Bengal

18. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence and editorial comments in certain newspapers regarding the "servants' difficulty" question in Bengal ?

(*b*) Have the Government any scheme in preparation or consideration for meeting this difficulty ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "Government are aware of the discussions that have taken place on the subject, but they have not been approached directly by any section of the public. As at present advised, Government do not believe that the position is such as to call for their intervention."

Scheme for registration of Medical Practitioners

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

19. (*a*) Have the Government any scheme under consideration for registration of Medical Practitioners—

(*i*) in Calcutta ;

(*ii*) in Bengal ?

(*b*) If so, when will the same be published for public consideration ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"A Bill to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in Bengal has been drafted and been submitted for the approval of the Government of India. The Bill will be published after its introduction in the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked :—

Statistics of appointments in the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Executive Service.

20. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of appointments in—

(*i*) the Provincial Civil Service,

(*ii*) the Subordinate Executive Service,

arranged according to the home districts of the persons holding these appointments ?

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is given in the statement which is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. 20, asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council meeting of the 30th June, 1913.

Statement showing the number of appointments in the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service classified according to the home districts of the officers holding them.

DIVISION.	District.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESIDENT IN DISTRICTS AS IN COLUMN 2.			
		Sub-Judges.	Munsifs.	Deputy Collectors.	Sub-Deputy Collectors.
	2	3	4	5	6
PRESIDENCY ...	Calcutta	2	26	40	20
	24-Parganas ...	3	22	17	7
	Nadia	1	14	18	9
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	6	5
	Jessore ...	3	8	11	3
	Khulna ...	...	5	6	1
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	3	13	10	4
	Birbhum	...	4	1	2
	Bankura	...	9	9	5
	Midnapore	...	4	2	5
	Hooghly	11	31	13	11
	Howrah	...	...	10	3
DACCA ...	Dacca	9	50	56	25
	Mymensingh ...	...	4	12	6
	Faridpur	1	19	21	9
	Bakarganj	1	7	6	19
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	1	4	11	4
	Tippera	2	7	11	7
	Noakhali	...	3	2	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1
RAJSHAHI ...	Rajshahi	...	...	2	2
	Dinajpur	...	2	...	1
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	2	1
	Rangpur	...	...	1	1
	Bogra	...	5	3	2
	Pabna	...		7	3
	Malda	...	...	...	1
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	2
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	...	...	21	1
	Residents of other provinces.	...	8	8	1
	Not known ...	...	...	2	22
	Vacant	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	**42**	**245**	**308**	**184**

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

21. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of the jail population (namely, Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians) in each district of the Presidency on the 31st of March, 1913?

Statistics of the jail population in the Presidency of Bengal on the 31st March, 1913.

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The information regarding the distribution of convicts by religion on a given date, namely, the last day of the year 1912-13, is not immediately available, but the statement, which is laid on the table, shows the distribution by religion of all convicts admitted district by district during the year 1912; and this will probably serve the Hon'ble Member's purpose."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. 21, asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 30th June, 1913 :—

Statement showing the distribution by religion of all convicts admitted district by district during the year 1912.

Division.	Serial No.		Religion.				
			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	...	81	128	...	4
	2	Suri	...	120	163	...	7
	3	Bankura	...	10	209	...	...
	4	Midnapore—District and Central.	3	54	385	...	127
	5	Hooghly	1	75	161	...	1
	6	Howrah	5	307	588	1	1
Presidency	7	Midnapore—District and Central.	13	493	916	...	7
	8	Alipore—Juvenile ...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	New Central Jail, Kalighat.	11	1	...	3	1
	10	Presidency Jail ...	164	1,586	2,308	25	216
	11	Krishnagar	...	57	77	...	1
	12	Berhampore	...	105	74	..	...
	13	Jessore	...	228	161	...	...
	14	Khulna	...	226	111	...	...
	15	Barasat	...	43	49	...	.
Rajshahi ...	16	Rampur-Boalia—District and Central.	1	127	48	...	.
	17	Dinajpur	...	107	94	...	15
	18	Jalpaiguri	...	75	117	...	23
	19	Darjeeling	3	3	116	23	5
	20	Rangpur	...	138	64	...	8
	21	Bogra	...	248	35	...	...
	22	Pabna	...	110	40	...	...
	23	Malda	...	66	54	...	11
Dacca ...	24	Dacca—District and Central.	...	304	142	...	5
	25	Mymensingh	...	591	87	...	11
	26	Faridpur	...	314	68	...	..
	27	Barisal	1	509	90	...	...
Chittagong	28	Comilla	...	382	55	..	...
	29	Noakhali	1	218	20	...	...
	30	Chittagong ...	3	376	89	22	1

[Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Samman.]

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

Recruitment of officers for the Jail Department.

22. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any minimum educational qualification is prescribed for executive appointments in the Jail Department, and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the rules regulating the recruitment of officers for that Department ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to rule 281 of the Bengal Jail Code."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Statistics of the total population of each district in the Presidency

23. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the latest figures relating to the total population of each district of the Presidency, specifying the number of (*i*) Hindus, (*ii*) Muhammadans and (*iii*) Christians ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"A statement containing the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Samman to Question No. 23 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 30th June, 1913 :—

Statement showing by districts (1) the total population and (2) the number of (a) Hindus, (b) Muhammadans and (c) Christians.

Division.	District.	Total population.	Number of—		
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	1,538,371	1,220,551	290,381	3,820
	Birbhum	935,473	657,053	222,787	813
	Bankura	1,138,670	990,161	51,707	1,012
	Midnapore	2,821,201	2,477,272	193,569	4,166
	Hooghly	1,090,097	883,840	184,009	851
	Howrah	943,502	742,283	195,599	3,120
Presidency.	24-Parganas	2,434,104	1,525,886	879,547	16,027
	Calcutta	896,067	604,853	241,587	39,551
	Nadia	1,617,846	642,651	963,119	9,132
	Murshidabad	1,372,274	643,291	713,152	413
	Jessore	1,758,264	667,936	1,087,554	1,272
	Khulna	1,366,766	677,147	686,441	1,693
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	1,480,587	315,640	1,148,314	323
	Dinajpur	1,687,863	759,309	821,345	1,964
	Jalpaiguri	902,660	547,327	237,456	5,501
	Darjeeling	265,550	189,617	9,450	7,689
	Rangpur	2,385,330	803,784	1,569,090	599
	Bogra	983,567	166,696	810,352	161
	Pabna	1,428,586	354,254	1,073,078	500
	Malda	1,004,159	465,521	505,396	430
Dacca	Dacca	2,960,402	1,052,256	1,893,470	13,194
	Mymensingh	4,526,422	1,161,585	3,324,146	2,181
	Faridpur	2,121,914	774,979	1,341,090	5,810
	Bakarganj	2,428,911	719,557	1,693,905	6,541
Chittagong.	Tippera	2,430,138	672,670	1,755,400	410
	Noakhali	1,302,090	300,246	1,000,653	743
	Chittagong	1,508,433	347,189	1,089,024	1,430
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	153,830	14,239	5,098	172

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff: Mr. Samman.*]

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

24. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of urban and rural banks at work under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in each district of the Presidency ; and how many of them are managed by Muhammadans ?

Total number of urban and rural banks under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"A statement furnishing the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO 24 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Statement showing the total number of urban and rural banks at work under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in each district of the Presidency and the number managed by Muhammadans.

Division.	District.	Number of Societies up to 31st May 1913			Number managed by Muhammadans
		Central and Urban.	Rural	Total.	
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	...	2	2	...
	Birbhum ...	2	33	35	14
	Bankura ...	1	3	4	...
	Midnapur ...	8	132	140	3
	Hooghly ...	1	3	4	...
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	3	20	23	3
	Calcutta ...	15	...	15	...
	,, (special type)	1	...	1	
	Nadia	1	20	21	4
	Murshidabad ...	1	18	19	16
	Jessore ...	2	18	20	15
	Khulna ...	2	74	76	50
Dacca ...	Dacca	4	62	66	60
	,, (dairy) ...	1	...	1	
	Mymensingh ...	6	147	153	139
	Faridpur ...	7	204	211	203
	Bakarganj ...	2	21	23	20
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	3	3	6	3
	Noakhali ...	4	25	29	25
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	11	12	...
	Tippera ...	5	114	119	105
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1	..	1	...
	Dinajpur ...	...	1	1	1
	Rangpur ...	5	38	43	39
	Pabna	7	88	95	85
	Bogra	1	1	2	1
	Darjeeling ...	2	46	48	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	1	5	6	...
	Malda	2	3	5	2
	Total ...	89	1,092	1,181	788

[Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Samman.]

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Percentage of Muhammadans employed under the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

25. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of officers employed under the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies as his assistants for advising in the promotion and formation of rural banks ; and how many of them are Muhammadans ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"There are nine officers employed under the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, as his assistants for advising in the promotion and formation of rural banks, and of these three are Muhammadans.

There are also 14 Honorary Organisers in the Department, of whom four are Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C ARIFF asked :—

26. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of rural banks under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, formed in the Presidency in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, shown separately ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

The number of rural banks under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in the Presidency in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

"The Hon'ble Member is referred for the information he desires to the Annual Reports on the working of Co-operative Societies."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

27. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of appointments held by officers of the Registration Department, arranged in the order of their home districts in the Presidency ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

The Registration Department.

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO. 27 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Statement showing the number of appointments held by Officers of the Registration Department in the Presidency arranged in the order of their home districts.

Districts.	Number of appointments held.
Dacca	51
24-Parganas	27
Calcutta	27
Chittagong	27
Faridpur	26
Hooghly	21
Jessore	21
Noakhali	21
Tippera	21
Burdwan	18

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Samman.*]

Districts.	Number of appointments held
Midnapur	18
Nadia	18
Mymensingh	14
Bakarganj	11
Pabna	14
Murshidabad	11
Rangpur	10
Howrah	9
Khulna	9
Bankura	7
Rajshahi	6
Bogra	6
Birbhum	1
Malda	1
Jalpaiguri	3
Sylhet	5
Dinajpur	1
Cachar	1
Benares	1
	414

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

28. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Registry Offices in rural areas existing on the 1st January 1913, and the total number of offices where Government buildings have been provided for their accommodation ?

Total number Registry Offices rural areas on t 1st January, 1911

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

"There were 344 Sub-Registry Offices in rural areas on the 1st January, 1913 ; of this number 37 belong to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

29. Will the Government be pleased to state the average probable cost of constructing a Sub-Registry office in each of the rural areas ?

Probable cost erecting a Sub-R gistry office rural areas.

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

"The average probable cost of constructing a Sub-Registry Office in a rural area has been estimated to be Rs. 5,182 for a small, and Rs. 6,120 for a large, office."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

30. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of High English Schools in each district in the Presidency ?

Total number High Eng" Schools in the Pr sidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

[*Mr. Samman.*]

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO. 30 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Statement showing the total number of High English Schools in the Bengal Presidency, district by district, as returned on the 31st March, 1913.

Names of districts	Total number of High English Schools in each district.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	31	
Birbhum	7	
Bankura	13	
Midnapore	23	
Hooghly	32	
Howrah	26	
24-Parganas	37	
Calcutta	57	
Nadia	26	
Murshidabad	17	
Jessore	26	
Khulna	22	
Rajshahi	7	
Dinajpur	5	High English schools for girls are included.
Jalpaiguri	2	
Darjeeling	2	
Rangpur	10	
Bogra	5	
Pabna	18	
Malda	3	
Dacca	50	
Mymensingh	27	
Faridpur	29	
Bakarganj	20	
Tippera	20	
Noakhali	11	
Chittagong	12	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	
Total ...	**539**	

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff: Mr. Samman.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

31. Will the Government be pleased to state the total area in square miles of each district in the Presidency ?

Total area in square miles of each district in the Presidency

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

"The information is contained in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, to which the Hon'ble Member is referred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked :—

32. Will the Government be pleased to have a statement prepared and laid on the table showing the number of—

Statistics of appointments held by certain Government Officers.

(*a*) Sub-Registrars,

(*b*) Professors of—

(*i*) English,

(*ii*) History and Philosophy,

(*iii*) Mathematics in colleges, and

(*c*) Assistant Inspectors of Schools,

classified according to their home districts in the Presidency ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

"Statements giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Samman to Question No. 32 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 30th June, 1913.

Statement (A) showing the number of Sub-Registrars classified according to their home districts in the Presidency.

Districts.	Sub Registrars
Dacca	49
Calcutta	26
Chittagong	26
Faridpur	26
24-Parganas	23
Jessore	19
Noakhali	19
Tippera	19
Hooghly	18
Midnapur	18
Burdwan	16
Nadia	16
Bakarganj	14
Pabna	13
Mymensingh	12
Murshidabad	11
Khulna	9
Rangpur	8
Howrah	8
Bankura	7
Rajshahi	6
Bogra	5
Birbhum	4
Malda	4
Jalpaiguri	3
Sylhet	3
Dinajpur	1
Cachar	1
Benares	1
	385

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN TO QUESTION NO. 32 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913 :—

Statement (B) showing the number of Professors of (i) English, (ii) History and Philosophy, (iii) Mathematics, in Government Colleges and Assistant Inspectors of Schools classified according to their home districts in the Bengal Presidency.

HOME DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PROFESSORS				Number of Assistant Inspectors.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
	English.	History and Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	2	4	...	6	1	7
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jessore ...	2	...	1	3	1	4
Khulna ...	1	...	1	2	1	3
Nadia ...	1	...	1	2	2	4
Murshidabad ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Hooghly ...	2	1	...	3	...	3
Howrah ...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dacca ...	5	2	5	12	...	12
Faridpur ...	2	2	...	4	...	4
Bakarganj ...	1	1	1	3	...	3
Rajshahi ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Bogra ...	...	..	...	...	1	1
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Noakhali ...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	17	11	11	39	13*	52

* One post vacant.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF asked :—

Revision of the curricula of Bengal madrasas.

33. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the curricula of Bengal madrasas have been revised?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the old and the new curricula?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"The question of revising the curricula for madrasas in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Province is now under the consideration of Government."

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff: Mr. Samman: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur: Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff asked :—

34. Will the Government be pleased to state— Agricultural farms in the Bengal Presidency.

(*a*) the number of agricultural farms existing in each of the districts of the Bengal Presidency, and how many are entirely Government, and how many private, and

(*b*) whether young men of education are trained in these farms, and if so, how many Hindus and Muhammadans were so trained from 1905 to 1912 ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman replied :—

(*a*) "There are altogether eight agricultural farms in the Presidency, viz., one in Hooghly, one in Dacca, one in Rajshahi, three in Rangpur, one in Burdwan and one in Darjeeling ; of these all except the last two are Government farms.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative, but sons of cultivators with a limited amount of education in the vernacular are trained at these farms. Twenty-two Hindus and seven Muhammadans have been so trained from 1905 to 1912."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

35. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter in the "Bengalee" newspaper of the 28th May, 1913, under the heading of "Bungling in Medical College Hospital"? Medical College Hospital.

(*b*) Have the Government been pleased to make any inquiry into the allegation made in the above letter ?

(*c*) If so, what is the result of the inquiry ?

(*d*) If not, will the Government be pleased to make such an inquiry ?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether every facility is given to patients of all classes for admission into the Medical College Hospital ?

(*f*) What are the rules, if any, for admission of patients ?

(*g*) Is there a Board of visitors for the Medical College Hospital ? If not, will the Government be pleased to say whether it intends to establish one ?

(*h*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether a register is kept of patients admitted and of those who could not be admitted, with the reasons for non-admission noted therein ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter in the 'Bengalee' newspaper of the 28th May, 1913, under the heading 'Bungling in Medical College Hospital. An inquiry has been made and the following facts have been ascertained. There is no Diphtheria Ward for adults in the Medical College Hospital. The existing Diphtheria Ward, which is intended for children only, is a very small ward consisting of two small rooms and, although it contains four beds, it is really capable of accommodating only two patients. On the night of the 2nd June, two beds were occupied and, with the relations and others present in attendance on these patients, there was no further accommodation available in the ward. The standing orders relating to infectious cases provide that, when beds are not available, such cases should be sent to the Campbell Hospital, and the Resident Officer therefore gave orders that the case referred to should be taken to the Campbell Hospital. In doing so he was not aware that this hospital does not receive cases of diphtheria. Had he realised this, he would have placed the girl in the Cell Ward, in which she was finally accommodated. This ward is, however, intended only for violent or noisy patients and is not

reserved for infectious cases if this can be avoided. The request for an injection of antitoxin was not complied with as it was not safe or advisable to make such an injection and then send the patient away from the hospital. The girl was admitted into the hospital immediately on her return from the Campbell Hospital, and she was placed in the Cell Ward, the only ward in which accommodation could be provided. It may be added that arrangements are now being made for the construction of a new ward for diphtheria cases.

(*e*) & (*f*) Every facility is given to patients of all classes for admission into the Medical College Hospital so far as accommodation is available. In the event of accommodation not being available, the standing orders are that Europeans shall be sent to the Presidency General Hospital and Indians to the Campbell Hospital, provided accommodation is available in these hospitals.

(*g*) There is no Board of Visitors for the Medical College Hospital, and Government have at present no intention of establishing such a Board.

(*h*) A record is kept of every case applying to the hospital for treatment, and a note is made whether the patient is admitted, sent to the Campbell Hospital or simply attended to. Reasons for non-admission are not recorded."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

The Magrahât-Jaynagar Khal.

36. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the Magrahât-Jaynagar khal, from Magrahât station to Jaynagar and its vicinity, is silted up and is not navigable for the greater part of the year ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) they propose to take to render the khal navigable throughout the year ?

The Hon'ble MR. FINNIMORE replied :—

(*a*) "Government are aware that the Jaynagar khal between Jaynagar and Magrahât station is partly silted up, but not to such an extent as to render the khal unnavigable for the greater part of the year.

Complaints of the insufficient depth of water in the khal were received in December, 1912, and in order that the silt might be removed, the drainage of the khals in the Magrahât basin was commenced in January, 1913. The merchants of Magrahât and the residents of Jaynagar represented, however, that it would cause inconvenience if the khal was closed at that time for silt-clearing, and, on their representation, the closure of the khal was deferred until the 1st April 1913, when the work of silt clearance was taken up. Owing to early and heavy rain the work could not, however, be completed.

(*b*) It is impossible to prevent the deposit of silt in the khal, and the only means of keeping the khal navigable is by periodical removal of the silt by hand labour. This will be done by Government as occasion may require."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

The case of Mr. Meredith.

37. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of Mr. Keays, the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, in the case in which a bailiff of the Small Cause Court (Mr. Meredith) and another person (Mr. Bomswetsch) were charged with assaulting a Hindu married woman named Srimati Sanjibani Dassi of 4, Jagannath Soor's Lane ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Inspector Lahiri, to whom a complaint was made, noted in his register that they "smell of liquor," which was denied by the accused ?

[*Mr. Cumming: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur: Maulvi Musharraf Hussain.*]

(*c*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the concluding part of the judgment in which the Magistrate made the following statement :—

"That Sanjibani Dassi did get some trivial scratches is undoubted and that she fell down is also doubtless true, but I do not feel that I should act on the evidence of the witnesses who state that Mr. Meredith gave her a push inasmuch as I have not accepted their evidence as regards the kicking. I acquit both the accused"?

(*d*) Have Government considered the advisability of holding a departmental inquiry and of moving the High Court?

The Hon'ble Mr. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) "Government are informed that the case is still ***subjudice*** and are accordingly unable to make any statement about it."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

Victoria Jute Mills Assault Case.

38. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the "Bengalee" newspaper of the 8th May last in which it is stated that "one Mr. Henderson of the Victoria Jute Mills was charged with having assaulted a coolie and caused serious injuries to his person which resulted in the death of the unfortunate coolie"; that the trying Magistrate also found "the accused guilty of using unnecessary and dangerous violence and being criminally careless of the consequences"; and that the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100?

(*b*) Is it a fact, as stated in the "Bengalee" newspaper of the 20th May last, that the Police sent up the case under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code as a case of grievous hurt, the charge was drawn up under section 325 and the entire proceedings conducted under section 325, but that "at the last moment the accused was convicted under section 323 and sentenced to pay a fine"?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the full particulars of the case and judgment of the trying Magistrate?

(*d*) Have the Government considered the advisability of moving the High Court on the subject?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) "The attention of Government was drawn to the case at the time, and the papers of the case were called for and examined. The Magistrate considered that a fine would be the punishment called for by the offence, as he found that the accused caused hurt by criminal recklessness and not by wilful malice. The Magistrate convicted the accused under section 323 and not under section 325. The subsequent death of the coolie was due to cholera. Government gave due consideration to the case and did not think it necessary to move the High Court."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSSAIN, in the absence of the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ, asked :—

Punitive Police in Jessore and Khulna.

39. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the "Mussalman" in its issue of the 4th April, 1913, under the heading "Punitive Police in Jessore and Khulna" and to the judgment in a recent case in which some men belonging to the force have been convicted of extortion?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Punitive Police will be retained?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) "The additional police will be withdrawn from the 1st July, 1913, but Government consider that an extra force of police is required to preserve the peace. This force will be maintained at the cost of Government."

[*Maulvi Musharraf Hussain; Mr. Cumming; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haidar Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur; Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSSAIN, in the absence of the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ, asked :—

Alleged Police Oppression.

40. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the issue of the "Mussalman," dated the 4th April, 1913, under the heading "Police Oppression"?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what further action, if any, has been taken?

(*c*) If not, do the Government propose to take any notice of the serious allegations made in the article?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) No further action has been taken. The allegations regarding extortion on the part of the police were found to be false. Further inquiry was considered unnecessary."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked :—

Shirking of duty by the Basirhat Police.

41. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the issue of the "Mussalman," dated the 23rd May, 1913, under the heading "Shirking of Duty by the Basirhat Police"?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the officer in charge of the thana has been punished?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "The answers are in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

Scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the residents of Chittagong.

42. (*a*) Are the Government aware that hardly any convenient arrangements exist for the supply of good drinking water to the residents of the town of Chittagong?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to take any measures to remove this want?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"A scheme for the supply of good drinking water in Chittagong has been submitted by the Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong and is now under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked :—

Introduction of the "Circle system" in the Presidency of Bengal.

43. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) in which of the districts of the Presidency the "Circle System" has been introduced?

(*ii*) and of the Circle officers, how many are Hindus, and how many Muhammadans?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The Chaukidari Circle System has been introduced in the following districts :—

(1) Burdwan,
(2) Birbhum,
(3) Hooghly,
(4) Nadia,
(5) Murshidabad.
(6) Khulna,
(7) Dacca,
(8) Faridpur.
(9) Tippera,
(10) Noakhali, and
(11) Bogra.

(*b*) Of the Circle Officers, 19 are Hindus and 2 Muhammadans."

The Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill, 1913.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Twidell; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

Police cases, etc., in the Lalbag Subdivision in the district of Murshidabad

44. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table information on the following points regarding the Lalbag Subdivision in the District of Murshidabad, for the last five years, namely,—

the number of cases instituted on complaints and on Police reports under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), which were—

(*a*) dismissed under section 203,

(*b*) compounded under section 345 and

(*c*) struck off under sections 247 and 259 of that Code?

The Hon'ble MR. TWIDELL replied :—

"A statement showing the number of cases instituted in the Lalbagh subdivision which were dismissed, compounded, and struck off under certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, is laid upon the table."

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ANSWER BY THE HON'BLE MR. TWIDELL TO QUESTION NO. 44 ASKED BY THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR AT THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Lalbag Subdivision.

Year	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	Cases compounded under section 345, Criminal Procedure Code	Cases struck off under sections 247 and 259, Criminal Proceedure Code
1908	402	144	277
1909	469	159	340
1910	486	150	307
1911	565	138	184
1912	403	112	114

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Kidnapping and abduction of Muslim Women

45. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of cases of kidnapping and abduction of Muslim women, under section 366 and cognate sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, instituted before Magistrates in Bengal, and how many ended in convictions during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912?

The Hon'ble MR. TWIDELL replied :—

"Statistics on the subject are not available and could not be obtained without examining a large number of individual records."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (SANITARY OFFICERS) BILL, 1913.

3. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda moved that the Bill to provide for the appointment of Sanitary Officers for certain Municipalities outside Calcutta be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, the Hon'ble Mr. Vernon Woods, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and the mover, with instructions to circulate their report in time for its consideration in Council at the meeting to be held on the 1st September, 1913.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord,—I sent in an amendment a few days ago, and I think I was rather late in sending it and it has been disallowed. In this amendment I prayed that the Bill might be referred to the municipalities of the Presidency, Burdwan, Howrah, and Hooghly in order to have the opinion of the Municipal Commissioners; we can, under the rules, discuss the principle of the Bill, before it is referred to the Select Committee.

My Lord, this Bill, at first sight, seems to be a simple Bill of a few sections, but any one who will go through its provisions will see that it embodies provisions subversive of the first principles of local self-government. This is not only my opinion but is also the opinion of a large number of persons who are connected with the municipalities of Bengal. In a Bill of this kind, which, professing to help us with sanitary officers, lays axe at the root of self-government, I thought it proper to ask for the opinion of not only my constituencies, I mean the municipalities of the Presidency Division, but also the opinion of all the municipalities of Bengal proper having an income of Rs. 5,000 and upwards. Their number is about 96. I have received the opinions of about 53 of them, and I was not surprised to see that out of the opinions I have received, as many as 44 municipalities are opposed to the principle of the Bill. It is only in 4 municipalities where they have got official Chairman that the Bill has got its support. One is really surprised to see why the opinion of all the municipalities in the Province was not taken by Government, why the Government thought it proper to choose some municipalities and take only their opinion. Are we to understand that Government were not desirous of having a formidable array of non-official opinion adverse to the Bill? In answer to my letter inviting the opinion of the Chairman and Commissioners of the municipalities of Bengal on the Bill, the Chairman of the Serampur Municipality has written to me as follows :—'It is a matter of regret that Government have not been pleased to ask for the opinion of the municipalities interested in the Bill, for it is a case of double wrong done to them, inasmuch as the present Bill, being of a compulsory character, seeks to cast an unmerited reflection upon all the municipalities in the Presidency, and then they are denied their say in defence by not being allowed an opportunity to express their opinion on the same.' But, my Lord, it appears that even some officials, who are connected with municipalities and are thus in a position to speak on the subject are opposed to the principle of the Bill. The Subdivisional Officer of Asansol and Chairman of the Asansol Municipality, a member of the Indian Civil Service, was pleased to place my letter before the Municipal Commissioners inviting their opinion on the Bill and has written to me as follows :—'The Bill is opposed in principle. At present we do not feel the need of Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors.'

You may have already read the opinions of Mr. Cook, District Magistrate of Bankura, circulated to us with other papers by Government, as well as those of Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Magistrate of Hooghly, and Mr. D. C. Patterson, Magistrate of Howrah and Chairman of the Howrah Municipality. Their opinions, if read between the lines, clearly show that the existing state of things does not warrant the introduction of the proposed Bill. The opinion of Mr. Strong, the District Magistrate of Bakarganj, is what is shared by the generality of the municipalities. He says that "the bar to the carrying out of sanitary measures in municipalities is not, as a rule, the want of expert advice as much as the want of funds." I need not repeat here what has been said by our esteemed colleague in the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell. He is waiting to hear us to make up his mind, but his words are significant. Non-official public opinion, whether European or Indian, is the same. I have received opinions from about 53 municipalities of the Province and I ought to inform you that, in nearly 46 of them, whether presided over by European, Hindu or Muhammadan Chairmen, they either do not see the necessity for the Bill or condemn it altogether.

Having given these facts I respectfully beg to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government that I think I have made out a case

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

for the postponment of the passing of this Bill, at least for not proceeding with this Bill any further at this stage without having the opinions of all the municipalities. If Administration Reports published under the authority of Government have any weight, I think the municipalities have been doing good work. Where, then, is the need for this Bill? It is only on the supposition that the municipalities have not only not done their duty but that they have persistently and contumaciously acted against the wishes and directions of Government, that they have failed in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them, that the introduction of such a Bill as this is justifiable. Section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act gives the municipalities the power to appoint Health Officers. Section 65 of the Act gives the Local Government the power to supersede Commissioners in case of incompetency, default or abuse of power and the result of such supersession is, as stated in section 66 of the Bengal Municipal Act, that all the Municipal Commissioners shall, as from date of the order, vacate their offices as such Commissioners, and that all the powers and duties of the Commissioners shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such persons as the Local Government may direct. Under this state of things, I mean the municipalities having got under the present Act the power of appointing Health Officers and Government the power of superseding municipalities in case they do not do their duty, one would like to know where comes the necessity for passing such a Bill as the present one. This is, to say the least, a retrograde measure. After a period of nearly 30 years of training in self-government we have been practically told that we have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, that all the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission to confer larger powers upon municipalities count for little and that instead of conferring larger powers, the powers we have already got are going to be curtailed. Non-official opinion is almost the same whether they be municipalities like those of Titaghur or Raniganj consisting mainly of European Commissioners and presided over by experienced European Chairmen, or they be the municipalities of Manicktolah, Burdwan or Bogra presided over by experienced Muhammadan Chairmen, or the municipalities of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Serampur, Berhampore or Ranaghat. It has been pointed out by the municipalities of the Presidency in letters to me that the Bill contravenes the liberal principles of Local Self-Government, as, when it is passed, no option will be left to the municipalities in the matter of the employment of the Sanitary Officers who might be first thrust on them whether they are actually in need of their services or not. The element of compulsion is the most objectionable feature of the Bill. It is the opinion of a large number of municipalities that the appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors at the instance of the Local Government appears to be uncalled for. It is a new restriction on the freedom of action of the municipalities, as given in section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act. The present Bill, if passed into law, would compel municipalities to appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, even when they strongly feel that there is no need for them. Such compulsion is open to grave objection, specially when the municipalities are expecting an enlargement of their powers and privileges in view of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. It has been justly pointed out to me in one of the letters received by me from the municipalities that they were not aware of the reasons which might have induced the Government to think that the Municipal Commissioners are not competent to decide for themselves as to whether they required the services of any sanitary officers for the purpose of improving the sanitation of their own municipal town. It has also been pointed out to me, probably by all the municipalities from whom I have received a reply, that the municipalities of Bengal, with very few exceptions, are generally very poor and that they require more money for employing a larger menial staff for their conservancy and other like arrangements to carry out necessary sanitary improvements and not highly-paid officers of doubtful utility. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting the words of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in reply to Lord Midleton the other day in the House of Lords in the Debate on Sanitation in India. "It was wiser," he thought "not to spend too much upon mere machinery and the

payment of officers." My Lord, the ordinary sanitary needs of municipalities are well known to everyone connected with them. We require pure drinking water, we require good drainage, we require jungles to be cut down and we require our latrines to be cleared. All these require money and ordinary common sense, not expert advice. As has justly been said by Mr. Cook, the District Magistrate of Bankura, these Sanitary Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 a month will not be superior to the ordinary overseers of municipalities on a pay of Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. We have not been told what is the work to be entrusted to these Sanitary Inspectors and Health Officers. The cry is everywhere for funds. The municipalities are quite alive to their sanitary requirements. Government may contribute towards the pay of the Sanitary Inspectors or Health Officers, but who will pay for the thousand and one defects which these Inspectors and Health Officers will think it their duty to point out, if for nothing else, at least to justify their existence? Is the Government prepared to pay for all that? Or is the present Bill a precursor to a sanitary cess without which the Government will say hereafter no sanitary improvements according to the light of Sanitary Inspectors and Health Officers can be effected. My Lord, I do not think it proper to take up more of your Lordship's valuable time. I hope the opinion of the municipalities interested will be asked and placed before the Council. That will be only just and fair. If, however, it is sought to hurry on this Bill without calling for those opinions, if public opinion on the Bill is thus shut out, it would be setting back the hand of the dial, it will be taking a retrograde step for which there cannot be any meaning. We have peace within and calm around us. Why unnecessarily raise a storm?

My Lord.—Before I resume my seat I beg to place before this Council some of the opinions received by me from the Municipalities of the Province. They represent not only the views of the Chairmen of Municipalities but those of the Commissioners.

Kamarhati.—The Commissioners of this Municipality are of opinion that Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors are not at all necessary for this Municipality. The ordinary laws of sanitation are very well known to the Commissioners, and it is not for want of any knowledge in that direction but for want of funds that many necessary improvements cannot be carried out. Municipalities like this that do not find sufficient fund even to maintain their roads properly cannot afford to maintain Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors and the Commisssioners quite endorse your view that the cost involved in maintaining such officers, even if partly contributed to by Government, would be better utilised in admitted and obvious sanitary or other requirements.

Raniganj.—Considered the expediency of amending the Bengal Municipal Act to provide for the appointment of Sanitary Officers and Inspectors in the municipality and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray's forwarding of same of 1st May, 1913, and unanimously agree that no amendment was necessary as far as this Municipality was concerned and considered that the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors in this municipality would be waste of money that can be better spent on sanitation for which the Commissioners and Chairman are willing to take the responsibility.

Narayanganj.— . . . that in view of the fact that this Municipality does not feel the necessity of having a Health Officer at present, as the money spent on that account may be better utilised in improving drainage, etc., the question of appointing such an officer be put off for the present.

Mamcktollah.—The employment of additional staff with the object of improving sanitation will be quite futile when the cause for insanitation remains unremoved. The Commissioners, therefore, are not inclined to burden the Municipality with any extra expenditure by the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors at present when they are unable to give effect to the drainage scheme drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer.

South Barrackpur.—The Municipal Commissioners venture to think that municipalities should be left a free hand in a matter like this. The sanitary

improvements required and practicable from the financial point of view in such municipalities like this are well known to the Commissioners themselves and can be carried out by them without any extraneous help.

Berhampur.—The absence of Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors was never felt by this Municipality, and I think the additional cost involved in the employment of these officers might be better utilised for other improvement or conservancy.

Santipur.—The absence of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors has not at all been felt in this Municipality and that the additional cost involved in the employment of such officers may be better utilised for necessary sanitary purposes and also that the expenditure for the payment of those officers' salaries from the municipal fund will limit the resources of the Municipality.

Navadwip.—The Municipal Commissioners do not think the appointment of Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors absolutely necessary in the interest of sanitation of the local municipality and the absence of such officers has not been much felt in this Municipality.

Serampur.—Looked at from whatever point of view no case for statutory compulsion has been made out, and that there is absolutely no occasion, at least for some time to come, for the same . . . sanitary improvements are not carried out in municipalities to the desirable extent, not on account of the absence of sanitary officers, but on account of the want of necessary resources to carry them out.

Suri.—There is no need for sanitary officers of any sort.

Barisal.—In our opinion the provision in the Bill making it compulsory for municipalities to appoint Health Officers or Sanitary Inspectors at the instance of Local Government appears to be uncalled for . . . There are often urgent sanitary measures which the Commissioners cannot undertake not for any want of expert sanitary advice but for necessary funds.

Faridpur.—All the sanitary arrangements of the town like Faridpur are mere matters of common sense, which are easily executed by the executive with the help of the Municipal overseer.

Comilla.—This Municipality is of opinion that the additional cost incurred in the employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors may be better utilised for such sanitary purposes as supply of pure drinking water, good drainage and jungle-cutting and that the payment of such officers from the municipal revenue even partially will limit the resources of the municipalities which would otherwise have been available for admitted and obvious sanitary or other requirements of the municipalities.

Jalpaiguri.—That the principle of the Bill is opposed to the principle of Local Self-Government . . . That the municipal administration in the mufassal does not suffer so much from the weakness of the sanitary executive or for want of sanitary advisory directions as from the lack of funds to make the necessary sanitary improvement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti said :—

My Lord, I oppose this motion, and I have fortified myself with papers which I have received from something like 50 municipalities, and they all say that they are quite alive to the sanitary requirements; they do not want an inspector to come and tell them how foul water and stagnant drainage are objectionable from the point of view of sanitation. They do not want an officer who is to be trained for eight months to come and tell them that pure water is necessary for the health of a municipal town. The whole object of this Bill is to amend section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act. Under section 46, every municipality has power, if it has the money, to employ a health officer for the purposes of sanitary improvement. But the want of the municipalities is not the want of an officer to tell them what

is to be done, but their want is a want of funds. What is the good of providing an inspecting staff and what are they to do? To inspect and say that there are stagnant pools, there are choked drains, that there is no good drinking water in the town. Everybody is alive to them. Now what is then suggested? To take away the power from the municipality, to vest it with the Government with regard to qualifications of these men with eight months' qualification, with regard to their salaries, and with regard to their allowances, and further with regard to the nature and strength of the service, and the Government there means really one officer, *i.e.*, the Sanitary Commissioner, who is already overwhelmed with work, and who, I venture to think, has not the time, nor the information at his disposal to give directions with regard to these matters. Then, as it has been pointed out, what is the good of having municipalities at all if they are not to be left to look after the health of the people in their charge? I suppose if there is a municipality worth having it consists of men who are alive to sanitary necessities. But, apart from any other question, the question is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell pointed it out very nicely, "he who calls for the tune must pay for it." It seems to us that we are going to call for the tune, and not pay for the whole of it; and at the same time we are calling upon people who have not got the money to pay for the tune, and that is the position.

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

I do not think that Mr. Chakravarti has quoted me rightly. I said that they would pay as far as possible.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKRAVARTI said :—

Probably those are not the exact words, but the sense is there.

I am going to read from a resolution on Local Self-Government which was published on the 18th May, 1882. That resolution lays down that "the Government should revise and check the acts of the local bodies but not dictate them. Executive authorities should have two powers of control. In the first place, their sanction should be required in order to give validity to certain acts, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of taxes in other than duly authorized forms, the alienation of municipal property and the like. In the second place, the Local Government should have power to interfere either to set aside altogether the proceedings of the Board in particular cases, or, in the event of gross and continued neglect of any important duty, to suspend the Board temporarily." That was laid down as the cardinal principle for the guidance of Local Self-Government in 1882. Now let us take a very cursory and short view of what has happened since then. As far as I can find from the literature on the subject in 1905, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in England formulated a scheme for medical and sanitary organization in India. It is very comfortable to do so from London or from England, because you are a long way off, and you do not know what the necessities here are. Apparently, on the basis of that, there was in the year 1907 correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India. As to what that correspondence was I do not know. It has not been brought out, nor do we know what view was taken by the Government of India. Then we find, in May 1912, a scheme which is formulated by the Government of India for the whole of India. Then following upon that, in Bengal we had a complete somersault as I shall show from the Administration Report. In December 1912, we suddenly woke up to the necessity that, for the purposes of sanitation in Bengal, especially in municipal areas, what we want is an inspecting staff who will go about and tell us what the sanitary requirements of the place are. Well, I have taken pains to look through the Administration Reports regarding municipal matters and Reports of the Sanitary Commissioner from 1901 to 1910, and I find no such complaint made anywhere therein. There is nothing but constant commendation and praise of the sanitary work of the mufassal municipalities. I am aware of no instance, nor has any such been cited by the Hon'ble Member

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray : Babu Surendra Nath Banerji*]

in charge of the Bill, where any local body has not realised its responsibilities in this matter. If that is so, how or why is it "desirable that the Local Government should be empowered to insist on municipalities realising their responsibilities in this matter"? They are perfectly aware of their responsibilities on the subject. Why should this Bill be further proceeded with until the Government has established, what it now says regarding this Presidency, that "one of the main pressing needs of municipal administration is the strengthening of the sanitary executive"? What do we want to be told what we have got to do? Fifty municipalities have written to say they are perfectly aware of what their responsibilities are, but their misfortune is that they have not got the funds. Therefore it seems to me that, in point of fact, until we have ascertained in the first place as to whether the municipalities are not alive to their responsibilities, and, secondly, until we have ascertained as to whether the present central authority is the proper authority for the guidance of the municipalities in the mufassal, and until further we have ascertained whether the people whom, out of their motion, they have already employed, are successful or not, and in the third place whether there is any necessity for compulsion, and until and unless we have got a number of trained men, already to our hands for the purpose of employment, I do not see any necessitity for the introduction of this Bill at all, because in point of fact, to use an American phrase, we are "too previous" on the subject.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray said :—

My Lord, every legislative measure for the improvement of sanitation in municipal areas has my heartiest support. Coming, as I do, from the biggest municipality in this Province, in which the sanitary conditions are not satisfactory in spite of its annual income of 10 lakhs of rupees, I feel how great and urgent the needs of sanitary measures are, and I can fully sympathise with the condition of other municipalities whose resources are not so adequate. At the same time it is only just and desirable that, before a Bill like the present is referred to the Select Committee, we should discuss its principles. The principles of this Bill, as far as I can see, may be considered to be two in number. First, that a legislative impulse is needed to put the sanitation of our municipalities on a proper footing. With that principle I have the fullest sympathy. I had not the good fortune to consult my colleagues of other municipalities, but I can give this Council what my experience, as a Commissioner of over 20 years' standing of the most important municipality in this Province, is.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—"Except Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray said :—

I was only talking of the mufassal municipalities. We find that we have to trouble ourselves there every day, not always with success, for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the town. I would not believe it if I was told that all the municipalities of this Province are so alive to the needs of sanitary reform that no legislative impulse is at all necessary. That may be rhetoric ; but it is not common sense, it is not justifiable by experience. But, then there is, I am afraid, another principle involved in the Bill—the principle of introducing a good deal of the elements of compulsion which, naturally, we, who represent these popular institutions, cannot and do not approve of. I find for instance that, so far as this aspect of the Bill is concerned, there is in the first place an element of compulsion introduced by which it would be open to the Local Government to insist upon the appointment of Health Officers in any municipality which it chooses to select. In the second place, I find that the Local Government has got to prescribe independently evidently of any suggestion or initiative from the local bodies, the class and pay of Health Officers, the number and pay of Sanitary Inspectors and the qualifications for Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors in any such municipality. Comparing these proposals with the existing law, one is bound to notice a considerable element of compulsion introduced. I do not now

talk of the Calcutta Corporation of which I was timely reminded by my hon'ble friend (Mr. Banerji), where of course the whole thing is left to the Commissioners—I mean the question of the pay and of the qualifications of the chief officers under the municipality. So far as the present Bengal Municipal Act is concerned, it is the Commissioners alone who decide whether a Health Officer and subordinate officers are to be appointed in any particular municipality. They are to fix their pay and number, when such officers are appointed. Then, again, it is the Commissioners who make rules for the qualifications of the Health Officers and other subordinate officers who may be appointed in the Health Department. It is clear therefore that a comparison of the existing law and the proposed law shows that a good deal of freedom on the part of the Municipal Corporations in the mufassal is proposed to be taken away and before so much element of compulsion is sought to be introduced by new legislation, it seems to me that a justification for such drastic measures is called for. A reference has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the introduction of this Bill to the law contained in what is known as the Local Self-Government Act controlling the District Boards; but perhaps it has been overlooked that, although the Act requires that each District Board shall appoint its own sanitary officers, the question of the pay of the Sanitary Inspector to be appointed by the District Board and of the subordinate officers, is left to the District Board. So that even when compared with this Act, municipalities are now sought to be deprived of the power of fixing the pay and allowance of their sanitary officers. This is a matter which no lover of self-government in this country can welcome. I have considered, in submitting these few observations for your Excellency's consideration, that these are not matters of detail, but of principle, as matters of detail will no doubt be considered in Select Committee, and it is premature at this stage to deal with or consider them. But so far as the elements of compulsion, to which I have referred, are concerned, which place it out of the power of municipalities to lay down the qualifications for the officers whom they should appoint, to fix the class and the number of such sanitary officers whom they have got to appoint, and to fix the pay and allowances of these officers, it seems to me, my Lord, that this proposed measure is open to considerable objection, and that it is not a matter of detail, but a question affecting the very principle of the Bill.

With regard to the rules for the qualifications of officers to be appointed by the different municipalities under the present Municipal Act, the rules are to be made by the Municipal Commissioners themselves, subject to the sanction of the Local Government. It is now proposed to reverse that order of things, and it will be henceforth for the Local Government to frame, evidently, a uniform set of rules for all municipalities in the Province—a thing which is not desirable from many points of view. The rules which regulate the appointment or the qualifications of Sanitary Officers in a municipality like Howrah should not, at any rate, be the same as the rules for the appointment and qualifications of Sanitary Officers in a small municipality with an income of a few thousand rupees. It is therefore wisely left under the present law to each municipality to make its own rules for the qualifications of officers to be appointed by them, subject of course to the sanction of the Local Government.

A reversal of this state of things, I submit, is open to considerable objection. No doubt, in 1896, those who have followed the progress of municipal legislation in this country, might have noticed that a new principle was introduced only with regard to Veterinary Inspectors. Under what circumstances I do not know, but, in 1896, a new section was introduced in the Bengal Municipal Act, keeping intact all the rules and legislative provisions, which authorised Municipal Commissioners to make rules for qualifications for officers to be appointed by themselves, but as I have said, with the solitary exception with regard to the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors, in respect of which the Local Government was to make the rules. I was inquiring the other day what led to this peculiar exceptional measure being introduced. I was told that it was decided to have a veterinary

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

hospital, and that the persons who would come out of it had to be provided for and, unless rules were made by the Local Government and if each municipality were left to itself to make rules, it would not be convenient to get suitable appointments for persons turned out of this veterinary institution at Belgachia. Since then, for these 17 years, no such proposal has been heard of, and I must respectfully submit that the provision now sought to be introduced of making a uniform set of rules for the qualifications of all sorts of sanitary officers throughout the Province, is not justifiable under the circumstances. This is, my Lord, all that I have to say on the principal policy of the Bill. So far as the Bill is needed, in my opinion, to give some sort of motive power to these municipal corporations to set their houses in order in regard to sanitation, I do not agree with some of my colleagues that we all understand what it is, and that we need no such legislation. At the same time let there be legislation, but let it not be of such a character. If some sort of central authority is constituted in this country composed of some representative element, it may well exercise the power of putting compulsion on the Municipal Commissioners in this respect. Such compulsion would be less resented than the compulsion coming from the executive authority.

These are matters which no doubt your Excellency will take into consideration, but surely the principles of Local Self-Government and the absence of compulsion, as far as possible, are elements which should be borne in mind when making a legislation, the necessity for which I sincerely admit.

The Hon'ble Babu Radha Charan Pal said:—

My Lord, whatever views have been expressd by some of the members representing the mufassal municipalities, I believe even in their ardent opposition to this Bill they recognise the good intentions of Government which pervade throughout the Bill. My Lord, the Government have been anxious for some years past to improve the sanitary conditions of the municipal towns and villages of Bengal, and they have taken various measures to extirpate malaria, cholera and other scourges from the places, which are decimated by these fell diseases. But, my Lord, there is one thing which I feel bound to express before your Lordship, and it is this that, while we recognise the good intentions of the Government, the whole Bill, as it has been framed, shows from the beginning to the end that it is practically a measure which places in the hands of Government every little power which is required to enforce sanitary measures or rather enforce the provisions which have been drafted into this Bill. My Lord, as has been put by the previous speaker, I will only mention three provisions which practically place all the power required in the hands of the Local Government. The first is the appointment of sanitary officers—the Local Government directs the Health Officer to be appointed, and the mandate shall have to be carried out by the municipalities concerned. The salary and allowances of the Sanitary Officers will be fixed by the Local Government and the mandate will have to be carried out by the municipality. The qualifications of the candidates for employment as Health Officers and Sanitary Officers will be laid down by the Local Government, and the only power that is left to the Municipalities in this Bill, my Lord, is to choose one person out of A, B or C. The pay is fixed by the mandate which comes from the Local Government, the qualifications are laid down by the Local Government and only that little power of appointing the officer is left to the Municipal Commissioners.

My Lord, I wish that power had been taken into the hands of the Government; then the responsibility of this measure would have been entirely in the hands of the Local Government. Responsibility as to the success or otherwise of the introduction of the Health Officer in any particular area would have rested with the Government. My Lord, I feel bound to say that there is a feeling amongst our countrymen that, with the march of education, with the wider scope given to the aspirations of my coutrymen, the Government would gradually give larger and larger scope to the self-government which it pleased the Government, some 30 years ago, to concede to the people of this country. But, my Lord, this measure, although framed

with the best of intentions, I must say, has been received with not a little surprise by my countrymen, as to a great extent curtailing the little powers which they possess, even under the present Municipal Act.

My Lord, the Bill, I understand, will be referred to a Select Committee, and probably will be passed on or about the 30th August next. I would respectfully ask your Lordship whether there is any necessity for pushing the Bill. I find only some four or five opinions have been placed before us. I believe a very large number of municipalities have to be consulted and their opinions have not yet reached your Excellency's Government. I think, therefore, my Lord, it would be not only of great advantage to the Select Committee, but also paying some deference to public opinion if the reference to the Select Committee is deferred for some reasonable time.

My Lord, I admit the appointment of Health Officers from my own experience is necessary in some of the very large municipalities whose number can be counted on one's finger-ends. I find that no distinction has been made in this Bill as to the classes of the municipalities to which it will be applicable and I believe some distinction ought to be made in the Bill. It is, I believe, a matter of principle and not a matter of detail. There is great force in the observations of some of my hon'ble friends and from my own experience in the Calcutta Municipality. I can quite appreciate it, and it is that, if there is no proper drainage, if there is no proper water-supply, if there are no proper roads, what would be the use of having a Health Officer in a municipality which cannot afford to carry out these principal improvements which are known to any man in the municipality possessing common sense? My experience of the duties of the Health Officer is that, where a main drain is laid, and the houses on both sides of that particular street are in an insanitary condition, the Health Officer required the houses to be put in proper order, to be properly drained, and equipped with filtered water-supply, etc. All these things are the duty of the Health Department, but, my Lord, if the primary thing is wanting, if there is no drainage, no water-supply, then what improvement is to be made in the habitations of the people there? It is a question of money, and I think, my Lord, there ought to be a clear distinction between the different classes of the municipalities to which the provisions of the Bill would be applicable, because, unless these improvements are first carried out, it will be futile to saddle them with a highly paid Health Officer and sanitary inspecting staff. My lord, I submit that a Health Officer on a very low salary would be worse than useless. I think, my Lord, that very few municipalities can afford to pay a well-qualified Health Officer, and I think therefore that the Bill, as drafted, which would be applicable to all the municipalities, is very objectionable from that point of view. On these grounds, my Lord, I think I cannot support the reference to the Select Committee of this Bill.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANARJI said:—

My Lord, I confess that I rise to speak on this Bill somewhat under a sense of embarrassment. Here we have a Bill introduced by the Government, actuated by the highest motives, by the desire to communicate to some of the backward municipalities that legislative impluse which many of them undoubtedly need. On the other hand, the Bill contains povisions which distinctly are an infraction and an infringement of the elementary principles of Local Self-Government. The question therefore before us is: Should we have Local Self-Government first, or Sanitation first? I ask, What is the sense and the judgment of the country? If that issue were to be placed before the country, I have no hesitation in saying, and I think that my anticipation of the judgment of the country will be endorsed by Hon'ble Members round this table, that my countrymen with an overwhelming spontaneity would give preference to Local Self-Government. They would say, Local Self-Government first. Sanitation afterwards. But, my Lord, rightly understood, and understood and approached from the point of view of practical statesmanship, Local Self-Government and Sanitation go hand in hand, twins indissolubly linked together. My Lord, effective sanitary improvement

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

proceeds upon the basis of popular concurrence and support. If you wish properly to sanitate any area, you cannot do so without the whole-hearted moral support of the community concerned.

My Lord, in this connection, I am reminded of a memorable rebuke administered by a great Lieutenant-Governor, one of the greatest that ever administered the affairs of this Province, a rebuke addressed to an over-zealous Health Officer, who wanted to stimulate and quicken the sanitary pace of the Calcutta Corporation.

"Mr. Payne must remember," said Sir Ashley Eden in a document which has become historical, "that a single case of sanitary improvement carried out with the concurrence and the moral support of the people is equivalent to a hundred instances of sanitary improvement enforced against their wishes and their deliberate will." My Lord, this is a principle which, I think, ought never to be overlooked by a responsible Government. But what I fear is that, if this Bill were passed into law, in its practical operation, this principle would be interfered with.

What is needed is money for useful projects of sanitation, for water-supply, for drainage schemes; but if this Bill were passed into law, what I fear is this: that there would be a disproportionate measure of expenditure incurred in respect of the supervising agency. My Lord, this is not the apprehension of an irresponsible non-official member like myself, but it represents the fears and anxieties which trouble the minds of responsible officers of Government, whose opinions are in that packet of papers which have been circulated to us. My Lord, this tendency has already developed itself in one important department of Government—the Education Department—where the inspecting staff is in excess of the requirements of our educational institutions, and we are anxious that this should not take place in respect of the great department of Sanitation. What is needed, Sir, is money for ordinary sanitary purposes. What are the requirements of a mufassal municipality? My Lord, I have devoted the best part of my life-time in the service of a little mufassal municipality, and I can speak with some little personal experience in this matter. All we have to do is to clear the jungle, to keep the roads in a state of good repair, fill up or excavate bad tanks, and to remove the filth. Do you require sanitary experts for this work? I think not. Any man with a fund of common sense, with a fund of ability, is equal to work of this kind. Our overseers are fully qualified for this work, and their salaries vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Occasionally there are great projects of water-supply, there are important projects of drainage, but then we require a special staff and special arrangements. I would even go a step further and say that occasionally there are outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and even of plague, and when we have such awful visitations we need sanitary advice, and then my suggestion would be to appoint a sanitary inspector or health officer, not for one municipality, but in respect of a group of municipalities, and that would meet the requirements of the case.

My Lord, the question is one of Local Self-Government, and we on this side of the House would fail in our duty if we did not enter a solemn and emphatic protest against this Bill in the name of those whom we have the honour to represent. No matter how great and noble the purpose of a legislative project may be, if it is calculated in any way to interfere with the sacred rights and privileges which have been conferred by the institution of Local Self-Government there will, I hope, always go forth a great protest from this side of the House to which I have the honour to belong.

It is a question of Local Self-Government in the first instance, it is also a question of finance. The Government of India in their resolution declared that they would be prepared to pay half the expense of the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors in a municipality. The mufassal municipalities are thankful for this gift, but the other half has to be contributed by these poor municipalities, and where is the money to come from? It may be a question of Rs. 50 a month, or even less, but the Government of India who make this

declaration in their resolution, may withdraw from it at any moment on the ground of their finances being insufficient. But upon the municipalities is imposed a statutory obligation to pay for these Inspectors. We are placed, therefore, compared with the Government, in this position of disadvantage. My Lord, if these papers which have been circulated are consulted, it will be found that there is an official opinion recorded there. I think it is Mr. Cook who says, that municipalities having a revenue of less than Rs. 10,000 should be exempted unless they apply by a majority of one-third. I think there is a feeling in the minds of those distinguished officials who are in touch with the mufassal municipalities that the Bill would operate harshly, that sanitary improvement does not lie in providing a supervising agency, but in providing funds for the real work of sanitation, *i.e.*, the clearing of jungles, the improvement of the drains, and supply of pure drinking water. Your supervising agency will come in when the funds have been found for these necessary and urgent purposes. Let us wait for our projects. Let us wait for our sanitary schemes, and then the Inspectors and Health Officers and the whole train of supervising officers can come in their own good time.

In any case, my Lord, you have consulted some of the officers and the municipalities in the mufassal; why not consult all concerned? There is no urgency in this matter. We could wait a couple of months, and we shall not thereby imperil the chances of sanitary improvement. The prospect will not be darkened by a deepening cloud. If we waited for two months, we could consult the local bodies concerned. Those who are called upon to pay have a right to be heard; those upon whom it is proposed to impose a burden are entitled to a hearing, and to have an opportunity of expressing their views. You are introducing an important deviation from the principles of Local Self-Government, you are substituting compulsion for persuasion. The late Sir Edward Baker said from that chair, which your Excellency so worthily graces at this moment, that in the new era the policy of persuasion was to be substituted for the policy of compulsion. You are deviating from that policy, and inasmuch as you are making so serious a departure, I think that those who would be most affected by this piece of legislation are entitled to a hearing, and I hope that that will be the sense and judgment of this Council.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR said:—

My Lord, may I venture to say a few words? It has not any particular application to this particular measure, and I hope my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will not take my remarks as being directed to him personally. But there seems to be a general practice, when important measures are introduced, as from the discussion this measure appears to be regarded, for it to be introduced in the most brief manner possible, simply a proposal to refer the Bill to certain Hon'ble Members who will form a Select Committee. I humbly submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government that the public, and even this Council, are entitled to some explanation of what is being proposed. But when measures are introduced by simply a reference made to a Select Committee, with no word of explanation, an exposition of the principle of the Bill when the motion is made, we do not get that help which we look for, nor the public, to which I think they are entitled.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR, said:—

My Lord, it is with a good deal of reluctance that I rise to oppose the very first Bill with regard to sanitary measures which has come before this Council, but I have tried to look at the matter from different points of view, and I find it impossible for me to bring myself over to the point of view of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. It is a strong desire with me to see all the municipalities provided with Health Officers if possible. At the same time, I believe that it is for the municipalities to feel the necessity of such officers and to appoint them themselves. But it is quite a different thing that sanitary officers should be appointed by them under legislative compulsion. The question is—Has the necessity arisen at the present moment for

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

such compulsory legislation? A very large body of evidence has been placed before this Council by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray who has proved that the main want, almost the only want of these municipalities at the present moment, is one of money, and that the want of so-called driving power is not felt by many of them. But in spite of this, thise measure seeks to make it obligatory upon the municipalities to appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors whose number, whose qualifications and also whose remuneration are to be determined by Government. Now this goes against the essential principles of Local Self-Government. On the other hand, it is quite possible, my Lord, that with the help of the subvention mentioned by the Hon'ble mover and with facilities given to the municipalities by training specially qualified men, these municipalities might be gradually persuaded to conduct their sanitary affairs with the help of a qualified staff. That will not be effected in a day; gradual persuasion might prevail. My Lord, at least the argument of persuasion might be given precedence in this particular case. I am one of those who believe that the Central Government should have a good deal of authority that should be exercised over the local bodies, but such authority should be exercised with great caution and also very sparingly. A great authority on Local Self-Government has said "that these local bodies may be permitted to even mismanage their business to some extent so that they may grow in an atmosphere of freedom." Such central control, if exercised off and on, my Lord, is sure to lead to disaster. Amongst other things it may strike a death blow to local initiative, to local responsibility and to local interest without which no Local Self-Government can be a reality.

My Lord, in the circumstances, I find it impossible to support the principles of the Bill. My attitude would have been different if the constitution of the central power had been different. I find in the despatch of the Government of India, dated the 23rd May 1912, that these Boards are beneficial in emphasising the importance of the subject of sanitation in correlating sanitary schemes with administrative exigencies and in securing direct discussion between sanitary experts and those who can appreciate and represent the attitude of the general population. Where is the Board in Bengal where such a discussion can be held between the representatives of the people and the sanitary experts? Let us have such a Board first, and after that we could put up with any amount of central contol in this matter. In the circumstances, I feel it difficult to support the principles of the Bill.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SHAMS-UL-HUDA said:—

My Lord, I confess I was not prepared for this strenuous opposition to a simple measure which I had the privilege of introducing in this Council. I will try to show that there is no apprehension of the nature suggested in the speeches of Hon'ble Members who have preceded me. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, complained that the motion for referring the matter to the Select Committee had not been accompanied by an explanation of the principles of the Bill. If my learned friend had taken pains to read what I said in introducing the Bill, probably he would have found that that criticism was not justified. However, my Lord, I need not pursue this any further. A great deal has been said about the Bill being inconsistent with the principles of Local Self-Government. I deny that there is anything of the kind, and also I deny that we intend to cast any slur on the municipalities by the introduction of this measure. It is all very well to speak of the principles of Self-Government, but I ask my friends, is it not a principle of Local Self-Government that self governing bodies should depend on their own resources for carrying on their duties? For the last few years, large sums of money have been spent by Government in helping municipalities to put their houses in order, and when Government does that, is it unjustifiable to insist that these municipalities should have a machinery with which to supervise the

proper expenditure of the money that Government has been granting these bodies? Is not the Government justified in examining the present condition of municipalities and to say that the machinery is inadequate? My Hon'ble friends opposite have laid great stress on the fact that municipalities are perfectly conscious of their sanitary requirements. That may be to a certain extent true, but if that is to be judged by the results that have been achieved, and by the prevalence of the various diseases within municipal limits, I must say that the extremely favourable light in which the Hon'ble Members view the sanitary condition of the municipalities will be found somewhat difficult to support. Now, my Lord, the Bill, I do not think, is half as unpopular with the municipalities as my friends would represent it to be. We have this fact that 25 municipalities, in anticipation of the measure, have asked us for aid. We know that several other applications have been made to Commissioners of Divisions and the Divisional Commissioners are waiting for the passing of this Bill to send up these applications to the Local Government. My Lord, in introducing the Bill I explained the circumstances that required the measure and also outlined what Government intended to do. As regards consulting municipalities: it is not every municipality that will be affected by the measure, it will be only a limited number of municipalities which will be required to appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors. When the proposed legislation has been passed it is intended ordinarily to require all municipalities with a population of about 50,000 or over, to employ Health Officers of the first class, while all municipalities of about 16,000 inhabitants and an annual income of Rs. 50,000 will have to appoint Health Officers of the second class. It is proposed to divide Sanitary Inspectors into two classes—one on a pay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and another on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 rising in five years. It is intended ordinarily to require all municipalities with a population of about 10,000 to employ one Sanitary Inspector, those with a population of 30,000, two Sanitary Inspectors, and those with a population of 50,000, at least three such inspectors. There may be exceptional cases requiring exceptional treatment. If the resources of any municipality are really insufficient to meet this expense, Government will be willing to consider such applications for a grant-in-aid as may be considered reasonable and well founded. So that, though we are forcing these officers on some of the municipalities, I cannot say that, having regard to the figures which I have quoted as embodying the views of this Government, it will be said that we are asking too much of the municipalities. I think some recognition was due to the fact that the Government of India had agreed to pay half the salary of the Health Officers, and they also recommended that, when the resources of any municipality were not sufficient, even to meet that half, that provincial Governments will consider the desirability of coming to the aid of these municipalities. In making grants on sanitation,—and my Hon'ble friends know well how large these grants have been in recent years,—we want definite schemes which we can examine and say that it is right to spend money in aid of such schemes. If municipalities have not got men to draw up these schemes and to place them in an acceptable form before us, they cannot get the benefit of the large sums that we still hold for the help of these municipalities, and I think that this Bill is not only required in the interests of the Government but also in the interest of the municipalities, and in this matter I think that the interests of the municipalities and the Government are the same. I think this Bill will bring a good deal of relief to municipalities and that they will readily and cheerfully avail themselves of the opportunities that we give them.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, who has been for many years connected with the Howrah Municipality, also has joined in the general complaint. Let us take the case of the Howrah Municipality. The Howrah Municipality has a whole-time officer of its own and, under our rules, they are bound only to appoint a man on Rs. 500, Government contributing Rs. 250 out of that amount. Recently, the Howrah Municipality came up with a proposal to give their Health Officer a pay larger than Government wanted to fix; they wanted to pay him Rs. 800 and asked Government to pay half of that amount and Government acceded to the request. Of course, if a measure

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

is examined only from a theoretic point of view, something may always be said against it. But I ask my friends to examine this measure from a practical point of view and to say what may be the insidious motives that Government can possibly have in launching a measure of this kind. The Bill itself is a very elastic one, and we have provided a number of safeguards. As soon as the Bill is passed into law, it is not intended to extend it to all municipalities. The Bill provides that, whenever it is desirable that this Act should be extended to any municipality, "the Local Government may, by notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, announce its intention to declare this part to be in force in any municipality."

"If the Commissioners or any inhabitant of any such municipality object to this part being declared in force in the municipality, they or he may, within a period of six weeks of such publication, send such objection in writing to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and the Local Government shall consider all objections so sent."

"After the expiration of the said period, the Local Government, if no objections have been so sent, or if it considers that the objections so sent are insufficient, may, by a like notification, make the proposed declaration."

So that any municipality, which has any reasonable ground to put forward with a view to being kept outside the scope of the Act, will have ample opportunity of representing its case to the Local Government. If my Hon'ble friends will proceed on the assumption that the interest of the Government in the matter of sanitation is not different from the interests of the municipalities or of the people, they ought to consider this to be a sufficient safeguard. It has been complained—Why should we make the rules, and not leave it to the local bodies to frame their own rules? The difficulty is this:—we require men of a particular stamp for the work, men with particular qualifications and they will not be available, at any rate there will be much discontent if men of the same qualifications are to be employed on certain terms in one place and on different terms in another. We want to have a body of men, to train them as far as we can, so that they may be available for the municipalities when their services are required, and, if Government gives them the training, Government has a right to see that these trained men are employed on at least the minimum pay that would be acceptable to them, and in laying down the scale of pay, we really lay down the minimum pay likely to be acceptable to men possessing the necessary qualification. That is the reason why it could not be left to every local body to regulate the pay of these men according to the length of its own purse; but wherever it will be found that any municipality really finds difficulty in providing the funds, I have already said that we shall always be glad to come to the help of such municipalities. No doubt the complaint is still there that they have to pay half. If any of my friends on the other side of this House were to get an offer that their servants would get half their pay from Government, I am perfectly sure that they would jump at the idea, and I do believe that the municipalities would also welcome an arrangement by which a large sum of money will be contributed by Government for the pay of officers whom they might have been expected to employ entirely out of their own funds. As I have said, they have shown readiness by already applying for trained men, and some men are already under training.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said they required funds and not advisers. My friend is totally mistaken; we are not providing advisers to municipalities but we are providing men who will look, on behalf of the municipalities, to the conservancy of the municipal towns. Most of them will be drivers of mehters, and I daresay the municipalities do require the services of such men, and when they get a substantial portion of their pay contributed by Government I am perfectly certain that the municipalities will welcome the measure. In the beginning, there is always much suspicion raised in the minds of men about the evil intentions of the Government and of its desire to get rid of Self-Government, and I am not surprised at the fact that many

municipalities have written to some Hon'ble Members opposing the measure. Probably, when the measure is passed and people see how the Act works, and find the benefit that the Government is prepared to bring them, I have no doubt that the Bill instead of being unpopular would be welcomed by the country. I do not desire to say that municipalities have not done their duty in respect of sanitation, but if we examine the death-roll from malaria and cholera and other preventible diseases, we are sure to be convinced that the municipalities have not proceeded at the rate at which Government has a right to expect them to proceed.

A division was then taken, with the following result :—

Ayes 28.

His Excellency, the President.
The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Samman.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Twidell.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Lang.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberly.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Woods.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Grice.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hossain.

Noes 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Sboshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray.
The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Glen.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq abstained from voting.

The result of the division being ayes 28, noes 13, the motion was carried.

[*Sir William Duke; Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.*]

THE BENGAL LAWS BILL, 1913.

4. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved for leave to introduce a Bill to assimilate certain enactments in force in Eastern and Western Bengal, to amend certain enactments, and to repeal certain other enactments.

He said :—

My Lord,—I beg for leave to introduce a Bill to assimilate certain enactments in force in Eastern and Western Bengal, to amend certain enactments, and to repeal certain other enactments. I trust that the measure which I desire to introduce will not give rise to controversy. It has been our desire so to frame it as to avoid any possibility of the kind.

This Bill has already been in the hands of all Hon'ble Members for over a month, it having been decided, in deference to a wish expressed by a Member during the Budget debate, to publish and circulate it before its formal introduction in Council. The Bill is purely a formal measure and, as is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is mainly intended to assimilate certain enactments in force in Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal, respectively, and to obviate, so far as may be, the inconvenience which might result from having two different measures, relating to the same subject-matter in force in the two main divisions of the Province. The opportunity has further been taken to introduce into the Bill a few formal amendments of certain enactments in force in Bengal, and to repeal two or three other enactments which are now spent. Thus, for example, the Bengal General Clauses Act, the Bengal Court of Wards Act, and the Bengal Vaccination Act have been extended to Eastern Bengal for the reasons explained in each case in column 5 of the first Schedule to the Bill; while as the Acts of the Eastern Bengal and Assam legislature specified in Schedule II appear to be preferable and and more up to date than the analogous Bengal Acts, it is proposed to substitute them for the latter. The several amendments set out in Schedule III are purely formal, as a perusal of the Schedule will show, while the reasons given for the repeal of the enactments mentioned in the 4th Schedule will, it is believed, be found to be unexceptionable. The Bill is, indeed, what is known as a "draftsman's Bill" and is the outcome of an exhaustive examination of the Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam Statute Books by Mr. Wigley, than whom, as the Council will agree, no more careful or conscientious investigator in this line in this country could probably be found.

Hon'ble Members will doubtless have noted that the Bill does not seek to assimilate all the enactments which might be dealt with in a measure of this nature. For instance, there are at present divergencies in the Court of Wards, Tenancy, Cess, Local Self-Government, and Excise Acts in force in the two divisions of the Presidency, but it was not thought to be either convenient or suitable that important enactments of this kind, in regard to the assimilation of which there might be material differences of opinion, should be included in a purely formal measure such as this Laws Bill was intended to be. These important Acts, and any others that may call for similar treatment, will accordingly be dealt with separately as occasion offers, and the Council are therefore at present only asked to give legislative sanction to an uncontroversial lawyers' Bill. It is on this account that I shall propose that (myself apart) lawyers only should be appointed to the Select Committee which it is proposed to nominate for the consideration of this very modest measure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti said :—

If I may be permitted to say one word, not for the purpose of opposition at all because I do not think that either on this side of the House or on the other side, there is any opposition to this formal measure. But, my Lord,

my name has been mentioned as one of the Members who is to serve on the Committee. My difficulty is, I find, that your Excellency's library is so magnificently equipped that we do not possess a single extra copy of the Act which we are going to consolidate or substitute for the different parts of the country. I believe I wrote some time ago to the Legislative Secretary and, although his answer was a very courteous one, he said that he had only one copy, and so he suffered from the same difficulty. My Lord, although it is said that everybody ought to be presumed to know the law, and those who are lawyers are supposed to know it even better, yet I myself do not in fact know what the Eastern Bengal Acts are, and it will be very difficult for me to assist the Select Committee unless Mr. Watson is able to provide us with some copies of these Acts.

The motion was put and agreed to.

5. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Twidell, the Hon'ble Mr. Mitra, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and the mover, with instructions to circulate their report in time for its consideration in Council at the meeting to be held on the 1st September, 1913.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 1st September, 1913, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA ; A. W. WATSON,

The 1st July, 1913. *Offg. Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

B. S. Press—16-7-1913—997J—350—B. N. K.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Monday, the 1st September, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. TWIDELL.

The Hon'ble MR. H. H. GREEN.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. W. GOODE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

Questions and Answers.

[*Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.*]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK.

The Hon'ble MR. W. T. GRICE.

The Hon'ble MR. V. WOODS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA MAHENDRA RANJAN RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID, NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Green, the Hon'ble Mr. Goode and the Hon'ble Maulvi Mazharal Anwar Chaudhuri made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH RAY asked :—

ettlement Operations in Eastern ngal.

1. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the leaderette—"Settlement Operations in Kastern Bengal"—which appeared in the "Bengalee" of the 3rd June last?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they intend to take in the matter?

[*Mr. Cumming; Maulvi Musharraf Husain; Mr. Donald; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"(*a*) The attention of Government has been drawn by the Hon'ble Member to the leaderette.

(*b*) Government have made inquiries into the statements contained in this leaderette and have ascertained that the allegations are devoid of foundation in fact. Government do not propose to take further action in the matter."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN, in the absence of The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR asked :—

Improvement Hospital wards apart, for contagious diseases.

2. (*a*) Are the Government aware that at most hospitals and charitable dispensaries and places of this nature, in the Presidency, the wards set apart for patients suffering from contagious diseases are in a very wretched condition, and without any satisfactory arrangement for treatment and nursing?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to take any steps to better the arrangements, and if so, when?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"It is not the fact that in most hospitals and charitable dispensaries and places of this nature in the Presidency the wards set apart for patients suffering from contagious diseases are in a very wretched condition. In hospitals and dispensaries where separate provision has been made for the accommodation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases the arrangements are on the whole not inadequate. The necessity for making separate provision for such cases is recognised and new wards are being constructed, as funds become available, at places where no separate wards now exist. The nursing arrangements in these wards are generally similar to those in the main hospital. These wards are occupied only at considerable intervals, and the maintenance of a separate nursing staff would be an unwarrantable extravagance."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Text-book Committee in East and West Bengal.

3. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names and dates of appointment of the members of the Text-book Committees in Western and Eastern Bengal?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they intend to appoint members of the Text-book Committees for fixed and definite periods?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(*b*) "The question of the constitution of the Text-book Committees and of the conditions of the appointment of members is at present under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction."

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to question No. 3 asked by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

WEST BENGAL.

Date of appointment.	Name
24th April, 1911 ...	1. Director of Public Instruction, *Ex officio President.*
Ditto ...	2. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, *Member and Ex officio Secretary.*

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

Date of appointment.		Name.
		Members.
24th April, 1911	...	3. E. P. Harrison, Esq., M.A., PH.D.
Ditto	...	4. W. C. Wordsworth, Esq., M.A.
Ditto	...	5. W. E. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Ditto	...	6. J. N. Das Gupta, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Ditto	...	7. Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur, M.A.
Ditto	...	8. Babu Manmatha Nath Rudra, M.A.
Ditto	...	9. Babu Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Sastri, M.A.
Ditto	...	10. Babu Aghore Nath Banerji, M.A., B.L.
Ditto	...	11. Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A.
Ditto	...	12. Maulvi Alfazuddin Ahmad, M.A.
Ditto	...	13. Maulvi A. S. H. Hossain, B.A.
Ditto	...	14. Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L
Ditto	...	15. Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, M.A., B.L.
Ditto	...	16. Babu Jnan Chandra Ghosh, M.A.
Ditto	...	17. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha, B.A.
29th January, 1912	...	18. Rev. W. G. Brockway, B.A.
27th August, 1912	...	19. Rev. A. Cameron, M.A.
23rd December, 1912	...	20. Rev. R. G. Milburn, M.A.

EASTERN BENGAL.

Date of appointment	Name.
	1. Director of Public Instruction, *Ex officio President.*
	2. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, *Ex officio Secretary.*
	3. The Principal, Dacca College (*Ex officio*).
	4. The Principal, Training College, Dacca (*Ex officio*).
	Members.
31st May, 1910	... 5. Rai Sahib Dr. P. Chatterjee.
Ditto	... 6. Samsalulma Abu Nasr Muhammad Wahid.
Ditto	... 7. Babu Lalit Mohan Chatterjee.
Ditto	... 8. Babu Nabin Chandra Das.
Ditto	... 9. The Hon'ble Nawab Nawabali Chaudhuri.
Ditto	... 10. Maulvi Hemayet Uddin Ahmed.
Ditto	... 11. Maulvi Syid Abdul Jabbar.
14th September, 1910	... 12. Mahamahopadhya Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna.
3rd April, 1911	... 13. The Rev. Mr. P. Noble.
11th August, 1911	... 14. J. Vas, Esq., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Chairmanship of the North Barrackpore Municipality.

4. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to certain letters which appeared in the "Bengalee" in its issues of the 26th, 27th and 29th June last, respectively?

(*b*) The correspondents allege in substance—

(*i*) that Colonel Foote, Superintendent of the Ishapur Factory is a candidate for the Chairmanship of the North Barrackpore Municipality, and

(*ii*) that the services of all the old nominated Commissioners have been dispensed with.

[*Mr. Donald : Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Maulvi Musharraf Husain.*]

(*c*) Have the Government received any memorial on the subject of these nominations from the ratepayers of the North Barrackpore Municipality?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*) "Yes.

(*b*) (*i*) Government understand that in the recent election Colonel Foote was proposed and seconded for the Chairmanship of the North Barrackpore Municipality.

(*b*) (*ii*) The term of office of all previous Commissioners has expired. The services of no Commissioner have been dispensed with.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Government have taken no action and propose to take no action in the matter."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asksd :—

5. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was the case that in 1897 the nomination of Babu Baroda Kanta Mutter now a Rai Bahadur), which was sent up by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, was negatived on the ground that any person who is a daily passenger from a suburban town to Calcutta and has to spend the best part of his time in Calcutta was not a suitable person for nomination by Government as a Municipal Commissioner of a suburban town? The appointment of certain persons by the Commissioner to the Barrackpore Municipality

(*b*) Is it not a fact that Babu Benoy Krishna Banerjee, a Commissioner nominated by Government for the North Barrackpore Municipality, is a daily passenger from Ichapore to Calcutta?

(*c*) Was the above order of the Government taken into consideration in appointing, as Municipal Commissioners of North Barrackpore, Babu Benoy Krishna Banerji and Babu Nitaran Chandra Shah, B.L., who ordinarily reside in Calcutta?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*) "Government are unable to trace the order referred to.

(*b*) Government have no information.

(*c*) This question is covered by the answer to (*a*)."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Husain asked :—

6. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article which appeared in the "Moslem Hitaishi" of the 20th June, 1913, regarding allegations of oppression upon certain poor Muhammadan students in connection with the sacrifice of cows? Alleged oppression in connection with sacrificing cows.

(*b*) Have the local officers taken any action in the matter?

[*Mr. Cumming; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the article. The facts of the case are as follow :—

On the 20th April last the Magistrate of Pabna received a telegram from one Panaulla Sarkar complaining that his house and those of two others had been looted by the zamindar of Banwarinagar. The police were directed to hold a local inquiry. It was found that no looting had taken place; but that Panaulla and two others, who had joined a Muhammadan sect that slaughter cattle, had killed a cow, although this custom does not exist in the village and the villagers have no desire to introduce the practice. The local agents of the zamindar remonstrated with the cow-killers; and considerable indignation was manifested in the neighbourhood against the behaviour of Panaulla and the others on the part not only of the Hindus, but of all Muhammadans of respectability. The Superintendent of Police asked that Panaulla and his associates should be bound down to keep the peace. Meanwhile Panaulla had also filed a complaint in Court against the local agents of the zamindar, alleging that his house and those of his associates had been looted and their families turned out. A Deputy Magistrate was ordered to inquire into these allegations but as the complainant failed to produce his witnesses the complaint was dismissed by the District Magistrate. On a motion before the District Judge the case has, however been revived; it is now under disposal by a Deputy Magistrate. The proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against Panaulla and two others were heard by another Deputy Magistrate. A considerable amount of unhealthy feeling was found to exist in the village, and Panaulla and his two associates were bound down to keep the peace."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

Conditions to be posed on the posed grant of entire revenue r Public Works ses to the Dis- t Boards.

7. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been arrived at as to the conditions to be imposed on the proposed grant of the entire revenue from Public Works cesses to the District Boards, and if so, what those conditions are?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The question is still under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

Proposed amend- nt of the rules arding the nagement of pita's and dis- saries.

8. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have under consideration any proposal for the amendment of the rules regarding the management of hospitals and dispensaries to enable Municipal Commissioners to appoint their own medical officers for the charge of their dispensaries situated at the headquarters of subdivisions?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

High Schools intained by vernment.

9. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of high schools maintained by the Government of Bengal in each district in the Presidency, where students of all classes could be admitted without any distinction?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table."

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Donald.*]

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. CUMMING to Question No. 9, asked by the Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Statement showing the total number of Government High Schools in the Presidency of Bengal, district by district, excluding European High Schools and other purely denominational schools.

Name of district.	Total number of Government high schools in each district
Burdwan	...
Birbhum	1
Bankura	1
Midnapore	...
Hooghly	3
Howrah	1
24-Parganas	3
Calcutta	2
Nadia	1
Murshidabad	1
Jessore	1
Khulna	1
Rajshahi	1
Dinajpur	1
Jalpaiguri	1
Darjeeling	1
Rangpur	1
Bogra	1
Pabna	1
Malda	1
Dacca	3
Mymensingh	3*
Faridpur	1
Bakarganj	1*
Tippera	1
Noakhali	1
Chittagong	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1
	39

* One school temporarily provincialised

NOTE.—Students of all classes are *eligible for admission* to the above schools without distinction.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of NASHIPUR asked :—

10. Are the Government aware that a book named "Improved System of Boring for Agricultural and Drinking Purposes," written by Rao Sahib Pandit Matadin Sukul, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was published by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam at its own cost and circulated to all the local bodies; and if so, will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any intention to instruct local bodies in this Presidency to make experiments on the system contained therein? Improved System of Boring for Agricultural and Drinking purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"Government are aware that a book entitled 'Improved System of Boring for Agricultural and Drinking Purposes,' written by Rao Sahib Pandit Matadin Sukul, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was published by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam at its own cost and circulated to all the local bodies. This Government do not propose to instruct the local bodies to make experiments on the system contained therein. Government desire to leave local bodies entirely unfettered in this matter. If local bodies desire to expend their resources on experimental borings, they are at liberty to do so, but the general opinion expressed at the conference held in October, 1912, on the question of the improvement of rural water-supply was in favour of tanks in preference to wells."

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

In-door and out-door dispensaries in the Presidency maintained by the District Boards.

11. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of indoor and outdoor dispensaries in each district in the Presidency maintained at the cost of each District Board?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"A statement giving the information required is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald to Question No. 11 asked by the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Statement showing, district by district, the number of Indoor and Outdoor Dispensaries in Bengal, maintained by the District Board or for the upkeep of which the District Board are ultimately responsible.

Districts	Number of Dispensaries maintained by District Boards.		Number of dispensaries aided by District Boards other than those in columns 2 and 3.
	For both In- and Out-patients.	For Outdoor patients only.	
1	2	3	4
Burdwan Division.			
Burdwan	.....	13*	5
Birbhum	.....	2	5
Bankura	.....	3	5
Midnapore	1	.....	12
Hooghly (including Serampore) ...	.....	4	6
Howrah	1	2	2
Presidency Division.			
24-Parganas	1	9	8
Nadia	1	3	8
Murshidabad	.....	.....	4
Jessore	4	3	8
Khulna	1	14	3
Dacca Division.			
Bakarganj	.....	23	7
Dacca	.....	11	7
Faridpur	1	10	7
Mymensingh	1	14	11
Rajshahi Division.			
Bogra	.....	8	2
Dinajpur	1	6	6
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	9
Malda	.....	4	5
Pabna	.....	2	7
Rajshahi	1	7	2
Rangpur	.....	10	8
Darjeeling†	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Division.			
Chittagong	.....	12	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts† ...	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	1	10	2
Tippera	.....	13	4
Total ...	14	183	145

* Besides these, eight temporary fever dispensaries are maintained by the District Board.
† No District Board.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur: Mr. Cumming: Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked :—

Recent Railway disaster at Panchra.

12. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the recent railway disaster at Panchra on the Ondal-Sainthia branch line; and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of persons killed and injured and the amount of damage caused by the accident?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to this lamentable accident, due to a very serious flood. The Indian driver, the Indian brakesman and two firemen were killed; their bodies have been recovered and also the bodies of 19 Indian passengers. Some bodies may have been swept down-stream by the flood; but extensive and careful inquiries have, up to the present, disclosed a death-roll of no more than 24. Seventeen persons are reported to have been injured, three of them severely.

Out of a train of 18 vehicles consisting of 2 brake-vans, 12 third-class, 1 intermediate-class, 2 second-class, and 1 first-class, 8 vehicles were reduced to matchwood, namely 1 brake-van, 6 third-class and 1 second-class, while 1 intermediate and 1 second-class were broken beyond repair. The engine and tender were also badly damaged. The embankment on the south of the bridge was eroded by the abnormal flood caused by heavy rains. The structure of the Salko Bridge was damaged by the impact of the train as it fell from the rails on its approach to the bridge. The East Indian Railway Company estimate the amount of the damage as follows :—

	Rs.
To rolling-stock	12,244
To locomotives	17,500
To permanent way	25,000."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of NASHIPUR asked :—

"Insanitary Magura."

13. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a copy of the pamphlet called "Insanitary Magura", written by Babu Revatikanta Sarkar, and if so, what steps (if any) they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"Government have not received a copy of the pamphlet referred to."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of NASHIPUR asked :—

Procedure regarding transmission of landlords' fees.

14. (*a*) Is it a fact that full effect is not given to the provisions of the law regarding the transmission of landlords' fees to the landlords concerned?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action is being taken to give full effect to these provisions?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*) "The Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) and the rules made under it provide that, where there is a sole landlord or where joint landlords have a common manager, the landlords' fee shall be transmitted by money order, and that, where joint landlords have no common manager, a notice shall be served on each joint landlord, but that the landlords' fee shall be kept in deposit in the Collectorate until application is made for its payment. Full effect is given to these provisions. Where joint landlords have no common manager, it has not been found possible to devise any more easy or convenient, and, at the same time, safe, method for payment than the present method of payment at the Collectorate."

[*Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Donald; Mr. Shorrock.*]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN asked :—

Status of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

15. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the status of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal in respect of pay, powers, privileges, etc., is equal to the status of the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay?

(*b*) whether the question of the status of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal has been under discussion, and if so, what are the orders of the Government of India?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government of India have intimated that they do not consider that the substitution of a Governor for a Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal need necessitate any change in the status of the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Government."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of BURDWAN asked :—

Status of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

16. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the status of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal is the same in respect of pay, powers, and privileges as that of the Surgeons General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to say why the former is styled "Inspector General" and the two latter "Surgeons General"?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The question of the status and designation of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals has been referred to the Government of India, and the orders of that Government are awaited."

The Hon'ble MR. J. C. SHORROCK asked :—

Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum.

17. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been called to a letter from Mr W. J. Bradsaw, dated the 2nd July, 1913, which appeared in the "Statesman" of the following day, regarding the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

(*c*) Are there any proposals now before the Government to build a suitable asylum for the amelioration of the present condition of lunatics in this Presidency?

(*d*) Has the matter advanced any further than is stated in the Bengal Administration Report for 1911-12?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) "Yes.

(*b*) Steps are being taken to provide electric lights and fans for the patients and to make other improvements for their comfort. It is not possible to make any further improvements in the buildings until another suitable building is constructed for the reception of lunatics.

(*c*) A scheme for the construction of a Central Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi for the accommodation of European lunatics from the whole of Northern India has been under the consideration of the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

(*d*) The Government of India have given administrative sanction to the scheme and Messrs. Martin & Co. have been entrusted with the preparation of plans and estimates which are expected to be completed this month."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Donald; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Chakravarty.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

Admission of students into the Calcutta Medical College.

18. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students who applied to be admitted into the Calcutta Medical College in the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, and how many were actually admitted during each of these years ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that a large number of students could not be admitted on account of want of accommodation and paucity in the number of professors in the College ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that only 50 students are to be admitted into the Medical College to be attached to the proposed Dacca University ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have under consideration any proposals for the admission of a larger number of students into the Calcutta Medical College ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) "

		Number of applicants.	Number admitted.
1910	...	380	123
1911	...	531	142
1912	...	544	153
1913	...	581	153

(*b*) The limitation of admissions is due not to paucity of staff, but to the capacity of the laboratories and buildings, particularly the former. Students are admitted to the full number for whom practical work can be arranged in the laboratories.

(*c*) Government are unable to make any statement at present with reference to the Medical College attached to the proposed Dacca University.

(*d*) Government have at present no proposals under consideration for the admission of a larger number of students in the Medical College. "

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

The Dacca University.

19. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when the Dacca University will be open, and the number of professors to be employed therein ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what pay it is intended to give to the professors to be attached to the proposed Government Residential College at Dacca ?

(*c*) If no scheme has yet been prepared, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to lay the scheme before this Council before taking any action in regard to it ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

" The detailed scheme prepared by the Dacca University Committee has already been submitted to the Government of India with the recommendations of the Government of Bengal.

Pending receipt of orders thereon it is not possible to give the information asked for in the first and second paragraphs of the question put by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTY asked:—

The South Dum Dum Municipality.

20. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence which appeared in the issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 27th and 31st March, 11th April and 22nd July, 1913, respectively, with regard to the South Dum-Dum Municipality ?

(*b*) If so, do the Government intend to make any inquiry into the matter ?

[*Mr. Donald; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Cumming; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) "Government have seen the correspondence referred to in the issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 27th and 31st March and the 22nd July, 1913, respectively.

(*b*) The correspondence is anonymous and Government do not propose to make any inquiry. The local officers will take action should they think it necessary."

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

Proposed removal of the Civil Engineering College from Sibpur.

21. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the feeling of the people of this Presidency is very strong against the removal of the Civil Engineering College from Sibpur?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite conclusion has been arrived at by them on the subject of the removal of the College from Sibpur? If so, what is that conclusion?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*) "The Hon'ble Member is invited to refer to the answer given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th March, 1913. It has now been decided that the site of the Engineering College shall ultimately be handed over to the Port Commissioners, but before the final transfer takes place arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the students elsewhere. The proposals for providing the instruction now imparted at Sibpur partly in the Dacca University and partly in the projected Technological Institute in Calcutta are still under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR asked :—

Lawlessness in the village of Ghargohal in the district of Hooghly.

22. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a petition made by the inhabitants of Ghargohal a village in the district of Hooghly, to the District Superintendent and the Magistrate of that district, and published in the town edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 18th July last, complaining of the lawlessness prevailing in that village?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether an inquiry has been made, and what action, if any, has been taken by them in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) An inquiry was made. The charges of theft were not proved against any one. They had never been reported to the police. Steps are being taken to stop illicit distillation of country liquor."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Ministerial appointments in the Secretariat and attached offices.

23. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of ministerial appointments in the Secretariat, and the attached offices of the Heads of Departments, arranged in the order of their home districts in the Presidency?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"A statement giving the information required is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question No 23, asked by the Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Statistics showing the total number of ministerial appointments in the Secretariat and attached offices arranged in the order of the officers' home districts.

	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Noakhali.	Tippera.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rajshahi	Dinajpore.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Districts outside Presidency.	Total.
Bengal Civil and Public Work Secretariat	7	...	...	2	56	18	47	97	11	3	6	1	11	1	11	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	289
Departmental Heads	22	3	4	6	68	49	110	243	22	2	21	8	77	5	10	14	6	3	11	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	..	13	704
	29	3	4	8	124	67	157	340	33	5	27	9	88	6	21	15	7	3	13	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	23	993

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Donald*; *Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

24. Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the total number of permanent ministerial appointments in the Secretariat and its attached offices are held by persons having no university qualifications and how many of these are Muhammadans ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"Of 993 ministerial appointments in the Secretariat and attached offices located in Calcutta, 383 appointments are held by persons possessing no university qualification. Of these, 40 are held by Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

Provincial Subordinate Educational Service.

25. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of appointments in—

(*i*) the Provincial Educational Service, and

(*ii*) the Subordinate Educational Service,

arranged according to the home districts of the persons holding these appointments ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"Two statements (A and B) containing the information desired by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table. The figures relate to the 1st April, 1913, which is the latest date for which information is readily available."

Statement (A) referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. 25, asked by the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Statement shewing the total number of appointments in the Provincial Educational Service, excluding vacant appointments, arranged according to the home districts of the persons holding these appointments on 1st April, 1913.

Home district.	Number.
Calcutta	16
24-Parganas	10
Khulna	5
Jessore	7
Nadia	11
Murshidabad	1
Burdwan	4
Birbhum	1
Bankura	2
Hooghly	9
Howrah	5
Midnapore	1
Dacca	22
Faridpur	4
Bakarganj	5
Mymensingh	3
Rajshahi	1
Pabna	2
Bogra	1
Rangpur	1
Noakhali	2
Chittagong	1
Cuttack	1
Sylhet	5
Sialkot	1
Meerut	1
Delhi	2
Rampur (U.P.)	1
Peshawar	1
Punjab	2
Ceylon	1
England	2
Ireland	1
Total ...	132

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Cumming.*]

Statement (B) referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. 25, asked by the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE, EXCLUDING VACANT APPOINTMENTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE HOME DISTRICTS OF THE PERSONS HOLDING THESE APPOINTMENTS ON 1ST APRIL, 1913.

Home district.	Number.
Calcutta	72
24-Parganas	74
Jessore	42
Khulna	16
Nadia	45
Murshidabad	18
Burdwan	35
Birbhum	6
Bankura	12
Hooghly	49
Howrah	13
Midnapore	18
Dacca	126
Faridpur	40
Bakarganj	21
Mymensingh	22
Chittagong	32
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1
Noakhali	10
Tippera	20
Rajshahi	13
Bogra	4
Pabna	27
Rangpur	7
Dinajpur	6
Dibrugarh	1
Darjeeling	5
Cooch Behar	1
Malda	3
Sonthal Parganas	2
Patna	6
Arrah	2
Darbhanga	2
Muzaffarpur	1
Manbhum	1
Sylhet	9
Benares	2
Allahabad	4
Cawnpur	1
Ajimgarh	1
Madras	2
Lahore	1
Bijnore	1
Udaipur	1
United Provinces	1
Germany	1
England	6
Total ...	778

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Maktabs and junior madrasas in the Presidency of Bengal.

26. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of maktabs and junior madrasas existing in each of the districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, and how many of them are entirely Government institutions and how many aided, and the amount of aid given to each of the said maktabs and junior madrasas ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table. As it would be a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the exact amount of the grant-in-aid given to each institution, the average amount given to each has been entered in the statement."

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. 26 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff at the Council Meetin of the 1st September, 1913.

Statement showing the statistics of Maktabs and Junior Madrasas in each distric in the Presidency of Bengal.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Name of District.	Class of Schools.	Total number of schools.	Number of schools that are entirely Government institutions.	Total number of aided schools.	Amount of averag aid given to eac school (annua calculated on th district totals.
					Rs.
24-Parganas ...	Maktabs	193	2	158	49
	Junior Madrasas ...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	Maktabs	176	1	154	70
	Junior Madrasas ...	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	Maktabs	239	...	186	35
	Junior Madrasas ...	4	...	4	161
Murshidabad ...	Maktabs	78	...	67	42
	Junior Madrasas ...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	Maktabs	273	1	228	30
	Junior Madrasas ...	3	...	3	118
Khulna ...	Maktabs	339	1	293	32
	Junior Madrasas ...	4	...	4	214

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan ...	Maktabs	179	Nil	165	24
	Junior Madrasas ...	3	Nil	2	1,194
Birbhum ...	Maktabs	203	Nil	171	16
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bankura ...	Maktabs	29	Nil	24	24
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Midnapore ...	Maktabs	200	2	170	23
	Junior Madrasas ...	2	...	2	180
Hooghly ...	Maktabs	171	2	136	23
	Junior Madrasas ...	4	...	2	1,050
Howrah ...	Maktabs	120	Nil	97	42
	Junior Madrasas ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca ..	Maktabs*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mymensingh ...	Maktabs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Junior Madrasas ...	30	...	17	62
Faridpur ...	Maktabs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Junior Madrasas ...	6	Nil	1	480
Bakarganj ...	Maktabs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* There are no unsecularised maktabs in this Division. Secularised maktabs are returned as primary schools.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Name of District.	Class of Schools.	Total number of schools.	Number of schools that are entirely Government institutions	Total number of aided schools	Amount of average aid given to each school (annual) calculated on the district totals.
					Rs.
Rajshahi ...	Maktabs*	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	6	1	3	125
Dinajpur ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	5	Nil	5	95
Jalpaiguri ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	Nil	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	3	...	2	409
Bogra ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	18	...	16	96
Pabna ...	Maktabs	13†	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	5	...	5	112
Malda ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	30	...	21	33

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Tippera ...	Maktabs‡	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Junior Madrasas ...	15	Nil	10	240
Noakhali ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	6	Nil	5	252
Chittagong ...	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Junior Madrasas ...	6	Nil	3	492
Chittagong Hill District.	Maktabs	Nil	...	...	...
	Madrasas	Nil	...	...	...

* Secularised maktabs are returned as primary schools and there are no unsecularised maktabs in this division except in Pabna.

† Unaided.

‡ There are no unsecularised maktabs in this Division. Secularised maktabs are returned as primary schools

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

Additional Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

27. Will the Government be pleased to state whether Additional Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools are subordinate to Inspectors of Schools, and whether Inspectors, Additional Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools are required to attend office regularly when they are not out on tour?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"Assistant Inspectors are subordinate to Divisional Inspectors, and Additional Inspectors, though primarily responsible for their own circles, are under the general control of the Divisional Inspector, who is the responsible head of all branches of education in his Division. All inspecting officers are required to attend office regularly when they are not out on tour."

[*Babu Upendra Lal Ray; Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

Amendment of the Leave rules in the Provincial Judicial Service.

28. In view of the fact that Leave Rules are now being modified by the Government, will the Government be pleased to say whether they intend to consider the claim of the members of the Provincial Judicial Service for privilege leave on full pay?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"The amendment of the Leave Rules is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Government of Bengal are therefore unable to make any statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

Regrading of Munsifs.

29. Will the Government be pleased to inform the Council when the regrading of munsifs foreshadowed in the budget of the Province for 1913-14 is likely to be carried out?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"Government have at present nothing to add to the answer given on the 30th June, 1913, to the question of the Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY, asked :—

The Provincial Judicial Service.

30. Have the Government any intention of raising the salary of the lowest grade in the Provincial Judicial Service to Rs. 250 a month, as has already been done in the Provincial Executive Service more than a year ago, and if so, from what date?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"Government have at present nothing to add to the answer given on the 5th March, 1913."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

Prize-posts in the Judicial branch of the Provincial Service.

31. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they contemplate the creation of the same number of prize-posts (including the listed ones) for the Judicial as for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"There are at present 8 listed posts—4 for the Executive Branch and 4 for the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

As regards other special appointments, the number of such posts in both branches will vary from time to time according to circumstances; and Government are not prepared to fill such posts merely to maintain a numerical equality between the two Services."

The Hon'ble BABU UPENDRA LAL RAY asked :—

Uniform standard of education in the Training Schools in the Presidency.

32. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the course and standard of education in the Training (Normal) Schools of the eastern districts of Bengal differ from those of the western districts?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they are taking to fix the same course and standard of education and test of examination for all the Training Schools of this Presidency?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

32. (*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

"The Western Bengal curricula were introduced in 1911 and the Eastern Bengal curricula, in 1910. They were drawn up by representative Committees. They have been in force for only two or three years. Government are not aware of any demand for their co-ordination and do not intend at present to take up the question."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur: Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

Removal of image of Saraswati from the Woodburn Library.

33. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles and letters published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and other newspapers, between the 22nd May, 1913, and 6th June, 1913, on the removal of the image of Saraswati from the parapet of the Bogra Woodburn Public Library and Exhibition Hall by the Officiating District Magistrate of Bogra?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Bogra Woodburn Public Library and Exhibition Hall are a sort of District Museum, in which various types of images, bricks and other materials of historic significance are collected and preserved?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Secretary of the said Library made a present of an image of Saraswati to the Library, to be placed on the top as a decoration with the approval of Kumar R. K. Deb, the permanent District Magistrate of Bogra and the President of the Library?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the Officiating District Magistrate sent a petition to the Secretary of the Library, asking him to call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Library, on the 11th May, 1913, to consider an objection to the retaining of the image of Saraswati on the top of the Library building?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the proposed meeting was not called at all on the 11th May, 1913? If so, why?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the members of the Library Committee approached the Officiating District Magistrate and submitted a petition to him, and requested him to direct the Secretary to call a meeting of the Committee to give the members an opportunity to discuss the matter?

(*g*) Is it a fact that the Officiating District Magistrate did not pass any order on the petition at the time?

(*h*) Is it a fact that the members of the Library Committee were favoured by the Officiating District Magistrate with a reply to the petition of protest of the 19th May, 1913, about 12 hours after the dismantling of the image?

(*i*) Will the Government be pleased to state what were the reasons which led the Officiating District Magistrate of Bogra to remove the image of Saraswati, under the cover of night on the 19th May, 1913, from the top of the Bogra Woodburn Public Library, with the assistance of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Police, and a number of constables?

(*j*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence which passed between the Officiating District Magistrate of Bogra and the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in connection with this matter?

(*k*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiry has been made into the procedure of the Officiating District Magistrate in this matter?

(*l*) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the result of the inquiry?

(*m*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to make any inquiry into the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) It is understood that the Public Library contains collections of objects of antiquarian interest.

(*c*) The image of Saraswati was presented to the Library by the Secretary and was placed on the parapet of the building by order of Kumar Ramendra Krishna Deb, District Magistrate of Bogra and President of the Library, during the Easter holidays of 1913.

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Mr. Donald; Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Mr. Green.*]

(*d*) The Officiating District Magistrate received a petition from the Secretary, National Muhammadan Association, Bogra, on the 2nd May and endorsed an order thereon directing that it be laid before the meeting of the Committee on the 11th May.

(*e*) It is understood that no meeting was held on the 11th May. Government do not propose to enquire why it was not held.

(*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*i*) The reasons are given in the District Magistrate's letter of the 20th May addressed to the Committee.

(*j*) Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

(*k*), (*l*) oed (*m*) Government received full information from the Commissioner of the Division and it was decided that no further action was necessary "

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR asked :—

Sanitary Officers' other work.

34. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the preliminary qualifications necessary for admission into the training class for Sanitary officers ;

(*b*) the period and course of study prescribed for them while under training ;

(*c*) the curriculum of any examination which they may have to pass ; and

(*d*) the exact nature of the duties which these officers will be called upon to perform when employed in municipalities ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). "The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Resolution No. 2342-San., dated the 28th October, 1912, which appeared in the Calcutta Gazette of the 6th November, 1912.

(*d*) The duties of the Sanitary Inspectors are—

(1) to look after the whole of the conservancy establishment and attend to the cleanliness of the town or quarter ;

(2) to inspect markets, slaughter-houses, etc., and to attend to their cleanliness ;

(3) to disinfect and carry out simple preventive measures under the direction of the Health Officer ; and

(4) to attend to small minor sanitary works such as small repairs to and relevelling drains, etc."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

Changes in the ferry steamers' service between Calcutta and Howrah.

35. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the complaints made with regard to the following changes made by the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta in the ferry steamers' service between Calcutta and Howrah :—

(*i*) discontinuance of the special Sibpur ferry service ;

(*ii*) increase of the intervals at office-going times from half an hour to nearly one hour ?

(*b*) If so, do the Government propose to take any action in the matter ?

The Hon'ble MR. GREEN replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*). "The attention of Government had not previously been drawn to the subject. The following are the facts as ascertained from the Port Commissioners :—

Up to August, 1911, one ferry steamer plied between Chandpal Ghat and Sibpur only, leaving each station at intervals of 30 minutes. Since

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq ; Mr. Donald.*]

August, 1911, the run has been extended to Shalimar and Kidderpore and two steamers have been employed. The interval, so far as Sibpur is concerned, has only been increased from 30 to 37 minutes. In addition to the above ordinary timings, there are two special runs from Sibpur to Chandpal Ghat in the morning, one leaving at 8-46 and the other at 10-4."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked :—

Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks transferred to the Bengal Secretariat and attached offices

36. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks transferred to the establishments of the Secretariat and attached offices in Calcutta in consequence of the rearrangement of the provinces, the salary of the appointments each held in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and their present salary on being transferred to Calcutta ?

(*b*) In the case of the Muhammadan clerks, will the Government be further pleased to state their position in their respective grades at Dacca at the moment of transfer, and their position consequent on transfer ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) "A statement (**A**) is laid on the table showing the names of Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks transferred to the establishments of the Secretariat and attached offices in Calcutta in consequence of the territorial redistribution and the pay of such clerks before and after their transfer.

(*b*) The relative position of Muhammadan clerks in their respective grades prior to and after the territorial redistribution is shown in the statement (B) laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question 1 asked by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ at the Council Meeting 1st September, 1913.

Statement (A) showing the names of Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks tran to the establishments of the Secretariat and attached offices in Calcutta i sequence of territorial redistribution, and the salary of the appointment held in Eastern Bengal and Assam and their present salary on being tra to Calcutta.

NAME.	Permanent grade in Eastern Bengal and Assam from which transferred	Actual substantive pay on 31st March, 1912	Pay in the Secretariat and attached offices just after transfer.	Present salary	Office to which attached.	REMAR
Bengal Civil and Public Works Secretariats	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Babu K. D Mukherji ...	250—10—300	300	300	300	Chief Secretary's office.	
„ A. K. Guha ...	250—10—300	260	300	300	Ditto.	
Mr. W. H Atkinson ...	200—10—250	220	250	250	Ditto.	
Babu A T Kumar ...	150—10—200	200	200	200	Ditto	
„ S C De ...	150—10—200	200	150+50 P.A.	200	Ditto.	
Mr. V. E Cantopher ...	Had no permanent appointment in Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat		150	150	Ditto	
Maulvi A. Ahmad ...	100—10—150	140	150	150	Ditto.	
„ A. Jubber ...	60—8—100	84	70+14 P.A	80+4 P.A.	Ditto.	
Babu B N. Banerji ...	100—10—150	100	70+30 P.A.	70+30 P.A.	Ditto	
Maulvi A. Bari ...	40—4—60	60+12 (acting allowance).	60+12 P.A.	70+2 P.A.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro te* grade of I —10 at t transfer
„ A. Ahmed ...	40—4—60	60	60	60	Ditto	
Babu S R. Sen ...	40—1—60	56	40+16 P.A.	60	Ditto	
Maulvi J. Ali ...	Probationer	35	40	50	Ditto.	
Babu T C. Kundu ...	100—10—150	140	150	150	Revenue Secretary's office.	
Maulvi M. Hossain ...	100—10—150	140	150	150	Ditto.	
Babu S. K. Basu ...	100—10—150	140	150	150	Ditto.	
„ J. N. Sen ...	60—8—100	100	100	100	Ditto.	
Maulvi A. Ali ...	60—8—100	84	80+4 P.A.	80+4 P.A.	Ditto.	
„ H. Ahmad ...	40—4—60	60	60	60	Ditto.	
„ K. Shamsuddin ...	Probationer	35	40	40	Ditto.	
Babu R. C. Biswas ..	200—10—250	220	200+20 P.A.	200+20 P.A	Financial Secretary's office.	
„ S. N. Chakravarti ...	100—10—150	150	125+25 P.A.	125+25 P.A.	Ditto.	
Maulvi A. Ahad ...	100—10—150	110	100+10 P.A.	125	Ditto.	
„ Z. Huq ...	60—8—100	84	80+12 P.A.	80+12 P.A.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro* Rs. 100.

NAME.	Permanent grade in Eastern Bengal and Assam from which transferred.	Actual substantive pay on 31st March, 1912.	Pay in the Secretariat and attached offices just after transfer	Present salary	Office to which attached	REMARK
Bengal Civil and Public Works Secretariats—concld.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Babu K. K. Dutt ...	Probationer	35+8 12-9 (acting allowance).	40+4 P.A	40+4 P.A	Financial Secretary's office.	Acting in the Rs 40—4 the time of
Maulvi A. Rashid ...	Ditto	35	40	40	Ditto	
Babu S. Goswamy ...	40— 4— 60	44	50+10 P.A	60	Public Works Secretariat's office	
Attached Offices						
Babu A. J. Banerji ...	200— 10—250	240	250	250	Excise Commissioner's office	
,, U. C. Mukherji ...	50— 5— 75	75	75	80	Ditto	
,, A. C. Das ...	50— 5— 75	75	75	75	Ditto	
Maulvi S. A. Hossain ...	50— 5— 75	70	70	70	Ditto	
,, Aziz-ul-Islam ...	30— 4— 50	42	40+2 P.A	[illegible]	Ditto	
Babu M. L. Mukherji ...	30— 4— 50	42	40+2 P.A	40+2 P.A	Ditto	
,, K. N. Bhattacharjee ...	30— 4— 50	34	30+4 P.A	40	Ditto	
,, N. K. Lahiri Chaudhuri	30— 4— 50	30	30	34	Ditto	
Mr. E. W. Hopcroft ...	175	175+25(*a*)	(125—200) 175	185	Board's office	(*a*) Allowance *pro tem* ment
Babu A. K. Sen ...	175	175+25(*b*)	(150—175) 175	175	.....	(*b*) Acting all
,, G. Chaudhari ...	150	150+25(*c*)	(90—150) 150	150	.....	(*c*) Sub. *p* allowance
,, G. C. Sen ...	150	150+25(*d*)	(75—125) 125 +25 P.A	125+25 P.A	.....	(*d*) Ditto
,, S. N. Chattarji ...	150	150	(75—125) 125 +25 P.A	125+25 P.A	.....	
,, R. C. Mukharji ...	125	125+25(*e*)	(75—125) 125	125	.....	(*e*) Sub. *p* allowance
Maulvi A. Hakim ...	100	100+25(*f*)	(50—75) 75+25 P.A	75+25 P.A	.....	(*f*) Ditto
Babu S. C. Roy ...	100	100+25(*g*)	(50—75) 75+25 P.A.	75+25 P.A	.....	(*g*) Acting all
,, A. P. Chakravarti ...	100	100+25(*h*)	(50—75) 75+25 P.A.	75+25 P.A	.....	(*h*) Ditto
,, J. C. Roy ...	(75—90)	90+10(*i*)	(50—75) 75+15 P.A.	75+15 P.A	.....	(*i*) Sub. *p* allowance
,, A. T. Das Gupta ...	75	75+25(*j*)	(50—75) 75	75	.....	(*j*) Ditto
Maulvi Abdul Jalil ...	75	75+20(*k*)	(40—60) 60+15 P.A.	60+15 P.A.	.....	(*k*) Acting al
Babu B. K. Chakravarti ...	60	60+15(*l*)	(40—60) 60	60	.....	(*l*) Ditto.
,, R. C. Roy Ghatak ...	60	60+15(*m*)	(40—60) 60	60	.....	(*m*) Ditto
Mr. V. J. Vincent ...	50—70	66	(40—60) 60+10 P.A.	60+10 P.A.	.....	
Babu K. K. Das ...	50	50+10(*n*)	50	50+50 *s. p. t.*	.....	(*n*) Sub. allowan

[*Mr. Donald.*]

Name.	Permanent grade in Eastern Bengal and Assam from which transferred.	Actual substantive pay on 31st March, 1912.	Pay in the Secretariat and attached offices just after transfer.	Present salary.	Office to which attached.	
Attached Offices—contd.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
Babu A. B. Guha ...	40	40+10(*a*)	40	..	.....	(*a*) Su lo tr Pi De
Maulvi Hussainuzzaman ...	40	40+10(*b*)	40	40+10 s. *p. t.*	.....	(*b*) Sul
,, A. H. Satliany ...	30	30+12(*c*)	30	30+10 acting	.....	(*c*) Ac
Babu J. M. Ganguly ...	30	30+10(*d*)	30	30	.....	(*d*) Su Si tr Re m ge me
,, J. C. Guha ...	(Probationer) 15	Vcting on 40	30	30	.....	Succ Polit men Rs.
Maulvi W. Ali ...	(Probationer) 15	30	(Probationer) 20	30 s. *p. t.*	.....	Sub *p*
Mr. E. C. Tute	125	125	125	125	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals' office	Left secu pon Arm men men
Babu A. C. Chaudhuri ...	40— 2— 50	42	50	50	.....	
Maulvi A. Rahaman ...	40— 2— 50	44	50	50	.....	
,, A. Rahim ...	30— 2— 40	32	40	40	.....	
Babu S. C. Sen Gupta ...	30— 2— 40	32	40	40	.....	
Mr. C. C. Devinne ...	200—10—250	200	(150—10—200) 200	200	Director of Agriculture's office.	
Babu J. C. Ray ...	100— 5—125	105	125	125	.....	
,, H. D. Banerji ...	75— 5—100	75	80	80	.....	
,, S. L. Guha Roy ...	50— 5— 75	75	60+10 P.A.	60+10 P.A.	.....	
,, J. C. Basu ...	50— 5— 75	65	60+5 P.A.	60+5 P.A.	.....	
Maulvi Z. Hossain ...	50— 5— 75	60	60	60	.....	
,, Z. Haque ...	50— 5— 75	55	45+10 P.A.	45+10 P.A.	.....	
,, A. Rahman ...	30— 4— 50	42	45	45	.....	
,, G. Moktadar ...	30— 4— 50	38	45	45	.....	
,, S. A. Nur ...	30— 4— 50	34	30+4 P.A.	30+4 P.A.	.....	
Babu N. K. Ghosh ...	30— 4— 50	34	30+4 P.A.	30+4 P.A.	.....	
Maulvi E. Ahmed ...	30— 4— 50	30	30	30	... ..	
Babu G. K. Sen ...	60—80 ; officiating on 80—120.	96 (Officiating.)	(75—100) 80	80	Office of the Registrar of Co-Operative Credit Societies.	Trans Gov Bih from 1913
,, B. B. Ghose ...	30	30	(30—50) 30	30	.....	Resig fro 191
,, S. K. Kar	(100— 5—125)	120 *S. p. t.* on (150—10—200) 180.	(120—6—150) 150.	150	Director of Land Records' office.	

NAME.	Permanent grade in Eastern Bengal and Assam from which transferred.	Actual substantive pay on 31st March, 1912	Pay in the Secretariat and attached offices just after transfer	Present salary.	Office to which attached	REMARKS.
ttached Offices—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs		
vi M. Billah ...	100— 5—125	120	(80—8—120) 120+5 P A	120+5 P A	.....	
i M. C. Das Gupta ...	50— 5— 75	70	(60—4—80) 76	76	.....	
I B. Roy Chaudhuri ...	50— 5— 75	50	(40—4—60) 52	52	.....	
D. N. Roy ...	30— 4— 50	42	(30—2—40) 40+2 P A	40+2 P A	.....	
i Sahib A. Ali ...	150—10—200	200	(150—10—200)	200	Inspector General of Registration's office	
i S. K. Basu ...	100—10—150	100	80+20 P A	80+20 P A.	.....	
D. N. Chaudhuri ...	50— 5— 75	75	70+5 P A	70+5 P A	.....	
K. C. Ghosh ...	50 — 5— 75	60	60	60	.....	
M. S. Ghosh ...	50— 5— 75	60	50+10 P A	50+10 P A	.....	
P. C. Roy	30— 4— 50	30	30	30	.....	Sub *pro tem* Rs. 50—4—70.
B. C. Chakravarty ...	50— 2— 60	54	60	60	Sanitary Commissioner's office	
N. M. Das Gupta ...	250—15—400	250	250	250	Director of Public Instructions office	Since transferred the Government Bihar and O from 26th M 1913.
vi Mauiful Hakk ...	175	175	175	175	.....	
A. K. Abdul ...	150	150	150	150	.....	
A. L. Khan ...	125	125	125	125	.....	
i P. N. Chakravarty ...	125	125	125	125	.....	
S. C. Das Gupta ...	100	100	100	100	.....	
M. M. Datta ...	100	100	100	100	.....	
vi A. Quader ...	80	80	80	80	.....	
A. G. Sufyani ...	80	80	80	80	.....	
N. Roy	60	60	60	60	.....	
K. P. Sen	50	50	50	50	.....	
vi M. A. Huq ...	50	50	50	50	.....	
i L. C. Das Gupta ...	50	50	50	50	.....	
B. Gupta ...	50	50	50	50	.....	
vi K. Aziz ...	40	40	40	40	.....	
i B. K. Gangoly ...	40	40	40	40	.....	
R. C. Sen ...	40	40	40	40	.....	
J. K. Chakravarty ...	35	35	35	35	.....	
B. L. Mukherji ...	150	150	150	150	.....	
A. K. Dutta Gupta ...	125	125	125	125	.....	
C. K. Ghosh ...	125	125	125	125	.....	
K. C. Sen ...	100	100	100	100	.....	

NAME.	Permanent grade in Eastern Bengal and Assam from which transferred.	Actual substantive pay on 31st March, 1912.	Pay in the Secretariat and attached offices just after transfer.	Present salary.	Office to which attached.
Attached Offices—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Babu J. C. Dutt ...	300	300	300	300	Office of the Inspector-General of Police.
Mr. A. Blyth	150—10—200	200	175	175	.....
Babu K. K. Rai ...	150—10—200	150	175	175	.....
„ U. N. Ghosh ...	150—10—200	180	150	175	.....
„ H. C. Rai ...	100—10—150	130	150	150	.....
„ K. C. Banerji ...	100—10—150	140	150	150	.....
„ R. C. Sen ...	75— 5—100	95	80+15 P.A.	125	.....
„ P. C. Sen ...	75— 5—100	90	80+15 P.A.	125	.....
„ U. C. Bose ...	50— 5— 75	75 + 5 P.A.	80	100	.....
„ P. C. Gupta ...	50— 5— 75	60	70	70	.....
„ D. M. Mazumdar ...	40— 4— 60	56	60	60	.....
„ S. C. Das Gupta ...	40— 4— 60	56	60	60	.....
„ G. P. Sen ...	50— 5— 75	50	60	60	.....
„ H. C. Ghosh ...	30— 4— 50	50	40+10 P.A.	50	.....
Munshi Mafizuddin Ahmed ...	30— 4— 50	38	30+ 8 P.A.	40	.....
Babu J. C. Dutt ...	30— 4— 50	30	30	40	.....
„ H. L. Das Gupta ...	30— 4— 50	30	30	40	.....

[*Mr. Donald.*]

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question No. asked by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ at the Council Meeting of the September, 1913.

A statement (B) showing the names of Muhammadan clerks transferred from the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the establishments of the Secretar and attached offices in Calcutta, their position in their respective grades at Dacca the moment of transfer, and their position consequent on transfer.

Names.	Position at Dacca at the moment of transfer	Position on transfer to Calcutta.	Office to whi attached.
Bengal Civil and Public Works Secretariats.	Rs.	Rs	
Maulvi A. Ahmad ...	1st in the grade of 100—10—150	3rd in the grade of 150	Chief Secre office
,, A. Jabbar ...	10th ,, ,, ,, 60— 8—100	4th ,, ,, ,, 80	
,, A. Bari ...	11th ,, ,, ,, 60— 8—100	9th ,, ,, ,, 70	
,, A. Ahmed ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 40— 4— 60	2nd ,, ,, ,, 60	
,, M. Ali ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 35	7th ,, ,, ,, 50	
,, M. Hossain ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 100—10—150	2nd ,, ,, ,, 150	Revenue tary's office
,, A. Ali ...	9th ,, ,, ,, 60— 8—100	4th ,, ,, ,, 80	
,, H. Ahmad ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 40— 4— 60	5th ,, ,, ,, 60	
,, K. Shamsuddin ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 35	4th ,, ,, ,, 40	
,, A. Ahad ...	5th ,, ,, ,, 100—10—150	3rd ,, ,, ,, 125	Financial tary's offic
,, Z. Huq ...	5th ,, ,, ,, 60— 8—100	1st ,, ,, ,, 80	
,, A. Rashid ...	 35	6th ,, ,, ,, 40	
Attached Offices.			
Maulvi S. A. Hossain ...	3rd in the grade of 50— 5— 75	3rd in the grade of 70	Excise Co stoner's offi
,, Aziz-ul-Islam ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	1st ,, 40 + 2 P.A	
,, A. Hakim ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 100	1st ,, 50—5—75+25 P.A	Board's office
,, A Jalil ...	3rd ,, ,, ,, 75	1st ,, 40—4—60+15 P.A.	
,, Husainuzzaman ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 40	1st ,, 40	
,, A. H. Sufyine ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 30	1st ,, 30	
,, W. Ali ...	Probationer on Rs. 15	Probationer on Rs. 20 (*s.p.t.* on Rs. 30)	
,, A. Rahaman ...	1st in the grade of 40— 2— 50	2nd in the grade of 50	Inspector-Ge of Civil tals' office.
,, A. Rahim ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 30— 2— 40	3rd ,, ,, ,, 40	
,, Z. Hossain ...	5th ,, ,, ,, 50— 5— 75	3rd ,, ,, ,, 60	Director of culture's o
,, Z. Huque ...	6th ,, ,, ,, 50— 5— 75	1st ,, ,, ,, 45	
,, A. Rahaman ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	2nd ,, ,, 45	
,, G. Moktadar ...	3rd ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	4th ,, ,, 45	
,, S. A. Nur ...	4th ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	1st ,, ,, 30	
,, E. Ahmed ...	7th ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	3rd ,, ,, ,, 30	
,, M. Billah ...	2nd ,, ,, ,, 100— 5—125	4th ,, 80— 8—120 + 5 P A.	Director of Records' offi
Khan Sahib A. Ali ...	1st ,, ,, ,, 150—10—200	1st ,, 150—10—200	Inspector-Ge Registrat office.
Munshi M. Ahmad ...	5th ,, ,, ,, 30— 4— 50	3rd ,, 40	Inspector-Ge of Police's c

NOTE.—The clerks of the old office of the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, who were transferred to Cal the rearrangement of the Provinces, constitute the Eastern Bengal section of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, w not yet been amalgamated with the Western Bengal section of the office. Hence there has been no change in the relative position of th Muhammadan or Hindu, on the office establishment.

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-haq asked :—

Temporary and permanent vacancies in the Secretariat.

37. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many temporary and permanent vacancies have occurred in the Secretariat and offices of the Heads of Departments since the 1st April, 1912, and how many of them have been filled up by Muhammadans?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and its Heads of Departments used to invite applications from Muhammadan candidates from the various Muhammadan associations and anjumans in the Province when vacancies occurred in their offices and when candidates were required for agricultural, forest and other technical scholarships? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether that practice is followed by them?

(*c*) Is it a fact that, when, on the partition of Bengal in 1905, Bengal clerks were transferred to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat, their pay was, for the purpose of determining their relative position in the amalgamated cadre of that Secretariat, taken at 50 *per cent.* more than what the Assam Secretariat clerks were given in the new scale, and that, again, on the modification of the partition, Bengal clerks were transferred to Ranchi on increased pay and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat clerks had to come to the Bengal Secretariat on the pay they were drawing on the 31st March, 1912, even losing the benefits of the progressive pay prevailing in the former Secretariat?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the scale of pay in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat was low in comparison with that in the Bengal Secretariat, and that its revision was under the consideration of that Government just before its dissolution?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat clerks of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes were not put into the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes, respectively, of the Bengal Secretariat at the time of the amalgamation of the ministerial establishments of the two Secretariats, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any particular reasons for not doing so?

(*f*) Is it a fact that this Government made any recommendation to the Government of Bihar and Orissa in favour of liberal treatment for the Bengal clerks who were transferred to Ranchi, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state in detail how many of the Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks have received liberal treatment?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*) "A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

(*b*) The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam issued instructions that officers should widely advertise vacancies which they desired to fill, and that Muhammadan associations and other known associations and educational officers should be informed so that they might put forward the names of suitable candidates. The orders of the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have not been made applicable to the districts in Western Bengal. The co-ordination of the rules and orders in force in the two parts of the Presidency is now under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) The records relating to the transfer of Bengal clerks to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat in 1905 have been destroyed, and Government are unable to state what principles were adopted in determining the relative positions of these clerks in the amalgamated *cadre* of that Secretariat. It is not the case that on the recent reconstitution of the Province, the clerks of the Bengal Secretariat were transferred to Ranchi on increased pay. In some cases there was an increase and in others there was no increase. With reference to the case of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat clerks transferred to the Bengal Secretariat from the 1st April, 1912, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the statements laid on the table in answer to his question No. 36.

(*d*) The general scale of pay in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat was not low in comparison with the scale in the Bengal Secretariat. It is understood that the proposal for the revision of the Eastern Bengal and Assam scale of pay was under the consideration of that Government previous to its dissolution.

[*Mr. Donald.*]

(*e*) As the scales of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat and the Bengal Secretariat were different, it was not possible to put the clerks of the former Secretariat into the same class in the Bengal Secretariat.

(*f*) This Government addressed the Government of Bihar and Orissa and suggested that the clerks transferred to Ranchi should be granted adequate remuneration to compensate them for the hardship entailed on them by their transfer. The case of each clerk transferred from Eastern Bengal and Assam to Calcutta was equitably dealt with on its merits."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question No. 37, asked by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Statement showing the number of vacancies (permanent and temporary) which occurred in the Secretariat and offices of the Heads of Departments since the 1st April 1912 and how many of these were filled up by Muhammadans.

No.	Offices.	Number of permanent vacancies.	Number filled up by Muhammadans	Number of temporary vacancies.	Number filled up by Muhammadans	Total number of vacancies	Total number filled up by Muhammadans.
1	Chief Secretary's Office	11	2	22	10	33	12
2	Revenue Secretary's Office	2	...	...	...	2	...
3	Financial Secretary's Office	2	...	4	...	6	...
4	Public Works Department	4	..	11	2	15	2
5	Legislative Department	2	1	11	3	13	4
	Total ...	21	3	48	15	69	18
1	Inspector-General of Police	12	1	13	1	25	2
2	Inspector-General of Prisons	1	...	...	...	1	...
3	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta ...	3	...	2	2	5	2
4	Board of Revenue	13	...	45	5	58	5
5	Director of Land Records	...	...	1	...	1	...
6	Director of Surveys	1	...	3	1	4	1
7	Director of Agriculture	...	...	25	8	25	8
8	Conservator of Forests	1	1	4	...	5	1
9	Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	4	2	3	1	7	3
10	Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal ...	1	...	*	...	1	...
11	Collector of Customs, Calcutta	11	3	2	1	13	4
12	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	...	...	12	...	12	...
13	Sanitary Commissioner	2	...	15	...	17	...
14	Superintendent of Royal Botanic Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Sanitary Board	...	...	4	1	4	1
16	Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta ...	1	...	...	..	1	...
17	Superintending Engineers	9	...	24	1	33	1
18	Inspector-General of Registration ...	5	...	10	3	15	3
19	Director of Public Instruction	4	...	5	1	9	1
20	Port Officer	...	...	3	...	3	...
21	Agent for Government Consignments ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Total ...	70	7	171	25	241	32
	GRAND TOTAL ...	91	10	219	40	310	50

* All the *permanent* vacancies and 19 of the *temporary* vacancies in the Board's Office *not* yet filled.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Donald; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Green.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

Supply of drinking water in the rural areas.

38. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any practical steps for the supply of drinking water in the rural areas, such as the excavation of tanks or the sinking of wells have been taken by the Government, or with the aid of the Government, during this summer ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied:—

"Government have no information as to what practical steps have been taken in the way of excavating or sinking wells during the last hot weather. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, provision for the water-supply in rural areas is a matter which primarily concerns the District and Local Boards. In this matter action on the part of Government is generally limited to advice and financial assistance, and the execution of schemes for the improvement of water-supply is left to the local bodies.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

Survey of a railway line from Navaran to Satkhira.

39. (*a*) Is it a fact that the Government, by a notification published in the Calcutta Gazette on the 7th May last, sanctioned the preliminary survey for a railway line from Navaran to Satkhira and mentioned a large number of villages where it might be necessary to acquire land for the said purpose ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the actual survey operation is now being carried on through other villages not mentioned in the notification ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state definitely the particular villages through which they propose to direct the course of the line ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed railway line will pass by the proximity of markets, *hats*, the Vatrabati river and the District Board Road between Navaran and Satkhira ?

(*d*) Have the local public been consulted regarding the alignment of the railway line and the sites of the stations ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state from whom suggestions on these matters have been received and what those suggestions are ?

(*e*) Have the Government already selected the sites of the stations ? If so, will they be pleased to state—

(*i*) the number of stations,

(*ii*) the particular places where they are to be located, and

(*iii*) the distances between the successive stations ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Green replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Yes ; it has been ascertained from the Collector of Khulna that the Engineer in charge of the survey has found it necessary to take a different route from that originally proposed. The Railway authorities have been asked to submit a revised notification giving the names of the villages through which the actual survey has been made, and this will be published at the earliest possible date.

(*c*) The actual alignment has not been settled yet, but it will naturally be chosen with a view to serving the greatest amount of traffic. This matter will be duly considered when the report of the officer in charge of the survey has been received. This report is still under preparation.

(*d*) and (*e*) The sites of the stations have not yet been selected. The officer in charge has been in consultation with the Civil authorities concerned and has also received a large number of suggestions regarding sites of stations and alternative routes from various deputations and in writing. These suggestions will be duly considered by him in his report. No project report and estimate for the construction of the line have yet been submitted to this Government."

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur: Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked:—

Floods in the Burdwan Division

40. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that, owing to the unprecedented floods which occurred on the 9th of August in the town of Burdwan, and a very large number of villages in the district of Burdwan, thousands of people have become houseless and have been completely denuded of their belongings and are quite destitute of subsistence?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what has been done and what further steps (if any) they intend to take to give relief to the sufferers?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that the openings of several culverts on the East Indian Railway line at Burdwan and places near it, meant for the flow of surplus water, have been closed?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the closing of these openings has contributed to the flooding of the town and the villages near it by the inundation of the 9th of August?

(*e*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that breaches occurred in several places of the Damodar embankment on the 8th and 9th of August owing to the unprecedented inundation of the river?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to protect the town of Burdwan and the villages near it from future inundations?

(*g*) Will the Government be pleased to state the places where the breaches have occurred, and whether the submersion of the town and the several villages near it has been caused by these breaches, and who are responsible for the same?

(*h*) Are the Government aware that the seedlings, which had been transplanted by the cultivators in the flood-affected areas, have been completely destroyed?

(*i*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, and if so, what steps are being taken to supply them with seedlings from other places?

(*j*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that, owing to the flood, the Civil Court buildings at Burdwan were under water for two days, and that there was water breast deep in the record-room with the result that a very large number of records have been completely destroyed or very badly damaged?

(*k*) Will the Government be pleased to state what is being done to remove the Courts from the buildings in which they are now held and to locate them in better buildings of modern type?

(*l*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the places submerged by the flood are now in a most insanitary condition?

(*m*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to restore the places to their normal sanitary state?

(*n*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports published by the leading newspapers regarding the flood in the subdivision of Contai in the district of Midnapore?

(*o*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any authentic report as to the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred there on account of the flood, and what steps have been taken to give relief to the flood-stricken people?

(*p*) Are the Government aware that parts of the district of Hooghly have also been affected by the flood, and will the Government be pleased to state what part of it has suffered most, and whether there has been any loss of life in any part of it and what has been done to relieve the affected parts?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement to be made on this subject at to-day's meeting by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke."

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Mr. Donald.*]

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

41. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

The Howrah Waterworks Improvement Scheme.

(*i*) whether the Howrah Waterworks Improvement Scheme, estimated to cost over 17 lakhs of rupees, is being worked under the supervision of the Sanitary Board of Bengal ;

(*ii*) whether the pipes for the new works, supplied by the contractors of the value of over 5 lakhs of rupees, have been examined and approved by the Sanitary Engineer ;

(*iii*) whether the Sanitary Engineer has examined and approved the sample pipe alleged to be coated with a special rust-preventing composition with a view to test the soundness of the same in accordance with the specifications approved by him ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers (if any) in connection with such examination and approval ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) (*i*) "The scheme is being carried out under the direct supervision of the Municipal Engineer and is periodically inspected by the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal.

(*a*) (*ii*) Yes.

(*a*) (*iii*) Yes.

(*b*) Extracts from the inspection notes of the Sanitary Engineer, so far as they relate to the condition of the pipes, are placed on the table."

Extracts referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question No. 41, asked by the Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

Extract from the Sanitary Engineer's Inspection Note, dated the 14th April, 1913.

* * * *

The sample pipe duly arrived and the coating is quite satisfactory.

Extract from the Sanitary Engineer's Inspection Note, dated the 23rd April, 1913.

* * * *

I inspected these works on the 13th April, 1913, in company with the Chairman and Mr. Hale. A number of the steel pipes are now strung along the road from Serampur. No specials have been landed so far.

The pipes themselves so far landed are apparently satisfactory. The sockets are of a good and strong design and no bulging or injury has been done to the metal.

The coating has, however, softened to some extent on the top in the hot sun and some of the Hessian wrapping has been torn in handling after unloading.

Mr. Hale has had some of the pipes whitewashed on the outside so that the effect this has in minimising the melting action of the sun can be seen. The remainder of the pipes should all be whitewashed, and I understand the makers are being asked to do so for all future consignments. Mr. Hale is arranging to have the whitewashing of those already landed finished as soon as possible.

[*Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Mr. Donald; Raja Hrishikesh Laha; Mr. Cumming.*]

The contractor has promised to provide a derrick for unloading out of the carts, for it appears that much of the injury to the wrapping has been done at that time.

The harm done is not serious. In no case does it appear to have affected the coating of the pipe itself, and that done to the outer wrapping can be easily repaired.

Extract from the Sanitary Engineer's Inspection Note, dated the 7th May, 1913.

* * * *

I have to-day examined the last consignment of steel pipes on the barges and at the jetty.

The unloading has been carefully done and there has been, so far as I saw, no injury to the coating or wrapping, except that the latter has been slightly displaced in a few places. The coating is at present hard and sound inside and outside.

* * * *

Extract from the Sanitary Engineer's Inspection Note, dated the 31st May, 1913.

* * * *

I inspected the works at Serampur on the 30th May, 1913. A large number of pipes are now strung out along the Grand Trunk Road from the 10th mile onwards. The majority of these are whitewashed, but a few have not been whitewashed at all, and in some whitewashing has been done in a somewhat sketchy fashion.

The pipes are in very good condition. I only noticed two damaged pipes and the Hessian wrapping has been slightly torn in a few cases and can very easily be put right.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray asked :—

42. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in their contemplation to take any, and if so, what, steps to prevent or to minimise the chances of the recurrence of such serious floods as recently occurred in the Burdwan Division? Prevention the recurrence floods.

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement to be made on this subject at to-day's meeting by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke."

The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha asked :—

43. Is it a fact that a petition has been submitted to the Government by the inhabitants of the Feni subdivision in the Noakhali district and others, praying for the extension of the subdivision by the incorporation of certain thanas in it, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed upon it? Extension of subdivision Feni.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"A petition of this nature was received and forwarded to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for disposal."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Donald; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY asked :—

Irregular means of communication between Hooghly and Arambagh.

44. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there is no regular road or other means of communication between the district headquarters of Hooghly and the subdivisional headquarters of Arambagh ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"Government are aware that no through road communication exists between district headquarters, Hooghly, and the subdivisional headquarters of Arambagh. The route from Hooghly to Arambagh is partly by rail, partly by steamer and partly by boat."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

The Damodar flood.

45. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what was the cause of the Damodar flood, the recent Damodar flood ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state at what points there have been breaches in the embankment of the Damodar ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many villages have been affected in the Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore districts and what was the population of those villages ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state approximately—

(*i*) how many human lives have been lost,

(*ii*) how many cattle have been lost,

(*iii*) how many areas of crops have been and are still under water and

(*v*) how many houses (including huts) have collapsed ?

(*e*) Are the Government aware of the immense voluntary help rendered by the Central Relief Committee formed at a meeting held at the residence of the late Raja Benoi Krishna Deb Bahadur and various other organizations to the helpless and the destitute in connection with the floods ?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have already taken and what further steps (if any) they propose to take to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been rendered homeless and destitute on account of the recent floods ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement to be made on this subject at to-day's meeting by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Unpleasantness at the distribution of prizes at the Madaripur High English School.

46. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a report published in the *Bengalee* of the 18th and 23rd July last and in the *Sanjibani* of the 31st July last, that, at a meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Madaripur High English School, held on the 25th June last, Mr. Beatson Bell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, in addressing a local pleader, who wanted permission to put a garland round his neck, used words to this effect : "Stop ! I do not wish to hear you. I am not come here to be garlanded by dacoits" ?

(*b*) Is it also a fact that at the said meeting Mr. Beatson Bell said in effect that the guardians, the teachers and the students of the upper classes are all responsible for the dacoities ?

(*c*) What action have Government taken in reference to this matter ?

[*Mr. Cumming; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari; Mr. Donald; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to certain statements in the Press. It has been inaccurately represented that a pleader desired to garland Mr. Beatson Bell ; it was the boys who wanted to do so.

(*b*) Mr. Beatson Bell said that the guardians, teachers and older boys were all morally responsible for the deplorable state into which the school had fallen.

(*c*) The Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of Government, has made special inquiries into the condition of this school. It has been ascertained that within the last few months, 4 boys have been expelled ; 3 left of their own accord under suspicious circumstances ; and 4 were arrested on a charge of complicity in a dacoity.

The Director of Public Instruction has made certain proposals to Government for effecting an improvement in the *morale* of the school and in the discipline to be exercised over the students. His suggestions include the appointment of a prefect of discipline ; arrangements for visiting the domiciles of those students who do not live under the protection of responsible guardians, and for exercising adequate supervision over their conduct outside of school hours ; the erection of new hostels and more frequent Departmental supervision."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

47. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of damages done by the recent floods, as far as they have been able to ascertain, in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bakarganj ? Damage caused by the recent floods.

(*b*) What steps have been taken by the Government to relieve distress in these tracts and to prevent recurrence of such disasters in future as far as possible ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of private organizations in the affected tracts ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement to be made on this subject at to-day's meeting by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

48. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of dispensaries in each district in the Presidency of Bengal, where they are located, and what grant each of them receives from the Government, District Boards, Municipalities, etc., respectively ? Dispensaries in the Presidency of Bengal.

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the published annual returns of the hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1912."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

49. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of dispensaries which are managed solely by private bodies and those which are either under the supervision of Government, District Boards or Municipalities, and their respective situations ?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the published annual returns of the hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1912."

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Donald; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Deaths from malaria.

50. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of deaths from malaria in each of the districts in the Presidency during the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

"Statistics of the mortality from fever will be found in the annual Reports on Sanitation in Bengal. It is not known how many of the deaths under this head were due to malaria."

The Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF asked :—

Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks transferred to Bengal.

51. (*a*) Is it a fact that, when, on the partition of Bengal in 1905, Bengal clerks were transferred to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat and attached offices, their pay was, for the purpose of determining their relative positions on the amalgamated cadre of that Secretariat, taken at 50 per cent. more than what the Assam Secretariat clerks were given in the new scale and that, again, on the modification of the partition of 1905, Bengal clerks were transferred to Ranchi on increased pay, while the Secretariat clerks of Eastern Bengal and Assam and attached offices had to come to the Bengal Secretariat and attached offices on the pay that they were drawing on the 1st April, 1912, even losing the benefits of the progressive pays prevailing in the former Secretariat?

(*b*) Is it a fact that this Government made any recommendation to the Government of Bihar and Orissa in favour of liberal treatment to the Bengal clerks who were transferred to Ranchi, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state in detail how many of the Eastern Bengal and Assam clerks have received liberal treatment?

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD replied :—

(*a*) "The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Answer given to Question No. 37 (*c*), asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Answer given to Question No. 37 (*f*), asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Election of a Chairman for the Baidyabati Municipality.

52. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from the ratepayers of the Baidyabati Municipality regarding the election of a chairman in succession to Mr. Low, who has recently resigned his office as chairman?

(*b*) Are the facts alleged therein correct, namely,—

(*i*) that Mr. John Low, Manager, Champdani Jute Mills, who was an appointed Commissioner and Chairman of the Baidyabati Municipality, resigned both offices on the 1st May last;

(*ii*) that his head clerk in the Mills was appointed a Commissioner by Government in his place;

(*iii*) that at a special meeting held on the 25th June last, a unanimous resolution was passed requesting the Government to appoint a Chairman, special mention being made of Babu Mohendra Chandra Lahiri, Government Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Serampore;

(*iv*) that another meeting was called on the 11th July in pursuance of letter No. 1121 J.G., dated the 4th *idem*, from the Magistrate of Hooghly to the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, to reconsider the previous unanimous

resolution on the ground that he, the Magistrate, had understood that the Commissioners were in favour of Mr. Low's re-election on his return from Europe, and that the appointment of a Chairman by Government would preclude the possibility of such re-election ;

(*v*) that at this meeting of the 11th July some of the Commissioners were of opinion that the Magistrate's letter contained an order that was binding on them, and that they were not competent to question the legality or otherwise of such an order ;

(*vi*) that ultimately the unanimous resolutions recently passed by the Commissioners were set aside by the casting vote of the Vice-Chairman, and the Mill clerk was elected Chairman in the belief that he would resign office on the return of his chief ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the proceedings of the two meetings held respectively on the 25th June and 11th July and the Magistrate's letter No. 1121 J.G., dated the 4th July, referred to in the memorial ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*) " Yes.

(*b*) (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*). The answers are in the affirmative.

(*b*) (*v*) Government are informed that one Commissioner expressed this view.

(*b*) (*vi*) The proposals that the resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 25th June should be set aside and that Babu Prasanna Kumar Mukharji should be appointed Chairman were carried by the casting vote of the president of the meeting. Government are not aware whether the Commissioners were influenced in their votes by the belief that Babu Prasanna Kumar Mukharji would resign on the return of Mr. Low.

(*c*) Government see no useful purpose in placing the correspondence referred to on the table. The facts are made sufficiently clear by the answers to the previous questions.

(*d*) Government have intimated that they are unable to give approval to the resolution, dated the 11th July, 1913, appointing Babu Prasanna Kumar Mukharji to be Chairman."

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq asked :—

53. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Duties of Principal of Calcutta Madrasa

(*a*) the routine of duties performed by the Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa ?

(*b*) how many hours, on an average, he is required to work per week ?

(*c*) the total monthly cost (salary of Principal, house-allowance, cost of establishment, etc.) of retaining the office of the Principal ?

(*d*) the number of clerks employed in the office of the Madrasa, their pay, and also how many of them are Muhammadans ?

[*Mr. Cumming ; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The ordinary duties of the principal of a College.
(*b*) There are no orders fixing the number of hours' work per week.
(*c*) The monthly cost is Rs. 1,148, made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Present salary of the Principal	880
(2) Head Clerk, class II, Subordinate Educational Service ...	200
(3) Second Clerk, class I, Lower Subordinate Educational Service	43
(4) Third Clerk, class IV, Lower Subordinate Educational Service	25
Total ...	1,148

The Principal has free quarters and enjoys the privilege of drawing exchange compensation allowance.

(*d*) There are three clerks as shown in the answer to the preceding question. None is a Muhammadan."

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-haq asked :

The Madrasa Reform Committee.

54. Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken on the report of the Madrasa Reform Committee which met at Dacca during the régime of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"The first Conference for the reform of the Madrasas in Eastern Bengal met in 1909-10. It was found that the curricula proposed were defective in certain respects, and the second Conference was summoned in March, 1912, to reconsider them. While the resolutions of the second Conference were under discussion, the Dacca University Committee held its sittings and the suggestion that the new University should include a department of Islamic studies necessitated a fresh survey of the question. A third Conference was accordingly held in 1913 with the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan as President. The Resolutions of this Conference are still under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-haq asked :—

55. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to bring all the senior madrasas in the Presidency under one uniform standard, and if so, whether Government would approve of the appointment of a committee of experts, official and non-official, to prepare a scheme for the purpose ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"It is in contemplation to introduce a uniform modernized course in the Madrasas, though it is probable that the old system of learning will be maintained in at least one large Madrasa in the Province.

The question has already been thoroughly investigated by the various committees to which a reference has been made in answer to the last question, and Government think no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of another committee to examine a subject which has already been adequately ventilated."

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-haq asked :—

Teaching of Arabic Persian in the Presidency College.

56. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present staff in the Presidency College for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu consists of only one professor in the Provincial Educational Service and one lecturer in the Subordinate Service ?

[*Mr. Cumming; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there is a very strong impression in public circles that this staff is wholly inadequate for the work?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative

(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked:—

Teaching Arabic, Persian Urdu in Government schools the mofussils.

57. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is no provision for the teaching of Arabic in the Dacca Collegiate School?

(*b*) Is it a fact that a representation was sent to the Director of Public Instruction by a large number of guardians of Muhammadan boys, praying that provision be made for the teaching of Arabic in the abovementioned School?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) A representation signed by four guardians of Muhammadan boys was received by the Director of Public Instruction. A similar representation had been received by the Inspector of Schools for the Dacca Division, who caused it to be brought before the Managing Committee of the School. In view of the small number of boys (7) who professed a desire to study Arabic, the Committee resolved that there was no case for approaching the Department for the appointment of an Arabic teacher. On being informed of this decision, the petitioners approached the Director of Public Instruction.

(*c*) The representation is now being dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked:—

58. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing existing arrangements for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in Government colleges and schools in the mufassal, district by district, under the following heads:—

(*i*) names of professors, lecturers or teachers, with their qualifications and pay;

(*ii*) the average number of hours per week each is required to work;

(*iii*) the number of students who read Arabic, Persian or Urdu in the last academical year, Pass and Honours students being shown separately?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming t Question No. 58, asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq at th Council meeting of the 1st September, 1913, showing existing arrange ments for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in Governmen Colleges and Schools in the mufassal in West Bengal, District b District.

DISTRICT.	Names of Professors, Lecturers or Teachers.	Designation.	Qualification	Pay.	Average number of hours per week each is required to work.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WH READ.				
						Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	B.A. Pass.	B.A.
				Rs.	Hours.					
24-Parganas ...	Maulvi Ealhic Bukah	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Barrackpore Government School.	Passed Madrasa Final Examination.	25 Class IV, L.S.E.S.	28	24	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Syed Khilafat Hossain.	Officiating Assistant Master (Maulvi), Barasat Government School.	Read up to the Final Madrasa Examination.	20 Outside the grades.	27	28	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rashid.	Persian Teacher, Krishnagar Collegiate School.	Passed Madrasa Final Examination.	25 Outside the grades.	24½	2	3	2	...	...
Murshidabad ...	Maulvi Abdul Huq Abid.	Assistant Head Master, Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	B.A. ...	250 Class I, S.E.S.	23					
Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Ali	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	Passed Madrasa Higher standard Examination.	60 Class VI, S.E.S.	23					
Ditto ...	,, Aga Muhammad.	Officiating Master (Maulvi), Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	Nil.	50 Outside the grades.	10					
Ditto ...	,, Mazharul Huq	Master (Maulvi), Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	Passed Madrasa Higher standard Examination.	25 Outside the grades.	25	88	118	...	...	...
Ditto ...	,, Gulzar Shaik...	Ditto ditto ...	Entrance	24 Class IV, L.S.E.S.	11					
Ditto ...	,, Syed Hasain Ali.	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	15 Class V, L.S.E.S.	21					
Ditto ...	,, Ali Muhammad.	Officiating Master (Maulvi), Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	Guru-Training ...	15 Class V, L.S.E.S.	22					
Khulna ...	,, Muhammad Ishaque.	Persian Teacher, Khulna Zilla School.	Passed Madrasa Final Examination.	25 Outside the grades.	17½	5	14	22	...	...
Do. ...	,, Abdul Karim...	Temporary Urdu Teacher, Khulna Zilla School.	Ditto ditto ...	30 Outside the grades.	9½					
Jessore ...	,, Muhammad Haqibuddin.	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Jessore Zilla School.	Passed Madrasa Higher Standard Examination.	41 Class I, L.S.E.S.	22	...	25	11	...	...
Howrah ...	,, Abdul Ali ...	Persian Teacher, Howrah Zilla School.	Passed in Arabic ...	29 Class III, L.S.E.S.	33	...	13	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	Shamsul-ulama Abdul Munim.	Professor of Arabic and Persian, Hooghly College.	Passed Higher Standard Bengal Madrasa Examination.	400 Class IV, P.E.S.	17	...	7	1	2	...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Head Maulvi, Hooghly Collegiate School.	Ditto ditto ...	75 Class VI, S.E.S.	18½	1	23	3	...	...
Ditto ...	,, Hosmat Ali ...	2nd Maulvi, Hooghly Collegiate School.	Ditto ditto ...	75 Class VI, S.E.S.	18½					
Ditto ...	,, Abdul Jabbar	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Hooghly Branch School.	Passed the lower and Higher Standards Bengal Madrasa Examinations.	26 Class III, L.S.E.S.	25	...	14	4	...	...
Bankura ...	,, Abdul Aziz ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Bankura Zilla School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	25 Class III, L.S.E.S.	22	...	7	6	...	...
Birbhum ...	,, Syed Badruduzza	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Birbhum Zilla School.	Passed Higher Standard Examination.	29 Class III, L.S.E.S.	23½	...	23	26	...	...
Ditto ...	,, Yusuf Reza ...	Urdu Teacher, Birbhum Zilla School.	Passed Higher and Lower Madrasa Examinations.	20 Outside the grades.	22					
Dacca	Dr. M. Musharraful Hukk	Professor, Dacca College ...	Ph.D.	250 Class VII, P.E.S.	18					
	Maulvi Muhammad Irfan.	Ditto ditto ...	M.A. (Class II in Arabic)	Ditto ...	18	24	84	...	38	
	Maulvi Abdul Aziz ...	Lecturer, Dacca College ...	Passed in the 1st Division, Higher Standard of the Final Madrasa Examination Bengal, with qualifications in English.	200 Class II, S.E.S.	18					

[Mr. Cumming.]

District.	Names of Professors, Lecturers or teachers.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Pay.	Average number of hours per week each is required to work	Number of students who read—				
						Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Pass.	B.A. Honours.
				Rs.	Hours.					
Dacca ...	Maulvi Abul Bashar Muhammad Osman Ghani	Arabic and Persian Teacher, Arabic-Persian Department, Dacca Madrasa.	Passed Higher Madrasa Central and Matriculation Examinations.	90 Class S.E.S. VIII	24					
Do. ...	Maulvi Dastur Ali ..	Ditto ditto ..	Read up to the Higher Madrasa Examination Standard and the Entrance Examination Standard	30 Class L.S.L.S. III,	23					
Do. ...	Maulvi Zahirul Huq ...	Head Master, Arabic-Persian Department, Dacca Madrasa	B.A. (A Course)	125 Class S.E.S. IV,	31					
Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Khaliqu	Assistant Master, Arabic-Persian Department, Dacca Division.	Ditto	70 Class S.E.S. VI,	14					
Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Ditto ditto ...	Read up to F.A. .	85 (Class II, L.S. L.S., *plus* Rs. 8 allowance as English Teacher, Arabic Department.	12½	131	16	230	..	...
Do ...	Maulvi Najabat Ali Khan.	Ditto ditto ...	Read up to Entrance .	25 Class IV, L.S L.S	5					
Do ...	Maulvi Samiullah ...	Ditto ditto ..	Matriculation . ..	20 Outside the grades	4½					
Do. ...	Mirza Akhtar Ali Khan.	Ditto ditto ..	Trained in D'Rozario Gymnastics	20 Class V, L.S. L.S *plus* Rs. 5. local allowance, *plus* Rs. 10, Literary allowance	4½					
Do ...	Maulvi Azizur Rahman	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Armanitola High School	Passed the Calcutta Madrasa Final Examination and read up to Entrance Standard	40 Outside the graded service	13½	52	52	19	.	...
Do. ...	Maulvi A. M. M. Hamid Ali.	Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Dacca Collegiate School	Passed Final Madrasa Examination	34 Class II, L.S.L.S.	21	.	23	14	...	...
ymensingh ...	Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmad.	Head Maulvi, Mymensingh Zilla School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and read up to Entrance	45 Class I, L.S L.S	19	...	52	36		...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Abdul Majid ...	Officiating Assistant Master, Mymensingh Zilla School.	Read up to F.A. Knows Urdu.	20 Class IV, L.S L.S	4					
Ditto ...	Maulvi Abdul Jabbar	Head Maulvi, Jamalpur Government High School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and trained in the Dacca Madrasa.	30 Outside the grades.	21½	...	38	..	.	..
aridpur ...	Maulvi Abdul Ali ...	Head Maulvi, Faridpur Zilla School.	Passed Dorsi Nizamiya Standard" from the Patna Islamia Arabic Madrasa	40 Outside the grades	20	14	9	19	...	...
akarganj ...	Maulvi Muhammad Serajul Haque.	Head Maulvi Barisal Zilla school.	Passed High Proficiency Examination and Knows English	37 Class I, L.S. L.S.	22	24	31	15	...	...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Habibur Rahman.	Second Maulvi. Barisal Zilla School.	Passed Final Examination of the Dacca Madrasa. Knows English	30 Outside the grades	22					
Ditto ...	Maulvi Mukhleswar Rahman.	Head Maulvi. Porojpur Government High School	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	Ditto .	14	.	20	..	..	...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Zakiuddin Ahmed.	Head Maulvi, Jhalakati High School.	A Hafiz Capable of reciting the whole of the Koran. Passed Fina. Madrasa and Maulvi Training Class Examinations and Middle Vernacular Examinations.	Ditto .	26	...	10	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Maulvi Serajul Huq ...	Head Maulvi, Bhola Government High School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	35 Outside the grades	25	114	17	69	...	...
Ditto ...	,, Abdul Gaffur...	2nd Maulvi, Bhola Government High School.	Ditto ditto	15 Outside the grades	25					
ittagong ...	,, Fida Ali Khan	Professor of Arabic, Chittagong College.	M.A. (Calcutta) ..	250 Class P.E.S. VIII,	14	5	22	—	5	
Ditto ...	,, Abdul Latif ...	Lecturer in Persian, Chittagong College.	Passed High Proficiency Examination, Calcutta Madrasa. Stood First and obtained a gold medal. Read up to F.A. Standard.	100 Class S.E.S. V,	15					
Ditto ...	,, Muhammad ...	Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Arabic-Persian Department, Chittagong Madrasa.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and read up to F.A.	50 Class S.E.S. VIII	23	47	156	65	...	

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

District.	Names of Professors, Lecturers or Teachers.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Pay.	Average number of hours per week each is required to work.	Number of students who read— Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	B.A. Pass.	B.A. Honours.
				Rs.	Hours.					
Chittagong ...	Maulvi Abdul Hadi ...	Assistant Master, Persian Teacher, Arabic-Persian Department, Chittagong Madrasa	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and Matriculation Examination and Maulvi Training Examination.	30 Outside the grades.	22					
Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Wahidun Nabi	Head Master, Arabic-Persian Department, Chittagong Madrasa.	B.A. (A Course). Knows Urdu.	150 Class III, S.E.S.	5	47	156	85		
Ditto ...	Maulvi Abdul Jabbar	Assistant Master, Arabic-Persian Department, Chittagong Madrasa.	Read up to F.A. Knows Urdu.	35 Outside the grades.	2					
Ditto ...	Maulvi Jamaluddin Ahmed.	Assistant Master, Chittagong Collegiate School.	Passed Final Madrasa and Entrance Examinations.	60 Class VII, S.E.S.	23	2	30	12		
Ditto ..	Maulvi Musraf Ali ...	Assistant Master, Cox's Bazar Middle English School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	24 (Rs. 20—1—25) Outside the grades.	8½	...	...	60		
Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.	Ditto ditto ...	Read up to Final Madrasa Examination class.	15 Outside the grades.	13½					
Tippera ...	Maulvi Abdul Latif ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Comilla Zilla School	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and Maulvi Training Examination.	30 Outside the grades.	20	...	65	22		
Ditto ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Ditto ditto ...	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	21 Class IV, L.S. S.	15					
Noakhali ...	Maulvi Azizul a ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Noakhali Zilla School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination. Knows English.	24 Class IV, L.S. S.	20	30	53	39		
Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Faiz.	Ditto ditto ..	Passed Final Madrasa Examination and Maulvi Training Examination.	30 Class II, L.S.E.S.	20					
Rajshahi... ...	Maulvi Q Fazl-i-Haqq	Professor, Rajshahi College	M.A.	200 Class VIII, P.E.S.	16	2	90	2		
Ditto ...	,, Mahmood ..	Lecturer, Rajshahi College	assed Senior Madrasa Examination.	75 Class VI, S.E.S.	13					
Ditto ...	,, Abed Ali ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Rajshahi Collegiate School	Ditto ditto ...	45 Class I, L.S.E.S.	18½	20	45	36		
Ditto ...	,, Muhammad Hossain	Ditto ditto ...	Passed Higher Madrasa Examination.	30 Class III, L.S.E.S.	18					
Jalpaiguri ...	,, Ahmed A I ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Jalpaiguri Zilla School.	Passed Final Madrasa Examination.	26 Class III, L.S.E.S.	26	...	25	16		
Rangpur ...	,, Abdul Majid...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Rangpur Zilla School.	Passed Higher Standard and Calcutta Madrasa Examinations.	60 Class VII. S.C.E.S.	24	12	20	...		
Dinajpur ...	,, Abdul Karim Khan	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Dinajpur Zilla School.	Passed the Calcutta Madrasa Final Examinations.	35 Class II, L.S.E.S.	20	12	30	22		
Pabna ...	,, Muhammad ...	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Pabna Zilla School.	Passed Higher Madrasa Examination.	41 Class I, L.S.E.S.	27½	14	35	15		
Do. ...	,, Muhammad Saberuddin.	Ditto ditto ...	Passed Madrasa Final Examination.	62 Class IV, L.S.E.S.	22					
Bogra ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Bogra Zilla School.	assed Higher Madrasa Examination.	45 Class I, L.S.E.S.	21½	9	82	36		
Do. ...	Maulvi Muhammadullah.	Ditto ditto ...	Passed the Final Madrasa Examination.	23 Class IV, L.S.E.S.	23½					
Malda ...	Vacant	.....	.....		...	...	...	...		
Do. ..	Maulvi Faizur Rahman	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Malda Zilla School.	Passed Madrasa Final and Maulvi Training Examinations.	26 Class III, L.S.E.S.	24	5	39	36		
Do. ...	Maulvi Sultan Ahmed	Ditto ditto ...	Passed Madrasa Final Examination.	16 Class V. L.S.E.S.	23					
Darjeeling ..	Maulvi Muhammad Hamaded Khan.	Assistant Master (Maulvi), Darjeeling High School.	Ditto ditto ...	60 Class VI, S.E.S.	31	4	6	1		

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Maulvi Musharraf Husain.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

Admission of students in Presidency Coll

59. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the number of students admitted in each section of the Presidency College is far less than the number fixed by the University?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for this appreciable difference?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "Government are not prepared to admit that the number of students admitted in each section of the College is far less than the number fixed by the University.

(*b*) The numbers given in the University Regulations are obviously not prescriptive but permissive only, or rather prohibitory of excess. The limit of the numbers reading in the various sections of the Presidency College has been determined by a careful consideration of the teaching strength and the available equipment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

Appointment of two Deputy Directors.

60. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to appoint two Deputy Directors—one for Western Bengal and the other for Eastern Bengal—and to locate the office of the Deputy Director of Eastern Bengal at Dacca?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"A suggestion has been made that two Deputy Directors should be appointed to assist the Director of Public Instruction, but the reorganization of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction is now under consideration and the exact lines which the reorganization will follow and the question whether these officers will be included in the scheme have not yet been determined."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Husain, in the absence of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur asked :—

The abolition of the posts of inspecting pandits in Western Bengal

61. (*a*) Is it a fact that Government do not contemplate the abolition of the posts of the Inspecting Pandits in Western Bengal and that the posts of these officers in Western Bengal are being strengthened by raising the scale of pay?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the posts of these officers are being abolished in Eastern Bengal districts?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in their contemplation to invite public opinion, pending the final decision of Government, regarding the question of further abolition of the posts of the Inspecting Pandits in Eastern Bengal districts?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The question of the abolition of these Inspecting Pandits in Western Bengal has been discussed but postponed because—

(*i*) the present staff of Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors is insufficient,

(*ii*) they are still needed for the work of teaching the untrained teachers of primary schools.

These officers are directly under District Boards: Government are not aware of any proposals to raise their pay.

(*b*) It is in contemplation gradually to abolish these Inspecting Pandits in Eastern Bengal so as to bring in a more efficient inspecting agency in the persons of Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

[*Babu Upendra Lal Ray; Mr. Twidell: Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Green.*]

(c) The question of the abolition of these posts has already been finally decided, and the Secretary of State has given his sanction to the inauguration of the more efficient system mentioned above. Government see no reason to reopen the subject by inviting public opinion in the matter."

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray asked :—

'Privilege leave in the Provincial Judicial Service.

62. (*a*) Are the Government aware that privilege leave applied for on the ground of ill health by some members of the Provincial Judicial Service has been refused on the ground that they were not confirmed in the Service, although their confirmations were actually due more than a year before?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inform the Council when the confirmations to the existing vacancies in the Service are likely to be gazetted?

The Hon'ble Mr. Twidell replied :—

(*a*) "Government are aware of only one case of the kind mentioned in the question.

An officiating Munsif applied for leave in March last. Under the rules, officers holding officiating or temporary appointments are not entitled to privilege leave, if any substitute is required in their place or if arrangements cannot be made for their work without extra cost to Government. In the case referred to a substitute was required and the application for privilege leave was, therefore, refused. When the Munsif represented that he was in ill health, which he had not done before, he was granted extraordinary leave without allowances, which can be commuted to privilege leave on confirmation. It is understood that the Munsif in question, who has since been confirmed, has applied to the High Court for commutation of his leave to privilege leave. When his application is received by Government, it will be duly considered in accordance with the rules.

(*b*) The confirmations in the vacancies referred to were published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th June, 1913."

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

Certain inconveniences at railway stations between Bandel and Katwa.

63. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following facts :—

(*i*) that there are no platforms at the railway stations between Bandel and Katwa to enable passengers to enter, and alight from, the trains running between the above two places with ease?

(*ii*) that there are no waiting-rooms at any of the railway stations between the above two places for the use of passengers?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to remove the above inconveniences?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that no fencing has as yet been erected on either side of the railway line between Bandel and Katwa, and that cattle are now and then killed by running trains?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they intend to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Green replied :—

(*a*) (*i*) "The answer is in the affirmative. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the reply given to Maulvi Abul Kassem at the Council Meeting of the 13th March to the effect that it is not usual to provide raised platforms at stations on a branch line until the traffic has developed to an extent that will justify the cost. The Hooghly-Katwa Branch was only opened in 1912 and the question of providing raised platforms at a few of the principal stations will be considered.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Cumming; Mr. G. H. C. Arifi.*]

(*a*) (*ii*) and (*b*) There are waiting-rooms at Dainhat and Katwa and waiting-sheds for intermediate and third-class passengers at Tribeni, Kalna Court and Katwa which have so far been found sufficient to meet requirements. When the passenger traffic at other stations justifies the provision of waiting-rooms and -sheds, these conveniences will be provided.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) Sanction has been accorded for fencing on both sides of the line from Bandel to Katwa, and the materials have been ordered and the work will be commenced next cold weather."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Extension female educat within the zanan

64. With reference to the reply given by Mr. Küchler, late Director of Public Instruction, at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 4th April, 1913, to my suggestion regarding the extension of female education within the zanana, will the Government be pleased to state what progress (if any) has been made in that direction?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"In furtherance of the policy of encouraging zanana education, the following posts have been sanctioned since the date of Mr. Küchler's speech, namely, —

(1) One assistant inspectress in the Provincial Educational Service for zanana work and Muhammadan education in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

(2) Three governesses—one at Dacca, one at Mymensingh and one at Faridpur.

(3) Fifteen additional zanana teachers for Western Bengal.

"Grants have also been sanctioned in aid of the Widows' Educational Home Scheme.

"A new zanana centre has been established at Sultanpur in the district of Khulna, and the question of assisting the Jikra zanana agency at Howrah is under consideration. In addition to the post of assistant inspectress mentioned above, the appointment of four more assistant inspectresses has been sanctioned. This increase in the inspecting staff will, it is hoped, lead to still greater expansion and efficiency in zanana education."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Arifi asked :—

Lower Prima Upper Primary Middle Eng Schools in Beng

65. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Middle English schools in each of the districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, and how many of them are entirely Government institutions, and how many of them are aided by Government; and the amount of aid given to each of these Lower, Upper and Middle English schools?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table. As it would be a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the exact amount of the grant-in-aid given to each institution, the average amount given to each has been entered in the statement."

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. CUMMING to Question No. 65, asked by the Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913 :—

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Name of District.	Class of Schools.	Total number of Schools.	Number of Schools entirely under Government.	Number of Schools aided by Government.	Amount of average aid given by Government to each of these schools (col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Calcutta ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	174	1	138	74
	Upper Primary Schools ...	53	...	53	287
	Middle English Schools ...	21	3	10	452
24-Parganas ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,479	6	189	30
	Upper Primary Schools ...	136	9	27	211
	Middle English Schools ...	71	...	15	233
Nadia ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	688	7	26	79
	Upper Primary Schools ...	139	10	2	93
	Middle English Schools ...	53	...	5	401
Murshidabad ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	629	6	45	54
	Upper Primary Schools ...	174	8	14	92
	Middle English Schools ...	34	...	5	88
Jessore ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	980	5	15	34
	Upper Primary Schools ...	151	11	9	124
	Middle English Schools ...	38	...	0	...
Khulna ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	965	3	27	39
	Upper Primary Schools ...	154	6	12	56
	Middle English Schools ...	46	...	0	...

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,118	1	15	155
	Upper Primary Schools ...	214	8	3	355
	Middle English Schools ...	86	...	2	356
Bankura ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,028	...	12	20
	Upper Primary Schools ...	179	6	21	102
	Middle English Schools ...	33	...	2	171
Birbhum ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	942	1	73	78
	Upper Primary Schools ...	112	6	1	305
	Middle English Schools ...	34	...	1	180

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

BURDWAN DIVISION—*concld.*

Name of District.	Class of Schools	Total number of Schools	Number of Schools entirely under Government	Number of Schools aided by Government	Amount of average aid given by Government to each of these schools (col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs
Midnapore ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	3,459	...	82	26
	Upper Primary Schools ...	462	9	15	55
	Middle English Schools ...	73	...	6	274
Hooghly ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,117	2	23	132
	Upper Primary Schools ...	153	5	12	218
	Middle English Schools ...	62	...	8	212
Howrah ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	729	1	1	90
	Upper Primary Schools ...	83	5	7	228
	Middle English Schools ...	36	...	1	225
DACCA DIVISION.					
Dacca ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,964	...	5	132
	Upper Primary Schools ...	186	6	3	384
	Middle English Schools ...	80	...	6	444
Mymensingh ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	2,211	...	...	...
	Upper Primary Schools ...	141	7	2	60
	Middle English Schools ...	133	...	4	300
Faridpore ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,334	2	1	720
	Upper Primary Schools ...	131	3	7	247
	Middle English Schools ...	69	...	5	528
Bakarganj ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	2,880	...	220	27
	Upper Primary Schools ...	206	6	21	95
	Middle English Schools ...	63	...	14	285
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
Tippera ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,869	3	38	48
	Upper Primary Schools ...	178	3	12	84
	Middle English Schools ...	84	1	5	480
Noakhali ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,217	2	73	60
	Upper Primary Schools ...	81	2	6	96
	Middle English Schools ...	48	1	1	720
Chittagong ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,105	5	109	48
	Upper Primary Schools ...	111	3	53	84
	Middle English Schools ...	38	1	2	360

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

CHITTAGONG DIVISION—*concld.*

Name of District.	Class of Schools.	Total number of Schools.	Number of Schools under entirely Government.	Number of Schools aided by Government.	Amount of average aid given by Government to each of these schools (col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Lower Primary Schools ...	85	1	84	102
	Upper Primary Schools ...	12	...	12	180
	Middle English Schools ...	...	...	...	...

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Rajshahi ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	654	2	2	78
	Upper Primary Schools ...	82	3	5	450
	Middle English Schools ...	29	...	2	360
Dinajpur ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	959	2	...	...
	Upper Primary Schools ...	66	3	...	...
	Middle English Schools ...	29	...	2	360
Jalpaiguri ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	555	4	66	60
	Upper Primary Schools ...	44	1	16	108
	Middle English Schools ...	8	...	1	480
Rangpur ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	1,057	...	1	156
	Upper Primary Schools ...	128	3	4	282
	Middle English Schools ...	44	...	6	312
Pabna ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	660	2	...	...
	Upper Primary Schools ...	115	2	...	...
	Middle English Schools ...	38	...	2	420
Bogra ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	768	2	36	84
	Upper Primary Schools ...	59	1	3	240
	Middle English Schools ...	31	1	3	400
Malda ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	424	2	10	40
	Upper Primary Schools ...	64	1	4	152
	Middle English Schools ...	20	...	4	330
Darjeeling ...	Lower Primary Schools ...	183	...	152	89
	Upper Primary Schools ...	10	1	9	282
	Middle English Schools ...	5	...	4	530

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

Teaching Science subjects the Calc University

66. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether all the science subjects prescribed for the Calcutta University examinations (I.Sc., B.Sc. and M.Sc.) are included in the curriculum of studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to prepare a scheme by which all the science subjects may be taught in that College?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state why Physiology does not find a place in the curriculum of studies at the Presidency College this year?

(*d*) Are the Government aware that there is no other college in Bengal where the subject is taught in the Intermediate standard and that an application was made some time ago to the Principal by a few students of the Presidency College praying that arrangements may be made for the teaching of the above-named subject, which was rejected?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason for the action taken by the Principal, and whether it is in the contemplation of the College authorities to teach the subject in that standard in future?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "No; all the science subjects prescribed for the I.Sc., B.Sc. and M.Sc. examinations of the Calcutta University are not included in the curriculum of studies at the Presidency College.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative. It is not practicable at present to teach all the science subjects in the College.

(*c*) The teaching of Physiology has been discontinued in the present session first year I.Sc. class, and it will, under present arrangements, be discontinued altogether in the I.Sc. class next session. This arrangement has been decided upon after full consideration. A majority of the science professors consider it better to postpone the beginning of Physiology to the B.Sc. stage. The subject is taught in the B.Sc. and M.Sc. classes.

(*d*) Yes. An application was received by the Principal in July from a number of first year I.Sc. students to be allowed to take up Physiology either as a necessary part of their studies or as an optional subject, but as the teaching of Physiology in the I.Sc. classes has been discontinued after due consideration, it was not considered practicable to accede to their request.

(*e*) The Principal had no option but to reject the application. The second portion of the question has already been answered."

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

Research on Indian Economics in the Presidency College Library.

67. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that research work on Indian Economics cannot be carried out efficiently in the Presidency College Library owing to the want of blue books, copies of "Journals" of the Economic Society of England and of the Royal Statistical Society and the publications of the Government of India in relation to finance and commerce, etc.?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they intend to take to supply the want?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "Government are aware that the Presidency College Library does not possess complete sets of the *Economic Journal* nor of the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*; but otherwise the College Library, though capable of further improvement and expansion, is sufficiently supplied with books on Economic Science.

(*b*) It is the desire and the deliberate policy of the College authorities to encourage and promote research to the best of their ability, and steps are being taken to complete the equipment of the library."

[*Babu Upendra Lal Ray; Mr. Green; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray asked :—

Jetty No. IV at Chittagong.

68. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) why jetty No. IV was built at Chittagong;

(*ii*) whether it is used for the purpose for which it was constructed, and if not, why not; and

(*iii*) what steps (if any) they intend to take to put the jetty to the use for which it was originally constructed?

The Hon'ble Mr. Green replied :—

"Jetty No. 4 is part of a complete progressive scheme for seven jetties at Chittagong to be constructed by the Assam-Bengal Railway. When jetty No. 4 was first proposed, accommodation for a special coasting service between Chittagong and Calcutta with through booking arrangements with the Assam-Bengal Railway was contemplated and the jetty was intended to meet this and other developments. The negotiations for the utilization of this jetty for the coasting trade fell through, and it has been needed for the additional requirements of the Ocean trade.

It is not at present intended to renew negotiations for the special coasting service above referred to, nor to use the jetty for such service. It is, however, desirable to provide for the ordinary coasting steamers with means of direct access from ship to shore, and the matter will be inquired into."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

Posts of Inspectors of Calcutta Canals.

69. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how recruitments are made to posts of Inspectors in the Calcutta Canals?

(*b*) Are they made from the ranks of the Upper Subordinates in the Public Works Department or from the clerical service?

(*c*) If from the latter, will the Government be pleased to state why preference is not given to darogas of toll-stations?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the Daroga of the Chitpore Toll-station also acts as *ex officio* Inspector of the Chitpore Canal, and that on one occasion a daroga of the Calcutta Canal was appointed to act as Inspector?

(*e*) Have the Government considered the desirability of promoting deserving darogas to posts of inspectors?

The Hon'ble Mr. Green replied :—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) "Inspectors of the Calcutta Canals are selected from amongst the most suitable men of—

(i) the Toll Daroga establishment,

(ii) upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department,

(iii) other candidates for such appointments.

Inspectorships have been held by men of all three classes either permanently or officiating. These appointments are not reserved for any particular class of officer, and it is not desirable that they should be. When a vacancy occurs the most suitable man is appointed. The claims of Toll darogas are always fully considered.

(*d*) The Daroga of the Chitpore Toll-station is not also *ex officio* Inspector of the Chitpore Canal. He exercises certain functions of an inspector directly under the orders of the Assistant Engineer, who lives on the spot and exercises the superior authority of an inspector over this length of the Canal. Darogas have occasionally been appointed to act as inspectors of the Canal in temporary vacancies."

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Green; Mr. Cumming; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Twidell.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

70. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the opening of the Kristopore Canal has contributed to the increase of revenue in the Calcutta Canals and to a considerable decrease in the revenue of the Dhappa Canal?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they intend to take to recoup the revenue of the latter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Green replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*) "There has been no increase in the revenue of the Calcutta Canals owing to the opening of the Kristopore Canal, but there has been a decrease in the toll collections at the Dhappa Toll-station since the opening of this alternative route. No measures are in contemplation to render the Dhappa route more popular and consequently to increase the receipts at the Dhappa Toll-station."

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur asked :—

The Diamond Harbour Milk Case.

71. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the leading articles in the "Bengalee" of the 25th and 26th July last and the correspondence signed "Justice", appearing in the same paper on the 1st August last, on what is called "The Diamond-Harbour Milk Case"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the statements contained in those articles and that correspondence are correct?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have held any inquiry in the matter; and if so, whether they propose to take any steps as a result of that inquiry?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) and (*c*) The matter is still under inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

Government Pleaders in Presidency.

72. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Government pleaders in each district in the Presidency and the number of Muhammadans holding this post?

The Hon'ble Mr. Twidell replied :—

"A statement showing the names of Government pleaders and public prosecutors in each of the districts in Bengal is laid on the table. It will be seen that the public prosecutors in three districts are Muhammadans."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Twidell to Question No. 72, asked by the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS IN BENGAL.

District.	Names of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.
Pakaṛgànj ...	Babu Ganesh Chandra Gupta, Senior Government Pleader. „ Rajendra Lal Banarji, Junior Government Pleader.
Bankura ...	„ Basanta Kumar Neogi.
Birbhum ...	Rai Sahib Kalikanand Mukharji.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

District	Names of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.
Bogra ...	Babu Beni Madhab Chaki.
Burdwan ...	„ Debendra Nath Mitra, Government Pleader. „ Bunwari Lal Hati, Public Prosecutor.
Chittagong ...	Rai Satish Chandra Sen Bahadur, Government Pleader. Maulvi Abdul Sattar, Public Prosecutor.
Dacca ...	Rai Iswar Chandra Ghose Bahadur, Government Pleader. Babu Sarat Chandra Ghose, Public Prosecutor.
Darjeeling ...	„ Rajani Kanta Mukharji.
Dinajpur ...	„ Jatindra Mohan Sen.
Faridpur ...	„ Srish Chandra Banarji, Government Pleader. „ Kailas Chandra Das, Public Prosecutor.
Hooghly ...	„ Khirode Krishna Biswas, Officiating.
Howrah ...	„ Ashutosh Bose.
Jalpaipuri ...	„ Preonath Banarji.
Jessore ...	Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur.
Khulna ...	„ Bepin Behari Sen Bahadur.
Malda ...	Babu Harinath Palit.
Midnapore ...	„ Shital Prasad Ghose, Government Pleader. „ Brajendranath Roy, Junior Government Pleader.
Murshidabad	„ Radhika Mohan Sen.
Mymensingh	„ Sarada Charan Ghose, Government Pleader. Maulvi Mahammed Ismail, Public Prosecutor.
Nadia ...	Rai Bishwambhar Roy Bahadur, Government Pleader. Babu Akhay Kumar Maitra, Public Prosecutor.
Noakhali ...	(Vacant).
Pabna ...	Babu Prasanna Narain Chowdhuri, Government Pleader. „ Mohendra Chandra Mukharji, Public Prosecutor of Sirajganj.
Tippera ...	Rai Sasanka Kumar Ghose Bahadur, Government Pleader. Maulvi Abdul Karim, Public Prosecutor.
Rajshahi ...	Babu Hari Charan Maitra, Senior Government Pleader. „ Sarat Chandra Roy, Junior Government Pleader.
Rangpur ...	Rai Sarat Chandra Chatarji Bahadur.
24-Parganas ...	Babu Kailas Chandra Bose, Government Pleader. „ Hemendranath Mitra, Public Prosecutor.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Establishment of new Board schools for primary education.

73. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many new Board schools for primary education it is proposed to establish in the current financial year in the eastern districts of the Province?

(*b*) Is it in contemplation to start similar schools in the western districts, and if so, how many?

(*c*) What is the average—

(*i*) cost of a Board school *per annum*;

(*ii*) area served by it; and

(*iii*) attendance in a Board school?

(*d*) Does the opening of a Board school involve the withdrawal of grants from other schools in its neighbourhood?

(*e*) Do the Government act, in respect of primary education, on the principle of concentration of grants?

(*f*) Is it a fact that such a policy led to the closing of nearly 700 primary schools in the eastern districts in 1909-10?

(*g*) If so, has this decrease been made up in subsequent years?

[*Mr. Cumming: Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "It is proposed to establish 511 Lower Primary schools in the Eastern districts.

(*b*) It is proposed to extend the Board Primary schools system to Western Bengal at the rate of one Upper Primary school for each Panchayati Union. There are 1,432 Panchayati Unions without such schools at present. The Director of Public Instruction is considering proposals for the immediate establishment of one-fifth of this number.

(*c*) (*i*) The average annual cost of the establishment of a Board school is Rs. 162 in Eastern Bengal. In Western Bengal, where the schools are of an Upper Primary status, the cost is Rs. 216.

(*c*) (*ii*) The area served by such a school is a Panchayati Union.

(*c*) (*iii*) In Eastern Bengal, the average attendance is 52.

(*d*) The opening of a Board school does not involve the withdrawal of grants from other schools, except when the existence of other schools in the neighbourhood is considered unnecessary.

(*e*) The policy is one of concentration by withdrawing grants from weak and superfluous schools.

(*f*) Yes, about 900 schools were closed during 1909-10.

(*g*) The decrease has not been made up: on the contrary, there has been a further decrease in the number of aided primary schools. But the number of pupils increased by about 10,000 by the close of the year 1911-12."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

74. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is great difficulty of communication between the villages in the eastern districts, especially during the rains, and that the closing of schools in pursuance of the policy of concentration of grants has resulted in depriving a large number of boys, in the eastern districts, of the benefits of education owing to there being no schools within easy reach?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"Government are aware that the means of communication in Eastern Bengal are difficult during the rains, but there is no evidence to show that the policy of the concentration of grants has resulted in depriving a large number of boys in Eastern Bengal of the benefits of education. On the contrary, it is found that, although the number of schools has diminished, the number of pupils has increased considerably."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

Resignation the Head M of the Feni English Schoo

75. Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances in which the Head Master of the High English School at Feni, Babu Kailash Chandra Chakravarti, was compelled to resign his appointment in June last?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"The Inspector of Schools visited Feni in June last, when he came across certain books which he considered to be objectionable. The matter was brought to the notice of the Managing Committee, who called on the Head Master for an explanation. The Head Master forthwith resigned his post and the resignation was accepted at a special meeting of the Committee. Government have no reason to believe that the resignation was not voluntary. On the 30th June, the Head Master asked for permission to withdraw his resignation, and as a majority of the Committee was in favour of this course, he was allowed to do so. The matter is at present being considered by the Director of Public Instruction."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Cumming; Raja Hrishikesh Laha; Mr. Green; Dr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI asked :—

Proposed partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh.

76. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the principle of the contemplated partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table an estimate of the cost, recurring and non-recurring, for the partition of the Midnapore and Mymensingh districts?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have finally decided on making the partition?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the resolutions published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 9th July, 1913, and ~~for~~ the ~~12~~th July, 1912.

(*b*) Such detailed estimates have not been prepared.

(*c*) As regards the Midnapore district, the Bengal Government will decide after the 15th September, the last day for the receipt of the opinions called for. As regards the Mymensingh district, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the pronouncement of His Excellency the Governor at the Durbar held at Dacca in July last."

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA asked :—

Erosion of the town of Noakhali.

77. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any reason to apprehend the gradual disappearance of the town of Noakhali, and if so, will they please state what measures (if any) they propose to take to avert the threatened calamity?

The Hon'ble MR. GREEN replied :—

"The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the answer given on the 2nd April, 1913, to the question asked by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossain Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

Since that date, on the 4th August, 1913, the Chief Engineer, Bengal, has inspected the eroded river bank. He found from sections taken that silting in front of the station was going on satisfactorily. The Superintending Engineer has been directed to have more sections taken as soon as the rains are over, and if these show satisfactory progress in the silting, there will be no reason for entertaining any apprehension for the town of Noakhali for many years.

Nature at present seems to be doing all that is required."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

Proposed assimilating of the vernacular curricula in the two parts of Bengal.

78. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any difference in the vernacular curricula obtaining in Eastern and Western Bengal?

(*b*) If so, what is the difference and what is the reason of such difference being maintained?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to adopt a common vernacular curriculum in both Eastern and Western Bengal?

(*d*) If the answer to question (*c*) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether a committee of experts will soon be appointed to consider the question of assimilating the vernacular curricula in the two parts of Bengal?

[*Mr. Cumming : Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The difference is to be found in many minor details, not in principle. The syllabuses for the two parts of the Province were drawn up by special committees appointed by Government and framed with special reference to the requirements of the two parts of the Province—hence the difference in detail.

(*c*) The question has been carefully considered by Government, and it has been decided to maintain the two curricula side by side until the Director of Public Instruction has had the opportunity of forming an opinion in the matter, and until sufficient experience of their relative merits has been acquired.

(*d*) The answer already given covers this part of the question."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

79. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a separate Text-book Committee is maintained at Dacca for Eastern Bengal? Separate Text-book Committee for Eastern Bengal

(*b*) Is it proposed to amalgamate such Committee with the Calcutta Committee, and if so, when?

(*c*) If the Government have no such intention, will they be pleased to state the reason for continuing a separate Text-book Committee for Eastern Bengal?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "A separate Committee is maintained at Dacca.

(*b*) The question is bound up with the question of co-ordinating the curricula, etc., of Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal. The future of the Text-book Committees is under consideration, but Government are not at present in a position to make any communication on this subject.

(*c*) So long as Eastern Bengal has its own curricula, it may be necessary to continue a separate Text-book Committee for that part of the Province."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

80. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the practice of selecting text-books in Western Bengal by a system of confidential examination has proved generally satisfactory?

(*b*) If the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the same system will be adopted in selecting text-books in Eastern Bengal?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "It has proved generally satisfactory.

(*b*) No answer can be given, as the question is under consideration."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

81. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that text-books for all Government and aided vernacular schools in Eastern Bengal used formerly to be prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Text-book Committee at Dacca?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether this practice has recently been departed from, and if so, to what extent and why?

(*c*) If the separate Text-book Committee at Dacca be maintained, will the former practice be reverted to?

[*Mr. Cumming ; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadikari.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) Under the rules that obtained in Eastern Bengal, the Director of Public Instruction circulated lists of books confidentially to members of the Text-book Committee. After considering any suggestions made by them the Director prescribed the text-books, but his final list was subject to the approval of Government. The lists were not prepared in consultation with the Text-book Committee, which is merely an Advisory Body.

Recently the Director of Public Instruction has been empowered to prescribe text-books for Eastern Bengal without any reference to Government.

(*b*) The former practice has been recently departed from to the extent that the lists prepared by the Director of Public Instruction have not been circulated to the members of the Text-book Committee for suggestions. It is not necessary, at present, to add to the list of books prescribed by the Text-book Committee, which is sufficiently large and comprehensive.

(*c*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Answer given to Question No. 80 (*b*).

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

82. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following remarks in the third Quinquennial Review of Progress of Education in Bengal (1902, 1903, 1906, 1907)—"In Bengal one man, who is perhaps not even a teacher by profession, will produce text-books in three or four branches of education. A new profession has in fact been created, namely, that of a text-book writer, and as the Greek sophists went about the world offering to discourse at a moment's notice on all knowledge, and being so, the text-book writer requires only a few weeks' warning and he will produce a school-book on any subject whatever"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the remarks quoted above, they propose to take any action to discourage text-books of the kind indicated?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The remark quoted by the Hon'ble Member has reference to a state of things which obtained more than five years ago. The matter appertains primarily to the Education Department and the Text-book Committees, and as there is no reason to suppose that they do not exercise continual vigilance, the Goverment do not propose to interfere with their discretion."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI asked :—

Separation of the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service of Bengal.

83. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the separation of the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service of Bengal from those of Bihar has been completed?

(*b*) If not, what is the reason of the delay and when will the separation be completed?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of vacancies in each Service and when these are likely to be filled?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The separation of the Provincial Educational Service cadre and Subordinate Educational Service cadre of Bengal from those of Bihar and Orissa involves two processes—

(1) the two Governments have to come to a mutual understanding about details ;

(2) the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained to the arrangements agreed upon by the two Governments.

The first process has been completed, but not the second.

[*Mr. G. H. C. Ariff; Mr. Donald.*]

(*b*) The negotiations between the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and the Administration of Assam have necessarily involved much labour and time. The cases of the two services mentioned are almost ready for submission to the Government of India. It is impossible to say what time will elapse before the Government of India sanction, and the Secretary of State confirms, the proposals for the formation of the new cadres.

(*c*) Until the new cadres have been determined, it is impossible to state accurately the exact number of vacancies, which will depend on the number of posts allotted to each grade. Meanwhile steps are being taken to determine the principles which should regulate the relative seniority of the officers in the services so that such vacancies as may be available can be filled without delay after the formation of the cadres."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

84. Will the Government be pleased to state the system of advertisement for appointments in the Secretariat and other attached offices in Writers' Buildings, and what interval is ordinarily allowed between the date of advertisement and that of receiving applications ?

System of advertisements appointments the Secretariat attached offices.

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

"The system of advertisement for appointments in the Secretariat and other attached offices in Writers' Buildings is resorted to only in connection with vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat and the attached offices. Vacancies are filled up by means of a competitive examination and the number of vacancies available for competition is notified annually in the Calcutta Gazette on or before the 30th April. Candidates applying for permission to appear at the examination must submit a written application by the 15th June."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

85. (*a*) Is it a fact that a new class of ministerial officer under the designation of "Muharrir" has recently been sanctioned by Government for the charge of the records of each of the Departments in the Bengal Secretariat ?

Appointment Muharrir for charge of records of Bengal Secretari

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any such appointments have been made, and if so, how many of them are Muhammadans and how many Hindus, and what are their educational qualifications ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied :—

(*a*) and (*b*) "Ministerial officers under the designation of 'Muharrir' are not a recent institution. Such officers have been employed in the Financial Secretary's office to deal with records since the year 1899.

Five Muharrirs have recently been sanctioned for the Chief Secretary's and Revenue Secretary's offices. These posts have been filled up in all cases by Hindus with no special educational qualifications. No university qualification is required of officers of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. C. Ariff asked :—

86. (*a*) Is it a fact that the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and its Heads of Departments used to invite applications from Muhammadan candidates from the various Muhammadan associations and anjumans in the province when vacancies occurred in their offices and when candidates were required for agriculture, forests and other scholarships ?

System of inviting applicatic from Muhammad candidates vacancies occurri in the Secretar and attached offic

(*b*) Is that practice followed by this Government ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald replied:—

(*a*) and (*b*) "The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 37 (*b*), asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq."

[*Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Cumming.*]

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

ion of the procession at Serampore.

87. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter signed by a resident of Bhadreswar, published in the "Bengalee" of the 28th June last, in which it is stated that, last year, the order of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, disallowing the Rath Jatra procession (the pulling of the holy car) of Sri Sri Iswar Nanda Dulal Jiu of Gaurhati, within the Municipality of Bhadreswar, on the *Rath Jatra* days, wounded the religious feelings of the people, and that this year the said officer again refused the permission ?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of the public meeting of the residents of Bhadreswar and Gaurhati, held on the 29th June, in which resolutions were passed expressing feelings of the deepest sorrow and grief at the refusal of permission to the *Rath Jatra* procession of the idol Sri Sri Iswar Nanda Dulal Jiu, of the latter place ?

(*c*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter published in the "Bengalee" of the 2nd July, and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 9th July, from two of the learned pandits of the day and other highly respectable people in which they besought the authorities to refrain from taking such steps as to forbid the *Rath Jatra* procession ?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the original application praying for permission was submitted to the Subdivisional Officer, Serampore, by Babu Girindra Nath Roy, an executor of Sri Nanda Dulal Thakur, on the 9th of June last, *i.e.*, 27 days before the date of the festival ?

(*e*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the local police and the order of the Subdivisional Officer thereon ?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the people of the locality submitted an appeal to the District Magistrate of Hooghly on the 26th of June, but that he also refused to give the permission on the ground that the Superintendent of Police had opposed the same and he asked the petitioners to submit such application two months earlier, next year, to enable the necessary police arrangements to be made ?

(*g*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the said Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate's order on the aforesaid appeal ?

(*h*) Are the Government aware that the people again approached the District Magistrate on the 10th July last, who allowed the *Rath* to be dragged on the 14th *idem* on the occasion of the *Ulta Rath Jatra* festival ?

(*i*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what police arrangements were made on that occasion, and whether similar arrangements were not possible on the first day, *i.e.*, on the 6th July ?

(*j*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether an inquiry has been made into the above alleged facts and what action (if any) has been taken in the matter ?

(*k*) Are the Government aware that a special minute was issued in the year 1875 by Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, laying down principles for the guidance of the Magisterial authorities in connection with the *Rath Jatra* festival ? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Minute referred to above ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter in question. It was not the same Subdivisional Officer who passed the order this year. The former Subdivisional Officer was transferred in March. The present Subdivisional Officer has no connection with the events of last year.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

[*Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.*]

(*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) An inquiry has been made, and the facts as now ascertained are as follows. This year the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore received four petitions from Bhadreswar for permission to draw cars. Two of these petitions referred to old cars and were granted. The other two petitions referred to another car which is a new one; and they were received by the Subdivisional Officer on 10th June and 30th June, respectively. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reported that the full strength of the local police would be required in connection with the other two cars, and accordingly the Subdivisional Officer refused permission on the 19th June and again on the 2nd July. The application, which was made on the 26th June, was made to the District Magistrate, and not to the Subdivisional Magistrate, as was previously understood by Government. After full consideration the District Magistrate refused the application on the grounds of the paucity of the local police force and the insufficiency of time within which to make adequate police arrangements. The applicants have been advised to give two months' notice in future of their intention to observe the festival, so that, if possible, necessary police arrangements may be made by drafting in police from other districts. The Hooghly district force is already overtaxed by the number of cars drawn, principally in the Serampore subdivision.

Government consider that no public purpose will be served by laying on the table the reports of the local officers.

(*h*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*i*) On the occasion of the *Ulta Rath* festival the applicants in their petition proposed to draw their car at a different time from that fixed for drawing a neighbouring car. This arrangement had not been proposed on the occasion of the *Rath* festival on the 6th July. The local officers, in their desire to oblige the applicants, arranged that the same police should attend at the pulling of both cars in succession. This course proved successful on the occasion in question; but it is not one which Government are prepared to insist that the local officers should adopt, since any lack of punctuality might result in the failure of the festival and thus cause grievous disappointment.

(*j*) An inquiry has been made, and the facts have been stated above. In the opinion of Government timely intimation of the intention to observe the ceremony was not given, and two months' notice should be given in future. It must be remembered, however, that the introduction of new cars involves the employment of a large additional force of police, and that the use of the police for these purposes must be limited by the force available and the other needs of the administration.

(*k*) Government see no necessity for placing on the table the Minute of 1876 recorded by Sir Richard Temple."

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray asked :—

88. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence' that appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 18th April 1913 (dak edition), and to the representation made to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and published in the said "Patrika" of the 13th May last (dak edition), both dealing with the action taken by Mr. H. E. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, regarding the High English School at Narayanganj? The English Sch Narayanganj

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said Inspector has limited the number of boys in the tenth class to 40, and the ninth class to 30 in the said School, in the place of 50, prescribed by the Calcutta University for both the said classes?

(*c*) Is it fact that the said Inspector has reduced the Government grant to the said school from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 from the month of January last?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the said school has not therefore drawn the grant-in-aid from January last?

[*Mr. Cumming.*]

(*e*) Is it a fact that the said Inspector has kept in abeyance, for one year, the increment proposed by the said School Committee to be given to the deserving teachers on account of the satisfactory work they have been doing, and on account of the large increase in the income of the said School?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the said Inspector has ordered that the new building for the said School, proposed to be constructed by making additions and alterations, must be so small that accommodation for more than 580 boys may not be had in the building, and that no room should be so large as to accommodate 50 boys?

(*g*) Is is not a fact that the said Inspector has vetoed the principal recommendations of the School Committee consisting of the Subdivisional Officer, the Hon'ble Lieut. Col. R. Glen (Honorary A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor) and the Rev. T. D. Williams, and representative men of the locality, about the increase of pay of the teachers at once, and larger rooms for the accommodation of the maximum number of boys prescribed by the Calcutta University?

(*h*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the aforesaid orders were passed by the said Inspector, and whether they have the sanction of the Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) On the occasion of the Inspector's visit there were 47 boys in class IX and 35 boys, in class X. To ensure better teaching and to provide for a larger number of boys, the Inspector suggested in the visitors' book that there should be 60 boys in class IX and 40 in class X, the boys in class IX being divided into two sections of 30 each. In Mr. Stapleton's opinion, the class-rooms are not large enough to accommodate more than 40 boys. The Committee has resolved to give effect to this suggestion from the beginning of 1914.

(*c*) The school is working at a profit and does not therefore require the grant of Rs. 150 tentatively sanctioned for it the previous year. The grant was reduced to Rs. 100 per mensem with effect from February last. It is not an uncommon practice to reduce grants which are not required, so that the savings which accrue may be devoted to the assistance of other schools which are in greater need of help.

(*d*) The former grant expired on the the 31st January last. The terms of the new grant have been accepted by the Committee and the grant will now be paid.

(*e*) The proposal of the Committee regarding the increments of pay of certain masters was not approved in full by the Inspector. The terms of the new grant have, however, recently been accepted by the Committee and, under the terms of that grant, all teachers, who have served more than one year in the school, will receive increments from the 1st February last.

(*f*) The Inspector was of opinion that the supervision of a school with a larger number than 580 boys was beyond the capacity of one head master. Owing to the rapidly-increasing demand for English education, the opening of a second high school is contemplated. Mr. Stapleton, accordingly, framed a scheme of classes on the basis of a total number of 580 boys. On this basis it is unnecessary that there should be as many as 50 boys in any one class. Mr. Stapleton's scheme has been accepted by the School Committee.

(*g*) This question is covered by the previous answers.

(*h*) There is no question of the Inspector giving orders or of Government sanctioning them. Mr. Stapleton's proposals were in the nature of recommendations to the School Committee.

Government do not propose to take any action in the matter."

[*Babu Ananda Chandra Ray: Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray asked :—

89. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any rule or practice regarding the length of the stay of the inspecting officers of the Education Department in one and the same place? Inspecting officers of the Education Department

(*b*) if there be no such rule or practice regarding the inspecting officers in the Education Department, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of laying down the rule that officers shall not generally remain for more than five years in the same place?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) "Government do not think it desirable to lay down any general rules. The case of each officer must be decided on its merits and according to the exigencies of the Education Department."

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray asked :—

90. Will the Government be pleased to state when the cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in Eastern and Western Bengal are likely to be amalgamated, and what principles (if any) have been laid down for the determination of the relative positions of Eastern and Western Bengal officers in corresponding classes? Amalgamation of the cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in Eastern and Western Bengal

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

"The question of the *cadres* of the Provincial Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service has been the subject of correspondence with the Government of Bihar and Orissa and the Assam Administration. The Governments concerned have now arrived at an agreement, but the final determination of the strength and grading of the *cadres* for the Presidency of Bengal rests with the Secretary of State. Some time must therefore elapse before the new *Cadres* can be fixed and before the officers of Eastern and Western Bengal can be placed on one nominal roll. Meanwhile Government are considering the principles which should be adopted to determine the question of relative seniority in the various classes so that officers may be able to take their proper position immediately on receipt of the orders sanctioning the permanent *cadres*."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

91. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from some of the inhabitants of Chinsura and Hooghly complaining of the alleged interference of the District Superintendent of Police with the performance of the usual rites in connection with Shiva Puja Gajan and Rakhya Kali Puja at Chinsura? Alleged police interference in connection with Shiva Puja Gajan and Rakhya Kali Puja at Chinsura.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, they have passed on the memorial?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.
(*b*) The matter is still under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur asked :—

92. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 21st July, 12th August and 15th August, 1913, and in the "Reis and Rayyet" of the 26th July, 1913, under the heading of "Partition of the Calcutta Police Court"? Partition of the Calcutta Police Court.

[*Mr. Cumming; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Huq: Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.*]

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the Report of Mr. J. C. K. Peterson on the splitting up of the Calcutta Police Courts?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing, item by item, the estimated increase in expenditure (recurring and non-recurring) consequent on a partition of the Calcutta Police Courts?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the headquarters of the Calcutta Fire Brigade will be removed from Lal Bazar? If so, when?

(*e*) How do the Government intend to utilize the accommodation thus set free?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Police and the Magistrates will be housed in one and the same building in the Northern Police Court in Jorabagan, Calcutta? Or whether some arrangement will be made to keep them apart?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) This report is a privileged document and cannot be made available.

(*c*) As the partition is in an experimental stage, no detailed estimate of the increase in expenditure for a permanent partition has been framed.

(*d*) The headquarters of the fire brigade have been recently removed from Lal Bazar; but the staff and equipment for one fire station still remain at Lal Bazar.

(*e*) The matter is still under consideration.

(*f*) The northern Court will be located in a portion of the Duff College buildings in Nimtolla which is at present occupied by the Jorabagan police. The Court and the thana will thus be housed in one building, but cut off from one another, and with separate compounds."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ asked:—

Suppression of papers by Government Pleader.

93. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a telegram in the "Mussulman" in its issue of the 20th June, 1913, under the heading "Papers Suppressed by Government Pleader"?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the allegation contained in the telegram is well founded, and what steps (if any) they intend to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

(*a*) "The attention of Government was drawn to the telegram after the Hon'ble Member gave notice of his question.

(*b*) It is the case that certain progress reports were mislaid. This made no practical difference in the decision of the case as copies were available. Government have not taken any steps."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY asked:—

Frequent changes at the District Officers of Howrah.

94. (*a*) Are the Government aware of the serious difficulties caused by the frequent changes of the District Officers of Howrah who also happen to be Chairmen of the Howrah Municipality, especially in respect of the due control and supervision of the important and costly drainage and water-supply works now in progress in the town of Howrah?

(*b*) What measures, if any, have Government taken to prevent such changes?

[*Mr. Cumming: Babu Surendra Nath Banerji: Mr. Twidell.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Government are constantly on the watch to prevent excessive changes, but they recognize that in the past year Howrah has been unfortunate in this respect. It is hoped that before long more stable conditions may be again established."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji asked :—

95. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, from the 1st of January up till the 31st July, 1913, the number of cases in which the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore has inflicted fines of twenty rupees and upwards for offences under the Cantonment Code and under the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals (Bengal Act I of 1869) specifying the names and positions of the parties fined and the nature of the offences for which such fines were imposed?

Infliction of fines of twenty rupees and upwards by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore for offences under the Cantonment Code, etc.

The Hon'ble Mr. Twidell replied :—

"A statement showing the number of cases in which the Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, has inflicted fines of Rs. 20 and upwards for offences under the Cantonment Code and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890) is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Twidell to Question No. 95, asked by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji at the Council Meeting of the 1st September, 1913 :—

rial o.	Name of accused.	Position.	Nature of offence	Date of sentence	Fine imposed.
					Rs.
1	Sakhi Chand Goala ...	Owner of 11 cattle (cows and buffaloes)	Section 288, Cantonment Code (Grazing cattle on land belonging to Government in cantonment area at night, forbidden by public notice.)	23rd January 1913 ...	20
2	Hari Charan Kahar ...	Carriage owner having a stable of his own.	Section 6 of Act XI of 1890	19th February ...	50
3	Surendra Nath Banerji ...	Editor of "Bengalee"	Section 107, Cantonment Code (Non-compliance with a notice to repair a bungalow certified to be in a dangerous condition.)	16th April ...	50
4	Haji Habib Bux ...	Carriage owner having a stable of his own.	Section 6 of Act XI of 1890	21st ,, ...	50
5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	21st ,, ...	25
6	Munnoo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	21st ,, ...	20
7	Sherajuddin	Carriage owner also possesses a brick-built house.	Ditto ditto ...	21st ,, ...	20
8	Kheria Goalini ...	Owner of 57 cattle (cows and buffaloes)	Section 288, Cantonment Code (Grazing on land belonging to Government in cantonment.)	3rd July ...	20
9	Panchanan Dholi ...	Washerman ...	Section 6 of Act XI of 1890. (Cruelty to a donkey.)	5th ,, ...	50

[*Sir William Duke.*]

FLOODS IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said :—

"So many questions have been asked with reference to the floods that it was thought that it would be more convenient and intelligible to Members if, instead of disjointed answers, a connected statement were prepared giving all the information at the disposal of Government. Unfortunately, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, who had throughout been attending to everything in connection with the floods, has fallen ill ; immediately afterwards the Hon'ble Mr. Samman, the Revenue Secretary, who had been working with Mr. Lyon, fell ill also. The statement which I have to present has, therefore, had to be prepared without the assistance of those who were really familiar with the case. I fear it will have neither the clearness nor the authority which those who had personal knowledge of the case would have given it, and I can only ask the indulgence of the Council to its shortcomings, premising merely that all the information available has been given.

"Full details of the damage done by the recent floods in the Burdwan Division are even now not available, but the following statement summarises the information at present in the possession of Government :—

"*Course of events.*—In the first week of August there was heavy rainfall both in the districts of the Burdwan Division and, outside Bengal, towards the head waters of the Damodar and other rivers rising in the hills of Chota Nagpur. The floods in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Howrah and Hooghly were due to the very high rise of the Damodar. On the night of the 8th August, the embankment on its left bank was breached at Raghabpore, about 8 miles above Burdwan town, and the whole town and the surrounding country was under water on the morning of the 9th August. Altogether there were 40 breaches in the embankments on either side of the Damodar and in other embankments ; 25 were in the left and 10 in the right embankment of the Damodar, 14 of the former being above Burdwan town. A paper is laid on the table for the information of Hon'ble Members showing exactly at what places breaches occurred. The breaking of the bund was the cause of the flooding of the town and surrounding country. The flood was unprecedented and at various points rose from two feet to as much as four feet and a half above the highest previous record. At Raniganj it was four feet and a half and at Edilpur near Burdwan two feet and three inches above the highest record. At the latter place it might have risen still higher, had the embankment not already breached above it. The left embankment has been maintained at the same height and in the same condition for a great number of years, except where certain portions were raised after the floods of 1897 and 1907, the object aimed at being to keep it three feet above highest-record level, this having been considered a sufficient margin of safety. It had successfully resisted previous floods, but it was obviously totally unequal to this one. The causes of the failure and the future measures of protection require and will receive full and careful investigation. The East Indian Railway line was breached a little to the west of the town. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that some of the culverts, intended to let out surplus water, on this railway were closed at the time of the flood. This could not, however, have contributed appreciably to the flooding of the town and neighbouring villages, as, within a few hours of the breach of the Damodar embankment, the embankment of the railway was topped, and also 300 feet of it was washed out, passing a quantity of water much in excess of what the closed culverts could have dealt with. The country on the right bank of the river in this district was also flooded. The embankments on the right bank were abandoned in 1859, as it was found impossible to protect the country fully on both banks. There are, therefore, many openings into the country and a great number of spill channels, which occasion a certain amount of flooding whenever the river is high. The floods on the right bank, although quite as great as on the left, were not so much in the nature of an unexpected calamity. The spill of the right bank passed southwards into

[*Sir William Duke.*]

the Arambagh and Khanakul thanas of Hooghly where it did extensive damage, and finally found its way back to the Damodar and into the Rupnarayan in the Bagnan thana of Howrah. On the left bank, the water from the breaches above Burdwan flowed eastwards across country towards Kalna without doing much further damage. That from the southern breaches, beginning from near Jamalpur through the Burdwan district and as far south as Champadanga in the Hooghly district not far from Tarakeswar, flowed southwards over the west of the Serampore subdivision until it was eventually impounded in the low-lying embanked areas in the Howrah district. The floods passed away rapidly in Burdwan and Hooghly, particularly on the left bank; but in Howrah it was necessary to cut the Damodar embankment to let them out. In Bankura, which lies on the right bank of the Damodar in its upper course, considerable damage was done in Sonamukhi thana, but only in an isolated low-lying area. In Midnapore, there were extensive floods. Some small tracts in the north-east portion of the district were affected by the banking up of the water of the Selai river by the flood-water of the Damodar, but the country which has suffered most is the Contai subdivision. This area has no connection with the Damodar river, from which it is at a great distance, and the floods were caused by heavy local rain in the first instance, subsequently much aggravated by the breaching of the Amarsi embankment by the Kaliaghai river. All this water was pounded behind the Hijili Tidal canal, and rose more rapidly than it could be discharged. Much of the southern part has already been drained, but the Jalamutha and Sogamutha estates have suffered severely.

"*Damage.*—In every district damage of varying magnitude was done to standing crops, seedlings and houses. As regards the first, the extent of the damage depended on the length of time the crops were under water. There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining seedlings, but the local officers, with the assistance of the Director of Agriculture, have made arrangements to import them from all parts of the province where they are still available. In Burdwan, the total area affected was about 185 square miles on both banks of the Damodar, comprising some 250 villages. It is not possible to give the exact population of these villages. The country remained under water, the average depth being 4 feet, for about 60 hours. The number of deaths of human beings reported from this district has not yet been definitely ascertained, but from the latest reports received there is little likelihood that it will exceed 12. The people generally had ample warning of the coming of the flood. Losses of horses and cattle are estimated at about 560. About 60 per cent. of the mud and thatched huts in the flooded area in this district have collapsed or been washed away. Very few masonry houses have collapsed. Within the Municipality considerably more than half the huts have fallen. The Civil Court buildings were inundated to a depth of over three feet and over 80,000 records were under water. Of these 15,000 were damaged, of which about 2,000 may prove to be totally destroyed. A question has been asked by one Hon'ble Member as to the removal of these buildings. Plans and estimates have been prepared and will be considered in due course. The damage done to the crops in this district, while serious, is much less than it might have been, and is inconsiderable on the left bank of the river where the water passed off quickly. The people have begun to retransplant their fields and there is still time for a good crop to be grown if the end of the rainy season should prove propitious.

"In Hooghly, about 120 square miles were affected. The number of villages and population thereof affected has not yet been fully reported. The latest report as to the number of human lives lost places it at 32. Definite figures, as to the loss of cattle are not yet available. Great havoc was wrought among the mud huts, and many thousands have been destroyed or damaged. It is difficult to estimate the actual amount of damage to the crops, the effect of the water being different in different localities, but the Collector considers that in no case will the paddy crop be totally lost.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

"In Howrah, the area affected was some 200 square miles comprising about 300 villages. Government is not in a position to give the population of these villages. Only two or three deaths from drowning have been reported, and no cattle are reported to have been lost. As there are no breaches in this neighbourhood, the flood did not take a violent form, but was caused by the gradual inflow of water across country from the north. Several thousands of houses have fallen down or been otherwise damaged. Widespread damage has been done to the paddy and jute crops, but there is still time to retransplant the former.

"In Bankura, the area affected was that lying close to the Damodar in the north-east portion of the district, comprising some 110 villages, of which those in Sonamukhi thana suffered the most severely. It is imposible to give the population of these villages. The deplorable loss of 71 human lives, of which Hon'ble Members are aware, occurred in Sonamukhi. It was this area which felt the first rush of the flooded Damodar as it entered Bengal. Over 1,000 head of cattle are reported to have been destroyed, and some 6,000 houses. The damage to the crops has been considerable in only a few villages, but in others remoter from the main flow of the flood and when it passed off quickly the loss has not been very considerable. In the immediate line of the flood a certain amount of damage has been done by sand deposit. It is only in Bankura that any very considerable area has been affected in this way.

"In Midnapore, the parts affected were the Ghatal subdivision in the extreme north-east and the Contai subdivision in the extreme south of the district, the floods in the former being an indirect result of the Damodar flood, while those in the latter were due to continuous local rain. No information has been received as to the number of villages and population affected, but the greater part of the subdivision appears to have been flooded to some extent, that is to say, to have been somewhat more under water than usual; for this is low-lying country which is always extensively covered with water in the rains. No loss of human life is reported and the loss of cattle is insignificant. In Contai, great damage was done to houses, but in Ghatal, very little; crops suffered to a considerable extent, but it is impossible as yet to say how great the damage will eventually turn out to be.

"Birbhum, which had been visited by serious floods towards the end of June, also suffered in August from the rising of the Adjai, which divides Birbhum from Burdwan on the south, and of the Hinglo. Forty-nine villages were affected and about 800 houses were damaged or destroyed. No loss of life occurred, and the loss of cattle was insignificant. About 2,000 bighas of crops have been damaged. If we attempt to sum up the total effect of the floods, there are so many points still uncertain that it is impossible to give more than a very rough estimate which is not entitled to be considered in any degree authoritative. Very roughly, however, it may be taken that the floods have affected in the six districts of the Burdwan Division—a total area of about 1,200 square miles with a population approaching a million. That the houses of nearly a quarter of these have been more or less damaged or destroyed, that the loss of cattle has been several thousands, but probably not more than 5,000 to 6,000, that the loss of human life has not exceeded 125. The loss of crops cannot possibly be estimated until much later in the season; all that can be said at present is that the loss that is already inevitable and beyond repairs is not very great.

"*Measures.*—The Public Works Department at once took steps to close the breaches and, where necessary, retired or advance bunds are being constructed as a temporary protection for the remainder of the flood season. The question of the protection of the town of Burdwan from future inundation will receive the careful attention of Government. In all districts the District Officers took immediate steps to aid the people by giving shelter, medical help, grain and money, in which they were aided by public-spirited local gentlemen. Special attention was given in all districts to sanitary measures, and steps were taken to provide an increased staff of medical

[*Sir William Duke.*]

officers. Eighteen sub-assistant surgeons have been arranged for, of whom, 12 are already on the ground, while the District Officers of Midnapore and Burdwan, respectively, obtained the services of 7 and 4 men of the same class locally. Not much sickness has yet been reported, but the flooding of tanks and wells always imports a risk of disease and doctors are held in readiness to be sent to threatened localities. In every district relief committees were formed, composed mainly of non-officials. Government has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for immediate gratuitous relief, and two lakhs for agricultural loans over and above the normal provision for that purpose. As to what more will be required, Government awaits the reports and estimates of the local officers. The civil staff of the division was strengthened, three officers of the Indian Civil Service and three Deputy Magistrates having been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Burdwan. In Burdwan, in addition to gratuitous relief, a lakh of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Collector for agricultural loans. Rupees 3,000 was also sanctioned for gratuitous relief from Ram Lal Mukherji's Fund, a trust fund established for relief in such cases. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited both Midnapore and Burdwan, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has visited Burdwan town and various outlying villages and has given a favourable report of the state of public health. The outlook in this district is now on the whole favourable, and the Collector in his report comments on the people's remarkable power of recuperation.

"In Hooghly, a large amount of gratuitous relief has been granted both from official and non-official sources. Rupees 40,000 has been sanctioned for distribution in the form of agricultural loans.

"In Howrah, rice was distributed free to the destitute by various persons, many of them non-officials. The Collector reports that money and grain distributed in this way have been ample for the needs of the people. It has not so far been found necessary to grant any agricultural loans in this district. The most recent reports about the district are reassuring.

"In Bankura, Government has granted Rs. 10,000 for agricultural loans and this sum will probably be exceeded.

"In Midnapore, agricultural loans are being granted freely throughout the affected area, and gratuitous relief has been given where needed, and steps have been taken for the provision of relief works, should such be required. To guard against epidemics, 5 sub-assistant surgeons were sent to Contai and 2 to Ghatal.

"In Birbhum, Rs. 10,000 for agriculture loans and Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief had been sanctioned by Government on account of the floods in June. Much the same area has again been affected, but the Collector has not yet sent in further requisitions and is probably still disbursing the original grants.

"The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon visited part of the flooded area and gave instructions to the local officers as to the manner of dealing with the situation. A public meeting was held on the 22nd August in the Calcutta Town Hall under the presidency of Your Excellency which was largely attended and at which considerable sums of money were promised for relief. It is understood that the funds so raised will be spent through the agency of the local relief committees. Considerable funds had already been collected and a great deal of extremely valuable voluntary work was done by private enterprise previous to the Town Hall meeting. In every district there was a large number of private organizations at work, but it is impossible to detail exactly the extent of their activities. Reports have been received by Government of excellent voluntary work carried on in circumstances of great inconvenience and hardship in the remotest and most difficult parts of the flooded area.

"The question of preventing the recurrence of such disasters as the present is engaging the attention of Government, but no pronouncement on the subject can at present be made."

[*Sir William Duke; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Bengal Laws Bill, 1913.

4. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bengal Laws Bill, 1913, and moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be recommitted to the said Committee, with a view to—

(*i*) the extension of the Local Self-Government (Amendment) Act, 1908 (Ben. Act V of 1908), to Eastern Bengal; and

(*ii*) the consideration of certain minor amendments which it is proposed to make in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), by incorporating the same in Schedules III and IV to the said Bill;

and with instructions to circulate their report in time for its considerations at the next meeting of the Council.

He said :—

"The Secretary to the Council has explained the matter so fully in his circular letter of the 18th August that, I think, it is necessary for me to add but little.

"The Select Committee had but little difficulty with the Laws Bill, as it was first made over to them, except in the careful consideration of the wording of items in the Schedule. But there was no difficulty as to substance. In that Bill the Local Self-Government Acts were not included: they were not amongst the measures which were originally proposed to be assimilated in the East and West of the Presidency by means of the Laws Bill, the reason being that it was in contemplation to revise and recast them thoroughly. It was, however, found that this revision was an extensive matter which is not likely to be taken up for the next two years or so. Then it was thought undesirable to leave parts of the Province under different sets of laws for two years, and it was thought desirable to introduce a separate measure introducing the Amendment Act of 1908 into East Bengal, and at the same time making some small amendments of substance. Eventually, however, it was found that the amendments, which could be conveniently brought forward at present, were very small indeed, and it seemed a pity to pass a measure which will be repealed within two years and thereafter merely swell the lists of repealed laws in our statute-books. It was therefore judged better, at the cost of delaying the Laws Bill a little, to include the Local Self-Government Act in it. The only conceivable difficulty in doing so is as to the amendments which we now propose to make in the Local Self-Government Act. In a measure like the Laws Bill the strictly correct course is to make no changes of substance, and the matters now in the schedules are all mere matters of machinery or of form, repealing portions of the law which are obsolete or spent and the like. The two matters of substance which we desire to introduce, however, are, as I have said, very small; one relates to giving the Local Government a general control over the exercise, by Commissioners of Divisions, of the power of nomination to local bodies, and the other is a slight extension of the powers of District Boards so as to enable them to grant technical scholarships. These are comparatively small matters and offend but little, if at all, against the general principle of the Bill, and I do not anticipate that the Committee will find any difficulty in dealing with them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (SANITARY OFFICERS) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-huda said :—

"I beg to ask your Excellency to suspend the rules of business to enable me to make a motion with reference to the Sanitary Officers Bill."

[*The President: Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda: Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The PRESIDENT :—

"I am prepared to allow you to do so."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, some time ago we received notice of a motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti, asking that the consideration of this Bill be postponed to enable us to consult the municipalities. We felt at the time that such a course would be inconsistent with the decision of the Council arrived at, at a previous stage when a similar motion was made and rejected, and we could not see our way to accept the motion and had to reject it. Since then, my Lord, we have met with other difficulties. The amendments to the Bill have come at a very late stage, and I got a number of them on the 28th of August only, just when I was coming to Calcutta, and the Government was on the move from Dacca with the result that we had little or no time to consider these amendments. Some of the non-official Members of this Council have also complained to me that they got notice of the amendments only yesterday."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I got mine to-day."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA continuing said :—

"And that they had no time to consider them properly.

"There is, my Lord, another reason why I make this motion, and it is this : Two of the amendments have struck me to be such as to require careful consideration. I cannot pledge the Government to any definite views on them, but I think one of the amendments which suggests that, in the case of municipalities whose income is below Rs. 10,000, the provisions of the Bill should not be put in force. Although we want to keep as much discretion in our hands as we can, still, my Lord, I think that this is a point which requires careful consideration, and one as to which we may try to meet Hon'ble Members half way.

"There is another suggestion in the amendments, namely, that where more than one Sanitary Inspector is to be appointed, it should be left to the municipalities to fix the number. That is also a question as to which we may reconsider our position. We have, as I have said, my Lord, had no time to take the decision of the Council on these amendments, and the regrettable illness of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon made it still more difficult, apart from the question of the shortness of time.

"On these grounds I think it would be much more satisfactory if the consideration of this matter were postponed, and I, therefore, beg to move, that items 5, 6 and 7* in the List of Business be not proceeded with at to-day's meeting, and that the consideration of the Bill be postponed until the next meeting of the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"My Lord, I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill upon the decision which he has arrived at, and which he has laid before the House on behalf of the Government. We were going to make a suggestion from this side of the House that the consideration of this matter be adjourned, as some of my friends behind me have told us that they

*5. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul Huda to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Sanitary Officers for certain Municipalities outside Calcutta, and to move that the said Report be taken into consideration.

6. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul Huda to move that the Secretary be directed to re-number the clauses and sub clauses of the Bill in consecutive order, and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto.

7. Also to move that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

received notice of this amendment only yesterday, and I myself got the notice only to-day, and, consequently, we have not had time to consider the position. I therefore associate myself with my Hon'ble friend's motion, and desire to congratulate him on the decision which he has arrived at, the value of which is further enhanced by the fact that he is going to reconsider two very important matters which were pressed upon the attention of Government in Select Committee, but which the Government, as then advised, did not see its way to accept. I hope the recommendations of the Select Committee in regard to these two matters will be accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"With regard to the resolution which I had intended to move, objection was taken to the form in which I sent and it was ruled out. I bow to the ruling. But I am deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, because the object which I had in view in seeking to move that resolution has now been practically attained, and I feel that this course which the Hon'ble Mover has taken will not only be acceptable to this House, but will be hailed outside this House, as a very prudent course which has been taken by Government."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, I wish only to say a word in explanation with regard to the delay in sending out the notice of amendments. The difficulty was that these amendments had to be considered in detail under the standing orders of Government, and owing to the fact that Government has just been on the move, we have not had sufficient time to do this. I should like to add that it is not the Legislative Department that is to blame in any way for the delay."

The Hon'ble MR. BYOMKES CHAKRAVARTI said :—

"No, no, we do not blame anybody."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"It is a question whether we should not reconsider the rules about the period of notice requisite in the case of amendments."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

THE DOVETON TRUST BILL, 1913.

8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College and Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, and to provide for the application of the property and funds thereof as nearly as possible in accordance with the intentions of the founders.

He said :—

"The history of the Society is a melancholy record of incompetence and mismanagement. We read that in 1823 'as the result of a great movement which, after years of indifference, led the Anglo-Indian community to determine on a scheme for securing for their children a substantial English education, a Society of parents, guardians, and friends was formed.' Subscriptions were raised and a school was opened under the designation of the Parental Academic Institution. The object of the Society was thus stated 'to establish one or more schools under its own control in order to procure the means of affording the youths the best education which existing circumstances will admit of as far as funds will allow; to provide education for the orphans of members, who might die not possessed of property sufficient to pay for educating their children.' The members of the Society

were to be Christian parents having a child or children receiving instruction in any school of the Society, and such other Christian persons who might be elected provided they contributed Rs. 2 a month, or paid down to the Society a lump sum of Rs. 300. The business arrangements of the Institution were conducted by a committee elected annually by the members of the Society.

"For some years the Society conducted the Parental Academic Institution on fees and contributions, but in 1853 a certain John Doveton, who had been formerly a captain in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad died, and bequeathed to it a legacy of a little more than two lakhs of rupees. This legacy enabled the Institution to extend and, in 1855, a separate infant school was added, this development being followed in 1857 by the establishment of a College Department affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Another result of the legacy was that in 1855 the designation of the Society was changed to that of the 'Parental Academic Institution and the Doveton College.' It was under this designation that the Society was on the 29th August, 1881, registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

"In 1886, the Parental Academic Institution and the Doveton College, as the Society was then called, amalgamated with another Society called the Young Ladies Institution, which existed for the education of girls, and the designation of the Society was again changed to that of the 'Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College and Doveton Institution for Young Ladies.' The scope of the operations of the Society included therefore the Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College at No. 11, Free School Street, and the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies which was, I believe, originally in Park Street and subsequently at No. 16-1, Royd Street. The Doveton Institution for Young Ladies was closed some ten years ago.

"The connection of Government with the Society dates from 1896, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie was considering the appointment of a commission to examine the question of the higher education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and to draw up a scheme for its reorganization and improvement. He was anxious to appoint to the commission representatives of the two leading institutions of this class then existing in Calcutta, the Doveton College and La Martiniére. While, however, there was no difficulty with the latter, the Lieutenant-Governor found that there was no authority of the Doveton College whom he could address. Owing to certain unfortunate differences of opinion, two committees were in existence, each of which claimed to represent the College. The right to control the Parental Academic Institution originally vested, as I have already indicated, in those who were either paying for the education of their children in the Institution, or were contributing, or had contributed, at a prescribed rate, to the funds of the Society, but as time went on there were children both in the Doveton College and in the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, the cost of whose education was met either wholly or in part from two charitable Trust Funds, namely, the D'Souza Fund and the Bruce Fund. The governors of these Funds were not represented in the management of either of those institutions and the point of contention was whether the parents of these children who either paid no fees at all or fees at reduced rates were or were not members of the Society. The matter was referred to Mr. Justice Sale, who decided that parents falling within the above category were members of the Society. A compromise was eventually arrived at; both the committees resigned and a new committee was appointed.

"A Resolution was then issued by Government appointing a committee with representatives from La Martiniére and the Doveton College and presided over by Mr. Justice Stevens to consider the question of the amalgamation of the two institutions just referred to. This committee was a fiasco. The Doveton College representatives put forward conditions which were regarded as impossible, and incidentally it was suggested that the finances of the Society were in a very unsatisfactory condition. Government then attempted to find out how matters stood as regards the Trust

[*Mr. Hornell.*]

Funds, but failed to obtain information of any real value. The Secretary of the Society, however, took this opportunity of expressing the hope that Government would take no further part in (what he was pleased to term) agitation against the College; he also forwarded to Government a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Phear in 1867, which ruled that the Trust Funds were at the absolute disposal of the committee. The Advocate-General was consulted and he advised that no further action should then be taken. This brings the history down to October 1898.

"Things then went from bad to worse. From subsequent enquiries it transpired that the Society's accounts opened in 1897 with a deficit of about Rs. 4,000; in 1898, with a deficit of Rs. 34,000; in 1899, with a deficit of Rs. 42,000; and in 1900, with a deficit of Rs. 49,000.

"In the year 1900, a committee of 12 was appointed by the Society but the validity of their appointment was challenged, and on the 22nd December, 1904, a suit was instituted by certain members of the Society against certain other members of the Society and against the Society asking (1) that a new Committee of Trustees of the Society should be appointed by the Court, (2) that a receiver should be appointed, (3) that the defendants should be restrained by injunction from interfering with the Society, and (4) that, if necessary, a scheme should be framed for the management of the Society. A settlement was arrived at and a new committee was appointed by the Court. This settlement was, however, disputed and litigation continued.

"In February, 1906, this new committee appealed to Government to have an enquiry made into the affairs of the Institution which, they submitted, were exceedingly complicated and embarrassed, and Sir Andrew Fraser appointed Messrs. Slacke, Earle, B. L. Gupta, Madge and myself to go into the whole matter. Mr. F. M. Leslie of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, Solicitors, a former student of the Institution rendered us considerable assistance.

"In March of the same year, 1906, we reported to Government that the then existing Committee of Management had made a genuine attempt to reorganize the Institution; but that their numbers had dwindled, and that while they were in considerable danger of being left without a quorum there was no provision in the High Court's order for filling up vacancies. We reported that the sole assets of the Society consisted of No. 53, Park Street, upon which a mortgage had been raised and that the income from that source was insufficient to keep up the College. We stated further that, though the Institution was founded for Christians, out of 103 students then on its rolls, all but eight were non-Christian Asiatics. In those circumstances we advised that it was not obligatory on the Society to educate non-Christians, and, secondly, that it would be advisable for Government to legislate, so that the funds of the Institution could be vested in Government to be applied by Government to the education of Christian children. Otherwise we apprehended that the funds of the Society would be frittered away in litigation; we pointed out that even as things were then the funds were not sufficient to maintain a suitable educational institution.

"In August, 1906, a Draft Bill designed to attain the object advocated was submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. Meanwhile, however, litigation was still going on among the members of the Society, and this litigation did not terminate until a Full Bench decision was delivered in the High Court on the 3rd of January, 1907. In April, 1907, the High Court finally settled a scheme of management under which eight Anglo-Indian gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee of Management, two to retire in rotation each year, and elections to the Committee were to be made in accordance with the existing rules of the Society; but in the event of the Society's failing to hold its annual meetings or otherwise failing to appoint a Committee in any year, the members of the Committee with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction were empowered to appoint such members of the domiciled community as might be necessary for the purpose of completing the necessary number of the committee. The scheme also laid down that the committee should have its accounts audited by

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

Chartered Accountants every year, and should submit a copy of the balance sheet to the Director of Public Instruction.

"The publication of this scheme modified the intentions of Government as regards legislation and, on the advice of the Advocate-General, the proposal to legislate was dropped in order to give the new scheme a fair chance. Nothing was heard of the Society between September 1907 and April 1909 when Mr. W. C. Madge, one of the members of the Committee, asked Government to intervene in view of the hopeless mismanagement which was going on. A report from the Director of Public Instruction, which was then called for and received in September 1909, showed that the Committee had proved itself totally incompetent to manage the affairs of the College. The scheme of 1907 had in fact failed.

"The matter was again put before the Government of India and a revised Bill was submitted. This Bill provided for the abolition of the Doveton College and for the vesting of the property and funds of the Society in the Accountant-General, Bengal, to be applied in making provision for the education of children of the domiciled community by such officer as the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint in this behalf. The Bill, the introduction of which I am moving, is the outcome of subsequent discussions with the Government of India and with the legal advisers of this Government.

"I will not take up your Lordship's time by a detailed explanation of the Bill. It is a short Bill and a self-contained one. Its object is that the proper application of the funds and property of the Society may be secured. There is ample evidence that the conduct of the affairs of this Society has become not only a public scandal, but has involved both the waste of funds left in trust for a particular purpose and their misdirection to purposes for which they were never intended. The Society was founded and subsequently provided with funds for a particular purpose, but it is not fulfilling that purpose. The only remedy is legislation. It has therefore been decided to place this Bill before the Bengal Legislative Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

9. The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a conference of officials and non-officials be convened to inquire into the sanitary condition of municipal and rural areas, and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the provision of better sanitation and more widespread medical relief in such areas.

He said :—

"My Lord, this is a harmless resolution, and a similar one has been adopted by the sister Province of Bihar and Orissa. It is a well-known fact that our Province is the most unhealthy one, and the improvement of sanitation is nowhere more urgently needed than in this Province. There is not a single district which is not affected by malaria, and just after the rains, malaria breaks out and lasts for four or five months of the year, and several thousands of people are carried away by its effects. If one goes to the interior of a district, one finds that almost all the people are suffering—some from malarial fever, some from enlarged spleen and disordered liver, and some from dysentery and other bowel-complaints. My Lord, from the last year's Sanitation Report it appears that the

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

mortality from fever is gradually increasing. Last year 1,349,779 people died as compared with the previous year's 1,221,508, and the average for the last five years 1,315,449; and from fever alone 959,193 deaths occurred. So practically nearly 71 *per cent.* of the total number of deaths occurred from fever alone. Despite all the anti-malarial measures which your Excellency's Government have taken to check the progress of this fell disease, nothing practical could have been done. Your Excellency very justly remarked that the various anti-malarial measures that have been undertaken throughout the Province have so far been unproductive of any real permanent advantage. Last year quinine was distributed in the south-western districts in Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore, but despite all the efforts made, the mortality from fever rose, and it is practically rising every year. We know full well that Government is not slow in recognising the importance of the subject, and that they are anxious to do what it is possible to do in this matter. My Lord, I am surprised to find that, in some of the districts and individual municipalities the population has considerably decreased. In the census of 1901 I find that the population of the Burdwan district was 1,445,744, whereas, according to the census of 1911, it was reduced to 1,244,185. Again, in the case of Jessore, the population at the previous census was 7,991,856, whereas, according to the last census, it was 1,737,066, and, if we take up the case of individual municipalities, I find that in Nadia the population was 21,547 in 1901 and, in 1911, it came down to 23,475. Such is the case in Santipur, also in Murshidabad and other municipalities. In Santipur, the population was 36,898 and it came down to 26,703, and in Murshidabad, it came down from 15,168 to 12,669. So, my Lord, something is necessary to be done which will be of permanent good and gradually improve the sanitation of our mufassal districts. The principal question is—How can this be done? I consulted all the District Boards and municipalities of this Presidency. They are all unanimously of opinion that, if we could improve the supply of drinking water, put in good drainage and clear jungles, the sanitation could be improved. Of course every one will admit that these are the principal things.

"As regards the clearance of jungles, there is a difference of opinion I understand. Some medical officers are of opinion that this will not be able to eradicate the evil from this Province; however there is no doubt that, if the supply of drinking water can be improved and a good drainage system introduced, the sanitation of Bengal would be much improved. But, my Lord, the conditions of the municipalities and of the municipal districts are not the same; they vary in many districts. There are municipalities whose incomes are so small that they cannot undertake a water-supply or drainage scheme. Their incomes are so limited that it would be impossible for them either to raise sufficient money or approach the Government for a loan. In those cases we may be satisfied with excavating or re-excavating tanks, and reserving them for drinking purposes, so in some cases we may have *kutcha* drains instead of *pucca* ones—there are rural areas where it would suffice our purposes if we could open out water channels, and they would serve all the neighbouring villages, and so in those cases it might not be necessary to dig wells or excavate tanks. First of all, we should have to consider how we could arrive at this conclusion. In my humble opinion, my Lord, I think, if a conference of experts and men who have practical experience in these matters be convened, they might devise some means as to how we could improve the sanitation. They might collect the necessary informations which is required for drawing up a scheme, and although some are of opinion that it is not possible for a conference to draw up any scheme, in my humble opinion there would be no difficulty in this respect, because these experts (I mean the men who would be convened to form a conference) would be able to suggest what information is required from all the districts and municipalities, and the information will be collected through the District Collectors who are on the spot, and who in their turn might also consult the Civil Surgeons, the other medical officers, and official and non-official

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

gentlemen who are competent to give information on these points. When all these informations are collected, I think it would not be difficult for the conference to draw up a scheme which would be suitable for different classes of municipalities and districts.

"As regards funds, Government has already doubled the resources of the District Boards, and there will therefore be no difficulty for them to carry out any scheme. If they get schemes, they will be able to follow them out methodically and systematically, and I am sure that in course of time our wants will be removed in that respect.

"As regards municipalities, your Excellency's Government contribute every year a large sum of money, and I was told the other day that some of the municipalities did not approach the Government to take advantage of the Government's munificence in that respect; but, if a scheme was prepared, Government would be in a position to know the real wants of all the municipalities, and then the Government could call upon them to undertake the work systematically, and help with such contributions as the Government may consider necessary in the case of any municipality.

"My Lord, as regards medical relief, Government is already distributing quinine amongst the people, but, in my humble opinion, there are many villages where there are no doctors at all, and it is not possible for the people living in the interior to go to the Sadar for medical aid; and there are places where there are doctors, but people are so poor that they cannot afford to call them.

"So, if it be possible, and if the funds are sufficient, I think an outdoor dispensary should be established in each village, or they may try a travelling dispensary, and I understand that this has been successful in the United Provinces.

"My Lord, since the assumption of your exalted office, your Excellency has given your earnest attention to the question of the supply of pure drinking water in the rural areas and, through your kindness, my Lord, I hope this crying want will soon be removed, and I am confident that, during your Excellency's *régime*, sanitation in Bengal will be much improved.

"With these few observations, I beg to commend my resolution to your Excellency's favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said:—

"May I be permitted to make a suggestion? We have got two resolutions covering practically the same ground. The one which has just been moved by my Hon'ble friend recommends the convening of a conference for the purpose of settling a comprehensive scheme of sanitation for the whole Province. My Hon'ble friend, Babu Surendra Nath Ray, makes a recommendation that a committee be appointed with the object of assisting the Government in assigning the details of the fund allotted to us for sanitary purposes. My Lord, it is very obvious that a conference is very ill-adapted to the purpose of formulating a comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform. A conference sits only for two or three days. A conference is not a body that by its constitution or by its duration is in a position to draw up a satisfactory scheme for the whole Province. A conference may consider the sanitary situation of the Province or may lay down general principles, as conferences have done in the past, but it is for a committee to assist the Government in the assignment of the funds allotted for sanitary purposes. Therefore, my Lord, what I suggest is that a conference be held to consider the sanitary situation and deal with the principles of sanitation applicable to wide areas,

[*The President; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.*]

and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of assisting the Government in dealing with the details. The committee will be in a position to obtain knowledge and information from the districts; a conference cannot possibly do this. Therefore, my Lord, my suggestion is that the two resolutions be taken together. I suggest this as it would shorten the discussion and concentrate it upon the points which are really at issue. I therefore suggest that a conference be convened for the purpose of formulating the principles of sanitation, and that a committee be appointed to assist the Government in assigning the funds and dealing with the details."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I quite understand the point raised by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, but I think many of you may remember the inconvenience that was caused at an earlier period of the year when I consented to adopt a suggestion of a similar nature, and I do not think I shall venture to do so again. But, of course, one of these resolutions may be dropped; but that must lie with the Hon'ble Movers."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I beg your Lordship may permit me to suggest to my friend the Hon'ble Mover to drop his resolution, or to amend it.

The PRESIDENT said :—

"No amendment would now be in order, but the Hon'ble Member may withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR said :—

"My Lord, I do not wish to withdraw my resolution."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"If any Hon'ble Member wishes to speak on the resolution he may do so."

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, with your Excellency's permission I wish to say a few words in reference to the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur.

"The Hon'ble Maharaja's proposals are (1) to enquire into the sanitary conditions of the Province, and (2) to draw up what is styled a 'Comprehensive Scheme' for the Province at a conference of officials and non-officials.

"I confess, my Lord, I do not understand how the sanitary conditions of the villages and the large number of trade centres of the 27 districts of the Province can be ascertained and a comprehensive scheme drawn up at a conference.

"To draw up such a scheme a complete survey of the sanitary requirements, including water-supply and medical relief, of each village and trade centre, should be made and such a survey can only be made by experts deputed to the spot. It is not necessary to pass a resolution at a conference, as has been done at Ranchi in pursuance of a similar resolution accepted there, that such a survey should be made. I should think that we already know that such a survey is needed and that we must make it. How to make it is the question. Primarily, to make such a survey outside municipal areas

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

and to draw up the scheme is the duty of the District Boards. But I am humbly, yet strongly, of opinion that there should be at the headquarters, a central authority to advise and guide the District Boards and to have the surveys made in a systematic and business-like way and a complete record of the requirements of each district prepared, and gradually, to have schemes drawn up and have them carried out according to their relative importance and to see that the works done are kept up.

"As regards the central authority I have submitted to Government a rough scheme for consideration and circulated copies of my notes on the subject to almost all the official and non-official members of the Council. It would be premature at present to go into details of the scheme. If I am permitted to do so, I shall submit to the Council a resolution on the subject later.

"But I should submit at once that a central authority to advise and guide the Municipalities and the District Boards should not be construed as opposed to the principles of Local Self-Government or against the scheme of decentralization. There must, I take it, be some sort of authority to guide and control the decentralized departments of the administration. And the only question is whether such guidance and control is to be exercised by a department of Government or by some central authority constituted partly on a representative basis. We are likely to pass a law to compel municipalities to appoint Health Officers where necessary. We should at least have the power to advise and guide the District Boards in matters of sanitation, water-supply and medical relief. In the circumstances, my Lord, I am obliged to vote against the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, I may assure my Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur that, it is not for any want of sympathy with the object of the resolution, but on account of the practical difficulties that its acceptance would confornt us with, that I am compelled to oppose this resolution. It has been already pointed out that a conference is not a suitable body for a business of this description. In the first place, such a conference has no continuity ; it comes, sits for a day or two and then dissolves ; and the other difficulty is that every district has its own special requirements and it is impossible for any conference, however representative it may be, to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the provision of better sanitation and more wide spread medical relief for the whole Province. I also think that the Municipalities and the District Boards will have some cause to resent such an action on the part of Government. So far as conferences go, my Hon'ble friend knows (he was a member of it) that we had a conference at Darjeeling on the question of water-supply. We do not deny the assistance we received from that conference ; but that conference has now dissolved. New questions are arising as to which we cannot rely on the conference for an opinion ; all these are matters of expert knowledge, and I doubt if you could get together a conference of official and non-official Members who will be competent to draw up a comprehensive scheme for better sanitation. Although we have the same object in view, that is, the efficient administration of the funds that are placed in our care for purposes of sanitation, and also for the proper expenditure of the augmented resources of the Boards by reason of the whole of the Public Work Cess being assigned to them ; and although we are anxious that the money so available may be properly spent, we are not at all convinced that a conference such as is asked for by my Hon'ble friend would serve our purpose. I might inform my Hon'ble friend that we have been holding conferences recently in every Division. We have held one at Dacca, one at Chittagong, one in the Presidency Division and we are going to hold one in the Burdwan Division and then another at Darjeeling, and so these matters are being considered by us and we do not think, as I have said before, that a conference is either necessary or helpful. For these reasons I beg to oppose the resolution."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes 3.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
" Mr. S. P. Sinha.
Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

Noes 35.

His Excellency the President.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. Glen.
" Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.
" Mr. Woods.
" Mr. Grice.
" Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.
" Mr. Apcar.
" Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.
" Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
" Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.
" Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
" Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.
" Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
" Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.
" Babu Upendra Lal Ray.
" Maulvi Musharraf Husain.
" Mr. Moberly.
" Mr. Lang.
" Mr. Finnimore.
" Mr. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
" Mr. Goode.
" Mr. Hilary.
" Rai Priya Nath Mukherji Bahadur.
" Raja Hrishikesh Laha C.I.E.
" Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri
" Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.
" Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.
" Mr. Macpherson, C.I.E.
" Mr. Cumming, C.I.E.
" Mr. Donald.
" Mr. Green.
" Mr. Twidell.
" Mr. Hornell.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Samman.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*]

The result of the division being Ayes 3, Noes 35, the resolution was accordingly lost.

10. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed, consisting of official and non-official Members of the Council, for the purpose of assisting the Government in the application of all moneys allotted for the purposes of sanitation in this Presidency.

He said :—

"My Lord, on the 4th April last, in my speech on the Budget for 1913-14, I suggested the advisability of establishing an Education Board and a Sanitary Board for the purpose of advising Government not only on Educational and Sanitary problems, but also on the proper expenditure of the Provincial and Imperial grants on those heads. I then said that with the large grants both from the Provincial revenue and from the Government of India for Sanitation and Education, with the larger responsibilities thrown upon the Provincial Governments, it is necessary that there should be advisory boards to help Government in the proper expenditure thereof. If there are persons, Members of your Lordship's Council, willing to assist the Government with their advice and co-operation, I think the time has come when such assistance should be availed of. In introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montague, said only the other day :—

'The problem in India is not the problem of material advancement, of increasing her prosperity, or of new public buildings. It is not even a problem of efficiency. It is the problem of Government and co-operation, of giving the Indian increasing opportunity in his own country, and increasing assistance in the development of his capacity for local government and administration.'

"The real and chief reasons for my moving this resolution are that we want to co-operate with Government in the distribution of moneys now allotted to sanitation, that we want to be associated, to use the words of the Reform Despatch of Lord Morley to Lord Minto, 'in the work not only of occasional legislation but of actual everyday administration.' The amounts now allotted by Government for sanitation and education are large. The Councils have been expanded, and with it the desire on the part of the people to co-operate to a larger extent with the Government in the distribution of moneys for purposes which affect them most vitally has grown more and more. In framing the Provincial Budget, the practice has been to have a Finance Committee consisting of official and non-official Members. But the Budget, as framed by the Finance Committee, gives only the heads under which the money is to be spent. What I move for is that there should be a committee, one of whose objects should be to assist Government in framing the detailed Budget of the amounts allotted to sanitation. Such a committee as this may also be consulted as regards many sanitary questions which every now and then come up before Government. Questions are put in the Council both as regards sanitation and education simply because the public are quite ignorant of many of the facts. They are not put, I can assure your Excellency's Government, with a view to embarrass the Government, but with a view to know or to ascertain how matters really stand. If there be a committee of the Council consisting of official and non-official Members—an advisory committee and nothing else—there will be a sensible reduction in the number of questions put in the Council, there will be more light thrown on the actions of Government. The result then would be that the actions of Government will be viewed in a truer and better light. This committee will not trench upon the existing powers of Government in any matter—it will neither have any vote nor any controlling authority. It will no doubt carry us one step forward, but I humbly beg to submit that if we

can advance a step forward with the help of Government, why should we not try to do it? The non-official Members of the Council practically represent the voices of the people. What I want for my committee is that the representatives of the people in the Council may be allowed to advise, to suggest and thus indirectly be allowed to have some voice in at least one of the branches of the administration of the Province and upon which the people of the Province are vitally interested. I need hardly assure your Lordship's Government that the appointment of the committee I move for is sure to be a source of strength to Government, it will be a source of removing much misapprehension which may exist in the public mind regarding the acts of Government. Actions now misconstrued will be correctly interpreted, seeming laches and delays on the part of Government officials, difficulties which the Government officials now meet with in carrying out sanitary reforms, but about which neither ourselves—the non-official Members of Council—nor the public know anything, will all then be put down to their true causes. I do not think there is anything to be kept back from the representatives of the people in this Council as regards sanitation. The Committee which I move for may be consulted as regards the usefulness of particular sanitary measures or the advisability of spending money on them. I do not suggest that the advice given by this committee is to be binding upon Government. But whether you take it in the light of a concession or not, this much may be said that the adoption of the resolution will be much appreciated by the public and the non-official Members of the Council, that it will raise the Government much in their estimation.

"My Lord, in all public or corporate bodies there are committees or sub-committees to assist them in their deliberations and to provide an easier and smoother method of working. The sub-committees of the Corporation are an instance in point. Why should not this Council have such a committee as that?

"The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur's resolution is for convening a conference of officials and non-officials to enquire into the sanitary conditions of municipal and rural areas. My Lord, I am not opposed to the holding of conferences, but I doubt, however, their practical utility. One has simply to read the report on sanitation in Bengal for the year 1912 and the resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated only the 12th July last, to enlighten one on the sanitary conditions of the municipalities and rural areas. We find from the report that, in this Province, mortality from such diseases as fever, cholera, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa were on the increase in the year 1912 as compared not only with the year previous thereto but also with the average of the previous five years. The resolution of the Government, dated the 12th July last, on the report on sanitation in Bengal is to the following effect:—

'The Governor in Council realises the difficulty of determining the causes which influence the healthiness or unhealthiness of a particular locality, particularly so when registration is far from perfect, but it should not, he considers, have been impossible to give some indication as to the cause of the large increase in the mortality, especially that from fever and cholera . . . The Governor in Council is also disappointed to find that despite the employment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the distribution of quinine in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, there has been no diminution in fever mortality, but the reverse. The various anti-malarial measures that have been undertaken throughout the Province have so far been unproductive of any real permanent advantage, and in many places they have been discontinued. The clearance of jungles and tanks and the destruction of mosquitoes have not proved successful measures, and a more extended use of quinine seems, on present knowledge, the only method by which it is possible to reduce the rate of mortality and the risk of infection."

"The above extracts fully show the real sanitary state of the Province and the opinion of Government on the same. The facts are there. The

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

efforts of Government officials so far have proved to be unavailing. Mortality is on the increase, while its causes remain unascertained or at least unaccounted for. Under the circumstances I think that instead of making speeches and passing resolutions in conferences, we ought to do, or rather we ought to be allowed to do, some actual work. We ought to have some voice in the consideration of sanitary schemes and in the expenditure thereof.

"The resolution of my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur, which was similar to the one in the Bihar Council which was moved there on the 7th April last, does not, I am afraid, go far. My resolution may be considered as ancillary to the resolution of the Maharaja. We cannot rest satisfied with conferences. We cannot stop short there. We want, as I have already said, something more. We want step by step to be associated with the Government in actual work. If a committee such as that which I move for be accepted by Government, we get all that we get from a conference, and over and above that we get something more. We may render some practical assistance to Government.

"The mercantile community, who are practical men of business, know full well the futility of conferences and the value of committees. I think my resolution will commend itself to all business men.

"I beg to repeat what I have already said that, if my resolution is accepted, there will be no curtailment of the powers of the Executive, no surrender of any of their powers—that there is absolutely no apprehension of the non-official Members needlessly interfering with the powers now exercised by Government. Government will have the same control which they now have over the finances of the Province. There is nothing to prevent Government from dissolving such a committee if it is found to be obstructive or of no practical utility.

"The non-official Members are condemned because it is said they talk too much in the Council. Without pleading guilty to the charge, I may be allowed to say that there is no great scope for showing our business capacity on the Council; but if such a committee as that which I move for is constituted, we may be in a position to show, at least in some measure, our capacity for actual work, and there is, I need hardly say, always less talk when there is actual work to be done. I have every reason to believe that the committee I move for would be, to use the words of Carlyle, 'a better-Acting apparatus', the benefits of which would be invaluable now and henceforth."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said:—

"My Lord, I hope that the Government will accept this resolution. If I am permitted to say so, my friend's (the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda's) observations, in which he replied to the resolution of my Hon'ble friend, the Maharaja of Nashipur, ought to lead him to accept this resolution. His objection, in the first instance, to the Hon'ble Maharaja's resolution was that a conference was ill-adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. A committee is admirably suited for the purpose, because it will be a permanent body; it will sit from day to day. The next objection was that it would be necessary to obtain expert advice from the mufassal, from the districts, in order to formulate a comprehensive sanitary scheme. This committee will be in a position to obtain such expert advice from the districts. Therefore, my Lord, the two objections upon which my Hon'ble friend (Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda) relied for the purpose of meeting the resolution of my Hon'ble friend, the Maharaja of Nashipur, ought to persuade him to support the resolution which has now been placed before the Council.

"My Lord, what does the Government lose by the acceptance of this resolution? The committee will be an advisory body, it will not have the right to dictate, it will not have the power to lay down principles which will be binding upon the Government; the Government may accept them

[*Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.*]

or not. It would be absolutely advisory in its nature and, I am sure, my Lord, that in a matter like sanitation the advice of non-official experts is of the utmost value and importance. We talk around this table, and we have, I think, talked enough about the principle of co-operation. Here, my Lord, is a splendid opportunity for the practical illustration of that principle. My Lord, may I not appeal to your Excellency for the practical acceptance of the principle of co-operation in a matter of such vital importance as the sanitation of this province? I do earnestly appeal to the Government to accept this resolution subject to such safeguards as the Government may think fit to impose."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, the question of the ways and means of sanitary improvements has always occupied the serious attention of not only the Government but the people of the country whose appeals for better sanitation, among other things, have been exercising not a little the minds of all concerned. As time rolls on, we have reason to be hopeful for the many good measures that Government will bestow on us, and by far and away the most important of all these measures for our material and moral welfare are better equipments for sanitation. I think the motion made by the Hon'ble Member is a useful and salutary one and one that would meet the wishes of the people. The proposed committee composed, as it would be, of men who have a thorough knowledge of the needs and requirements of the country would most assuredly serve as an advisory body to the particular Department of Government that will control the work of sanitation. The representatives of the people and officials in touch with the actual needs of the country will be better able to advise and co-operate in the work. The representatives of the country on the committee in collaboration with their official colleagues will intelligently voice the wishes of the people, and thus the Department of Sanitation, assisted by a thoroughly representative body, will carry on the work to the satisfaction of all concerned, as funds will allow, attending to the needs most urgently required to be met. I heartily support the formation of a committee as proposed by the Hon'ble Member for the purpose of assisting Government in the application of all moneys allotted for the purpose of sanitation in the Presidency."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I have only this observation to make. As the Hon'ble Member has said, with reference to the Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur's motion, these two motions no doubt deserve the sympathy of the Members of Council, whether official or non-official. On the motion of my friend, Babu Surendra Nath Ray, although it commends itself to many of us here on this side of the House, it may be modified slightly, if I might throw out a suggestion. His resolution recommends that the Council should recommend to the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed consisting of official and non-official Members of the Council. My Lord, if a committee is appointed, I think that the Government ought to be left free to choose such members as not to restrict the selection of members to the Members of Council and, therefore, if my Hon'ble friend would omit the words 'of Council,' I think the resolution would be more acceptable to all."

The Hon'ble BABU ANANDA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"My Lord, I have just one suggestion to make. I suggested to the Hon'ble Member to leave out the words 'of the Council' from his' resolution. The Council consisting of official and non-official Members will just leave the hands of the Government free, and they will be able to bring in experts and also representatives from all districts or divisions, so that it will be a representative committee and will be able to give proper advice to the Government. With these words I would support the resolution, provided the words 'of the Council' be deleted."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; the President; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Huq.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"I accept the amendment."

The PRESIDENT :—

"The Hon'ble Member does not perhaps realise that it is for me to permit amendments at this stage and I think it rather too late for me to permit this amendment being moved now. If you will look at rule 18 of the Resolution Rules you will see the point."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, I understand that my amendment is not in order, so I withdraw it."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I rise with some reluctance to say a few words on the resolution that is now before us, because I recognise the inadvisability of swelling the number of speeches on a particular subject ; but, in this instance, I feel I cannot offer a mere silent vote in consideration of the importance of the subject under discussion. Of late years public attention has been very pointedly drawn to the need of sanitary improvements, and we have to confess with feelings of gratitude that Government has been putting forth its best endeavours to combat the ravages of preventible diseases in all parts of the Presidency. My Lord, my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, has moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of official and unofficial Members in order to advise Government to undertake measures of sanitary reform. My Hon'ble friend assured your Excellency's Government that this committee will be nothing further than a mere advisory body, an advisory committee, with powers to offer suggestions merely, but no further. If I am permitted, my Lord, to draw an illustration, it seems to me that the committee for which he is moving will perform functions somewhat similar to those performed by assessors at a Court of Sessions—men whose opinions are supposed to be of very great weight, but whose opinions the judge can safely ignore, provided he is disposed to differ from them. In this particular instance my friend has assured your Excellency's Government that this committee will in no way hamper the hands of Government, or interfere with their discretion in the disposal of their funds. I think, my Lord, that your Excellency's Government will feel no hesitation in accepting a resolution which to all intents and purposes seems so very innocent, and which, I submit, will possibly do some good, but which can never do any harm to anybody. But I think, my Lord, that I can put the case for this committee much higher than my Hon'ble friend has chosen to put it. That is to say, I think I can urge the acceptance of this resolution not merely on the grounds of expediency, but on the higher ground of principle. Of late years there has been a tendency—a very welcome tendency—on the part of the Government to try and associate the people in the councils of Government as far as it is practicable. We have not only heard the speeches to which my Hon'ble friend has referred, but we all acknowledge with gratitude that Government has done its best to translate its utterances into action, and has taken every conceivable opportunity of associating the people in the work of administration. I submit, my Lord, that the resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend gives Government an excellent opportunity of associating the representatives of the people in matters which vitally affect the people in regard to sanitation. It is true that the officials are always full of information regarding matters relating to administration, but I think that I may fairly claim that we, who are of the people, who move amongst the people, have always at our command information which officials, from the very nature of things, cannot hope to obtain, and when we want to place this information at the disposal

of officials, without in any way putting any restrictions on the offer which we make, I submit that the least that your Excellency's Government can do is to accept the resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. With these few words, my Lord, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"I beg to support this resolution, not because I believe that it is fruitful of great consequences in the near future, nor that the committee itself would be capable of offering very useful and expert advice to Government on matters regarding the financial allotments to sanitary measures, but because one may welcome it as the first instalment of a very useful reform. It is not suggested, I believe, by the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution that the Government is in need of any expert advice or opinion regarding the application of funds allotted to sanitary measures. There is a Sanitary Board, constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, to which most important duties are assigned under the provisions of that Act. In regard to matters scientific, and in regard to matters which require expert opinion, the Sanitary Board is the only constituted authority to which the Government must refer for advice, and if I had been of opinion that the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend would in any way conflict with the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board I would have opposed his resolution. On the other hand, I understand my Hon'ble friend's resolution to amount to this, that, if a number of non-official Members of this Council were associated with officials for the purpose of giving advice as to financial allotments in regard to sanitary matters, it would be advice which no doubt the Government would welcome, and therefore in principle there is nothing objectionable in the resolution,—in principle it is a resolution which Government can have no hesitation in accepting. Advisory boards are more or less harmless, and may sometimes be useful.

"If there were any chance of a conflict or friction between the Sanitary Board on the one hand, and a committee such as my Hon'ble friend's resolution suggests, on the other hand, no doubt Government could not welcome it, because, after all, when one has to consider schemes for sanitary improvements in any part of the province, many of us would not be quite competent to give proper information in the matter, or to make suggestions regarding the utility or the propriety of the many details involved in all schemes of sanitary improvement. The control of Government in financial matters must be absolute. The rules contemplate such a thing as a Committee to advise Government in regard to the framing of the Budget ; that principle only finds a slight development in the suggestion involved in this resolution. There is the Finance Committee, which advises Government in regard to the framing of the Budget. The constitution of such a Committee is recognised by our rules. The Budget, however, as we all know, gives a very small number of major heads, and I believe only two or three heads under the head of sanitation. There, however, the functions of this Legislative Council as a body, in regard to giving the Government advice as to the allotment of money for sanitary matters, ceases.

"At the same time, when the allotments have to be distributed on different works—works in different parts of the Province—there is no reason why Government should not welcome any advice that the non-official Members of this Council, in consultation with some of the official Members, may render to Government. I had grave doubts at first whether such a resolution as this was really needed ; but it seems to me that the principle involved in this resolution is not only perfectly harmless but is only a development of the principle under which the Finance Committee have been constituted for the purpose of helping Government in regard to the framing of the Budget itself.

"I do not desire to take up the time of your Lordship's Council any longer, but I must repeat that if I had the slightest suspicion that this committee, as suggested by my learned friend in his motion, would in

[*Dr. Nilratan Sarkar: Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

any way conflict with the legitimate functions of the Sanitary Board, or of other expert advisers of Government, I would have been the last man to support it."

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar said :—

"It appears to me that the proposal is extremely moderate, and may be accepted without any difficulty. Hitherto the Government has been acting upon the advice of the Sanitary Board, and that, of course, is a Board of experts more or less under such control as the Financial Department can exercise. But if the Government now gets an opportunity of having as their advisers another Board upon which they may have some representatives of the people, I think the Government should avail themselves of that opportunity. My Lord, expert opinion sometimes requires check and control, and I think the other side—I mean the people's side—has hitherto remained unheard in sanitary matters, and it appears to me that it would be graceful for the Government to give us an opportunity of making ourselves heard on important sanitary questions, through the medium of such a Board as is proposed by my Hon'ble friend. My Lord, in other countries the Departmental authorities are all helped in some way or other, or even replaced by responsible Boards. That, of course, would be the ideal state of things. The substitution of individual departmental authorities by Boards having powers of initiative would be the ideal, but that cannot be attained at the present stage, and, though this measure does not go far enough, yet I feel that I should support it so far as it goes. With these observations I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda said :—

"My Lord, it is always an ungracious task to refuse proffers of assistance when they come, and come with the best of intentions, and it is not because we do not appreciate the object with which this resolution is moved, that I find it difficult to accept it. There is some danger in constituting a committee which we may not always take the occasion to consult, and, as has been referred to by some of the speakers we have another Board—a Board of Experts—whose functions are also advisory; and the constitution of two Boards, one a committee of officials and non-official members of this Council, and another a Board of Experts—the Sanitary Board—may lead to conflicts of opinion which may not be very desirable; and I feel, my Lord, that if my Hon'ble friends who have spoken in support of this resolution considered carefully the practice which we follow, and which at present we have no idea of altering, they will find that we do not suffer for want of advice, be it expert advice or non-expert advice.

"The practice now is this :—We have got a certain sum of money and we had before this only the sanitary grants. We have now the whole of the Public Works cess made over to us for being allotted to local bodies so that we have got a good deal of money to be spent on sanitation. It is not too much for the requirements of the country, but from one point of view it is too much. We do not undertake the execution of works of sanitation in any way—we leave that to the local bodies—and what we do is to assist local bodies in carrying out such schemes as they approve of and want us partially to finance. Of late we have been giving a third of what the local bodies themselves could find. We hope in future to be more liberal with our contributions, but we wait always for schemes to come up to us—matured schemes—and we always want to know to what extent local bodies are able to contribute towards those schemes. The result of it is this that we do not find opportunities for spending all the money that we have, not because we do not know the requirements of the country, but because we do not find schemes, I mean, matured schemes, to support and to finance. As an illustration of this, I would point out to my Hon'ble friends that for the year 1913-14 we have a total sum of about Rs. 23,00,000 at our disposal for sanitary purposes. This Rs. 23,00,000 is over and above the sum of, I think, Rs. 25,00,000 which will be allotted to the Boards on account of the Public Works Cess.

Now, as regards this Rs. 23,00,000. what have we been able to do? We have granted to various local bodies Rs. 2,14,000 up to this time, and we have earmarked about Rs. 1,96,000; and, as I said, if my Hon'ble friends—and there are here those who represent Municipalities and District Boards—would influence the Boards, and stir them up to come up to Government with schemes, definite schemes, which will stand expert examination, they will find us quite ready to finance them. Therefore, as I said, my Lord, we do not suffer for want of advice, but we suffer for want of schemes, and my Hon'ble friends would find it much more effective to try their influence with the local bodies than to come up to Government with advice.

"Then there is the other question. We already have a Sanitary Board. As I have said, the constitution of two Boards which would both be advisory may lead to difficulties, and I think the best way of attaining the object, which my Hon'ble friends have in view, would be to reconstitute the Sanitary Board in such a way as to include in it a certain number of non-official Indians. That probably would be the more desirable mode of meeting the situation, and, without making any definite promise, I may say that if such a proposal is made to us we will give it every possible consideration.

"In other provinces, I am informed, the whole of the Sanitary grant is made over to the Sanitary Board, and the administration of the fund is entirely left to that Board. The Sanitary Board, as at present constituted, will probably have to be enlarged before any such large powers are given to it, and although I am not able to accept the resolution in the form in which it is moved, but, as I have told my friends, if they come up with a proposal for the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board, and for the introduction of a non-official element in that Board, the Government will be prepared to give it fair consideration. With these few remarks I express my regret that we are not able to accept this resolution, although, as I have said, the same end may be attained by a different method. I omitted to draw attention to the fact that schemes are often prepared by our Sanitary Engineer. We depute our Engineers to go and examine various schemes, and I can show you a number of files in which you will find that schemes have been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and that Government have been quite willing to finance these schemes, but the difficulty has been that the Municipalities have not accepted them. So I am perfectly certain that while the committee suggested to be constituted would give us excellent advice, it is doubtful if, in the absence of schemes, that advice would be of any great value. On these grounds I find great difficulty in accepting the resolution."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Whatever the fate of this resolution may be, and there can be no doubt that it will not be out of the usual routine, one cannot help being struck by the somewhat peculiar circumstances of the situation. My Hon'ble friend opposite has suggested that if we were to come up with a recommendation that the Sanitary Board should be reconstituted somewhat on the lines of the committee that has been proposed, he would be willing to consider the matter. If, my Lord, that is so, I do not comprehend why all this time should have elapsed, and why my Hon'ble friend should have waited for a recommendation by non-official members for reconstituting that Board, if he believed that such reconstitution would have helped the matter. My Lord, as I read that resolution, it seeks do no more than to call the attention of the Government to this somewhat peculiar and regrettable state of things. We are half the year through since the not very magnificent, though fair enough, grant of the Government of India for sanitary purposes was made. With our own Rs. 23,00,000 and the Rs. 25,00,000 the Government of India have given we cannot complain that we have a plethora of money. But we have enough to go on with, and although several months have elapsed, we are not ready with a scheme. My Hon'ble friend opposite, although he has spoken twice in the course of this day, has not been able to give us any definite information as to what the present state of affairs with regard

to matters connected with the whole situation is. He has reported that his Department does not suffer for want of advice but requires schemes that will stand the test of experts. Why with all this wisdom, that is in no need of advice, expert-proof schemes are wanting to absorb the grant is beyond comprehension, though District Boards and Municipalities are loud in their demands. That discloses, my Lord, a state of things which certainly calls for comment, and calls for some intervention on the part of the Members of this Council ; and that intervention has taken the shape of this resolution. If, as a result of moving this resolution, Government efforts are quickened, I think the object of moving the resolution will not have been wholly lost. Disappointment has been expressed, my Lord, in high quarters, high in status and in high latitude, I may say, that several months should have not helped us in bringing forth any scheme.

"My friend has drawn a distinction between schemes and advice which I am not able to follow. Unless there is a scheme there can be no advice, and unless there is advice, clearly there can be no scheme. We could not have quickened the District Boards and the Municipalities with their schemes, but my Hon'ble friend and his Department, and the other departments concerned could. They not having sufficiently moved, the non-official Members of your Excellency's Council are anxious to have an opportunity of helping and quickening them if possible. That is all that we are offering, and if our offer is not accepted, much stronger reasons than those that have been brought forth, would be needed in answer. We had Rs. 48,00,000 months ago, and we have not a single scheme to put forward to utilise even half or a quarter of the amount, even half a lakh. It looks almost like the case of the university examiner whose fancy picture is drawn by a supposed "Oxonion" in a recent newspaper letter who, finding that he had been promoted to examinership, rushes to the Librarian of the University and asks for text-books to be ready for his questions and does not know how to frame them. Government, having got this money, are casting about for schemes and trying to consider how to spend it, and at the end of the year they may have to reappropriate the budget allotment in any way open, whether suitable or unsuitable. That is not a position that this Council would like to see continue, and, nothing having been done during these months, Members come before your Excellency in the mildest possible manner and offer their services, and ask if they can be of any use. My Lord, I appreciate that all Members of this Council are not competent to offer advice, expert or otherwise, with regard to the momentous questions that will have to be considered, but some have local knowledge. We have machinery like the District Committees which are now working, the Flood Relief Fund. Admirable use may be made of them. We are having surveys made of things generally, including sanitary surveys, and it is possible that the Flood Relief measures and measures for the prevention of floods in the future, as well as sanitary measures, may have to go in hand. We have these agencies which are on the spot, and are now working. With the aid of some of them and non-officials upon whom Government choice may fall, some means may be devised for quickening the steps of the Government, so that this grant may be made use of.' Otherwise the matter may be one for the attention of the Government of India, if we do not know how to make use of funds which have been placed at our disposal.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray said :—

"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend has spoken of the Sanitary Board, but that Board has been in existence for the last 25 or 30 years and we know what work has been done by that Board. Now that the Council has been reconstituted we want a new Board, consisting of official and non-official Members, and we want to have nothing to do with the old Sanitary Board. We want a new Board with the Sanitary Engineer as Secretary of the Board if necessary. My Hon'ble friend said that the District Boards and Municipalities have not taken full advantage of the moneys allotted for sanitation. Well, my own idea is that the non-official Members, on being

appointed to the proposed committee would know how matters really stand and would be in a position to help Government in pushing forward all necessary schemes. With these few words, my Lord, I beg to commend the resolution to the House.

A division was then taken, with the following result :—

Ayes 22.	*Noes 21.*
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	His Excellency the President.
,, Mr. Sinha.	The Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock.
,, Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.	,, Mr. Glen.
,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.	,, Mr. Woods.
,, Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	,, Mr. Grice.
,, Mr. Chakravarti.	,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji	,, Mr. Moberly.
,, Mr. Apcar.	,, Mr. Lang.
,, Babu Manendra Nath Ray.	,, Mr. Finnimore.
,, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bhahadur	,, Mr. Beatson Bell, C.I.E.
,, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.	,, Mr. Goode.
,, Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	,, Mr. Hilary.
,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.	,, Rai Priya Nath Mukherji Bahadur.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	,, Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.	,, Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.
,, Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq.	,, Mr. Macpherson, C.I.E.
,, Babu Upendra Lal Ray.	,, Mr. Cumming, C.I.E.
,, Maulvi Musharraf Husain.	,, Mr. Donald.
,, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.	,, Mr. Green.
,, Nilratan Sarkar.	,, Mr. Twidell.
,, Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.	,, Mr. Hornell
,, Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.	

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaplin.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Samman.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur and the Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri abstained from voting.

The result of the division being Ayes 22, Noes 21, the resolution was accordingly carried.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

A. W. WATSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Bengal, Legislative Council.

Calcutta ;

The 6th September, 1913.

B. S. Press—26-9-1913—1793J—500—B. N. K.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and the Government of India Act, 1912.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber in Government House on Monday, the 1st December, 1913, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. F. SAMMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. H. H. GREEN.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble MR. B. B. NEWBOULD.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. A. N. MOBERLY.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Glen.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Grice.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Woods.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Upendra Lal Ray.

[*Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Payne; Mr. Newbould; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. Cumming.*]

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, the Hon'ble Mr. Payne and the Hon'ble Mr. Newbould made the prescribed oath of their allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The following questions which had been starred, were put and answered—

by the Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR :—

Criminal putes over "Ch lands.

* 1. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large number of crimes (including murders) are yearly perpetrated over the possession of "char" lands in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Pabna, Mymensingh and Bakarganj?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of criminal cases relating to disputes over "char" lands instituted in those districts within the last fifteen years?

(*c*) Will the Government also be pleased to show in this statement the number of cases of rioting leading to grievous hurt and murder?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, in consequence of riots over "char" land, a large number of small landholders are being gradually dispossessed of property, which is being seized by more powerful people?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) they have taken as preventive measures?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "Disputes over 'char' lands are common; but it does not appear, after an examination of the figures, that the number of crimes committed is dispro ortionately large.

(*b*) Figures are not available for all the districts; but in the districts of Dacca, Bakarganj and Pabna the number of offences committed as a result of disputes over 'char' lands is reported to be 142, 211 and 110, respectively. (In the first-named district the figures are for cognisable offences only.)

(*c*) The cases of rioting, leading to grievous hurt and murder, in the districts of Dacca, Bakarganj and Pabna are reported to be 16, 14 and 10, respectively. The figures for Mymensingh and Faridpur are not available.

(*d*) Definite information is not available for all the districts in question. In Bakarganj no cases of dispossession of small landholders from 'char' lands by powerful landholders have been reported for the last 15 years.

(*e*) In cases of disputes over 'char' lands preventive action is taken by the local officers under sections 144, 145 and 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and in the district of Bakarganj disputes have been settled by the timely action of the Revenue officers. The number of cases is not in any district so abnormally high as to call for any special preventive measures."

by the Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR :—

Condition of Old Benares Ro

* 2. (*a*) Are the Government aware of the deplorable condition of the Old Benares Road along the line of the Howrah-Seakhala Railway?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the portion of this most ancient and historic Trunk Road commencing from Baigachi to Seakhala is in such a condition that it is practically impossible for either vehicular or pedestrian traffic to use it?

(*c*) Is it a fact that a portion of this road near Kristorampore which was originally metalled has again lapsed into a *kutcha* road, and that the portion between Chanditala and Seakhala and beyond is absolutely *kutcha* and is now knee-deep in mud, slush and water in most places?

[*Mr. Kerr; Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Samman.*]

(*d*) Is it a fact that the District Board gets a considerable share of the earning of the Howrah-Seakhala line?

(*e*) What is the amount earned by the District Board from the establishment of the railway till now and what amount has been spent during that period for the repair, reconstruction and maintenance of the Old Benares Road over which the Howrah-Seakhala Railway passes?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) they intend to take to ensure proper repair and metalling of the unmetalled portion of the Old Benares Road?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) "The Howrah-Seakhala Railway passes over the Old Benares Road for a distance of 10¾ miles between Baigachi and Seakhala, of which 2½ miles from Baigachi to Chanditala are metalled and the rest unmetalled. Government are not aware that the condition of the road, which is under the control of the Howrah District Board, is deplorable or impossible for vehicular or pedestrian traffic. The metalling of 1⅝th miles of road near Kristorampore was abandoned in 1897 by the District Board owing to the presence of the Railway and to want of funds. It is not a fact that the *kutcha* portion between Chanditala and Seakhala is knee-deep up in mud, slush and water in most places.

(*d*) The arrangement between the District Board and the Railway is that the former undertakes to pay to the latter any deficit of net profits below a 4 *per cent.* dividend while receiving in return ⅓rd of any excess over a 4-*per-cent.* dividend.

(*e*) The net receipts from the establishment of the Howrah-Seakhala Railway earned by the District Board between 1897 and 1913 amount to Rs. 22,977-14-3. It is impossible to say how much has been spent on that portion of the Old Benares Road over which the Railway passes. The total length of the Old Benares Road which runs through Hooghly district is 50 miles, 48½ being under the District Board and 1½ under the Arambagh Municipality.

(*f*) Government are not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the District Board with reference to the management of this road."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

"Insanit Howrah."

* 3. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article "Insanitary Howrah" which appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" dated the 30th August, 1913, regarding the "Bharpara Swamp"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of improving the sanitary condition of the town is under consideration?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) No reference has been made to Government on the subject. The matter is primarily one for the consideration of the Municipality, and Government are not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the Commissioners."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

Trial by ju non-jury distr

* 4. (*a*) In view of the advance in education during the last twenty years, have the Government of Bengal considered the desirability of introducing the trial by Jury in the non-jury districts?

(*b*) Have the Government consulted the High Court on the subject?

[*Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Green.*]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "Within the last twenty years the Government of Bengal have considered the desirability of introducing trial by Jury into the non-jury districts. In 1897, the system of trial by Jury was extended to the districts of Chittagong, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Jessore; and in 1905 to the district of Khulna.

(*b*) Both in 1897 and in 1905, the Government of Bengal consulted the High Court."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

New bridge the Hooghly

* 5. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Port Commissioners of Calcutta have definitely decided on the construction of a new bridge at Howrah over the Hooghly river in place of the existing floating bridge?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the kind of bridge that it has been decided to erect, and the site that the Port Commissioners have decided upon for the purpose?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the decision of the Port Commissioners in the matter has been submitted to the Government for approval, and whether the Howrah Municipality has been consulted in the matter?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state what the total estimated cost of the said proposed bridge would be, and when the work is likely to be commenced?

The Hon'ble MR. GREEN replied :—

(*a*) "The decision as regards the construction of a new bridge over the Hooghly at Howrah does not rest with the Port Commissioners but with Government. The Port Commissioners have submitted certain proposals for consideration and these are now being dealt with by Government.

(*b*) The type of bridge to be adopted has not been finally decided upon.

The site which has been suggested is that of the existing bridge.

(*c*) The proposals of the Commissioners have, as stated in reply to question (*a*), been submitted to Government for approval. The Howrah Municipality has not yet been addressed, but it will be consulted in due course.

(*d*) The cost of the bridge cannot be estimated until the design has been finally determined. It is believed, however, that the new bridge will cost between 90 and 100 lakhs.

It cannot be stated at present when the work is likely to be commenced."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

Objects scope of the quiry of the mittee appoin examine the ditions prev in Bengal.

* 6. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state definitely the exact scope of the inquiry to be held by the Committee recently appointed to examine the conditions prevailing in the districts of Bengal, and to specify the particular "conditions" which will come within the purview of the said inquiry?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Commission has been called upon to report whether the permanent settlement of Bengal can be modified in any way?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The scope of the inquiry to be held by the Committee is indicated in the Press *communiqué* issued on the 17th of October, and the Resolution published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th October last.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Kerr.*]

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

Relief of trict Office routine worl

*7. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) has been taken on the various suggestions made in the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation for relieving the District Officers of a great part of their routine work, so as to leave them more time to mix with the people ?

(*b*) If effect has been given to these suggestions, will the Government be pleased to state what results have ensued from their adoption ?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

(*a*) "The Royal Commission made the following recommendations on the subject :—

(1) Devolution to Subdivisional Officers of a large amount of revenue work done by Collectors.

(2) Provision of separate Subdivisional Officers for the headquarters subdivisions of districts.

(3) Division of large and heavy districts.

(4) Lightening the work of the Collector by giving him a Personal Assistant.

(5) Increase of the existing district staff.

The action taken was as follows :—

(1) No action has yet been taken to delegate revenue functions to Subdivisional Officers. Certain proposals on the subject are under consideration, but it is unlikely that any final decision will be reached until after receipt of the report of the Committee which is now inquiring into the system of district administration in Bengal.

(2) The Sadar Subdivisional system has been introduced in all the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and in the Rangpur, Bogra, Tippera and Noakhali districts in Eastern Bengal. Proposals for appointing Sadar Subdivisional Officers at Dacca, Mymensingh and Bakarganj are now under consideration.

(3) The question of the division of the districts of Mymensingh and Midnapore is now under the consideration of Government.

(4) The late Government of Bengal deprecated the appointment of Personal Assistants for Collectors in view of the legal and administrative difficulties as to the position of the Personal Assistant in the district administration, and advocated the system prevailing in the province of appointing Joint Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates to afford relief to the district officer in times of exceptional pressure or in heavy districts. The late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam favoured the appointment of additional Magistrates in the larger districts.

Additional Magistrates have been appointed in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera and Midnapore.

(5) It has been decided that no general action is necessary, but that the case of each district should be considered when proposals for the increase of staff come up.

(*b*) The arrangements described above have not been in force long enough to enable any definite pronouncement to be made as to their effects."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

Result of de tion of M Bompas Maddox to Madras Presid

*8. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the deputation of Messrs. C. H. Bompas and S. L. Maddox to study the system of administration in the Madras Presidency a few years ago ?

(*b*) Did their reports suggest schemes for bringing the District Officers in contact with the people ?

[*Mr. Cumming; Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.*]

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) was taken on the reports of these officers?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "In March, 1910, MR. Oldham, and not Messrs. Bompas and Maddox, as stated by the Hon'ble Member, was placed on special duty for a period of six weeks for the purpose of studying the system of district administration in the Madras Presidency, with special reference to the recommendation of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization. Mr. Oldham embodied the result of his inquiries in a report.

(*b*) The report contained certain information and suggestions with regard to the accessibility of the District Magistrate to visitors, the knowledge of the vernaculars and the tours of officers.

(*c*) The subjects specially referred to in question (*b*), as having been dealt with by Mr. Oldham, have since been under the consideration of Government, and detailed orders have been passed in which certain of his proposals have been adopted. Many of his other proposals regarding district administration were on the same lines as those of the Decentralization Commission. Some of them have been adopted in the course of dealing with the report of that Commission, and others separately."

by the Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID HOSSAM HAIDER CHAUDHURI, KHAN BAHADUR :—

*9. (*a*) Are the Government aware of the great inconvenience difficulty which the public, especially women, are subjected to when they required to attend courts of law, Sub-Registry offices and similar pla as parties or witnesses, for want of shelter from the rain and the sun?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they inte.... to take any steps to remove this want?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"Government are aware of the inconvenience to which the question refers. It has been the policy of Government for some years past to set aside a sum of money every year for the construction of witness sheds. A statement is laid on the table showing the expenditure on this object in each Division during the last six years. The amount provided in the current year's budget is Rs. 6,000."

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. CUMMING to Question No. 9.

DIVISION.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency ...	1,546	2,508	...	3,661	3,732	655
Burdwan ...	1,757	1,368	...	2,805	4,773	2,495
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	6	773	...
Dacca ...	1,189	3,369	946	213	1,001	7
Chittagong ...	128	1,120	11	422	..	1,136
Total ...	7,620	8,365	957	7,107	10,279	4,293

[*Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri; Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Kerr; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Samman.*]

by the Ho'nble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI :—

Allege regard *Id-ul-Fi* by the S al Officer

* 10(*a*). Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in the "Mussulman" of the 19th September last to the effect that Mr. L. S. Bingemann, Subdivisional Officer, Nator, did not close his court nor stop work in his treasury on the day of the last *Id-ul-Fitr* festival?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any inquiry into the matter and whether the statements made in the "Mussulman" are correct?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Government have made an inquiry in the matter. The suggestions that the Court was held and the Treasury opened in the usual way on the 3rd September are misleading. The facts are as follow :—

Cases were fixed both for the 2nd and 3rd September, as it was not known which of these dates would be a holiday. On the 2nd the Subdivisional Officer took up the hearing of a police case in which the witnesses were present and the accused in *hajat*. Being unable to complete the examination-in-chief of all the witnesses on that date, and as he would be absent from Nator on the 4th and 5th September, the Subdivisional Officer arranged to take the examination-in-chief of the three remaining prosecution witnesses on the 3rd. This was done in order to avoid the unnecessary detention of the witnesses and the prolonged confinement of the accused in *hajat*. In no other case were witnesses examined that day, though some cases were ready for hearing, but orders of adjournment or disposal were passed.

As regards the Treasury, the only transaction was the encashment of the Subdivisional Officer's pay bill, which had been presented on the previous day, but too late for encashment."

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI :—

Petitio pension ment ope certain sions in t pore distr

* 11. (*a*) Have the Government received a memorial from the Subdivisions of Tamluk, Contai and Ghatal in the Midnapore district signed by about seven thousand inhabitants, including many persons of position and distinction, praying for the suspension of the Settlement operations for two years in view of the devastation caused by the floods, the effacement of land-marks, the absence of the tenants from the localities and other causes?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "Government have received various representations on this subject and have decided that no survey and settlement operations should be undertaken this season in those areas in the Midnapore district which have been affected by floods and which have been divided into circles for the purposes of relief."

by the Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR :—

Revival public ex at the en middle course.

*12. With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr to the question asked by me at the Council meeting of the 5th March, 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any decision as regards reviving the public examination at the end of the middle school course?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"No conclusion has yet been arrived at, but Government expect shortly to have before them full materials for a decision."

by the Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR :—

Floods Contai Subd

*13. *(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of damage done to property by the recent floods at Contai, thana by thana, under the following heads :—

(*i*) to Standing crops,

(*ii*) to Huts of the inhabitants,

(*iii*) to Cattle ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by them to alleviate the present distress of the people affected in that area ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing —

(*i*) the amount of money sanctioned for agricultural purposes this year for the Contai subdivision and the amount already advanced ;

(*ii*) how many applications for agricultural loans have been received up to date from each of the flood-affected thanas ;

(*iii*) how many such applications have been granted and how many refused ; and

(*iv*) what is the average amount of loan granted ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some special officers on relief duty are demanding joint-application and joint-security from the inhabitants of a village before granting agricultural loans ?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of loan that is usually advanced per bigha and the maximum amount that can be advanced to a raiyat ?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are considering the desirability of relaxing the terms of repayment of loans by instalment, by deferring the payment of the first instalment for one year or by granting such other concession as the circumstances of the case may require ?

(*g*) Will the Government be pleased to state —

(*i*) the number of persons affected by the floods in Contai ;

(*ii*) what measures have been taken to relieve the distress of the people who do not own or possess any land ;

(*iii*) the amount of money (if any) distributed in gratuitous relief ; and

(*iv*) how much of this amount was paid from the public treasury and how much from the funds placed at the disposal of Government by private parties ?

(*h*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that people are selling off their cattle at a nominal price for want of fodder ?

(*i*) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money spent in purchasing fodder for distribution ?

(*j*) Is it a fact that fodder was sold by Government to the distressed people ?

(*k*) Is it a fact that the Bhagabanpur and Heria thanas and a part of Pataspur and Contai remained under water for over four months and that, in other years, the Bhagabanpur and Pataspur thanas remained under water till January at least ?

(*l*) Was this due to defective drainage?

(*m*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any scheme in hand for the proper drainage of the Bhagabanpur and Pataspur thanas? If any, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table?

(*n*) Is it a fact that the Rasulpur river has silted up? If so, is this due to the canalisation of the Sarfai river?

(*o*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any scheme in view for canalising the Rasulpur river, or throwing open the Sarfai river with a view to the proper scouring of the Rasulpur river?

(*p*) Have the Government any scheme in view for providing work to able-bodied labourers, and for the relief of the persons unable to work from physical disability or social reasons, till the advent of the next crops in the distressed areas?

(*q*) Do the Government propose to remit the Chaukidari taxes and to remit and suspend the rates and the land-revenue in the case of the people affected by the floods in question?

(*r*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a scarcity of pure drinking water in the flooded areas, and if so, what steps are being taken to remedy this defect?

(*s*) Is it a fact, as reported in the papers, that the distress of the people in Argoal and Bhagabanpur thanas became very acute during the floods, and that cholera is now raging in Argoal? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what measures have been taken to afford medical relief?

(*t*) Will the Government be pleased to state what measures have been taken to purify the drinking water of the flood-affected areas?

(*u*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiries have been made into the causes of the floods in Contai? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers relating to the subject on the table?

(*v*) Is it a fact that the floods did not subside quickly on account of the defective drainage system existing in the subdivision of Contai?

The Hon'ble Mr. KERR replied :—

(*a*) (i) "The approximate area in which damage more or less severe was caused to standing crops by the floods was 57,000 acres in Contai thana including Basudebpur, 24,000 acres in Ramnagar, 30,000 acres in Pataspur, 30,000 acres in Egra and 104,000 acres in Bhagbanpur, including Heria. Total 245,000 acres."

(ii) The number of huts destroyed is estimated at about 2,800 in Contai thana including Basudebpur, 250 in Ramnagar, 2,500 in Pataspur, 100 in Egra and 2,500 in Bhagbanpur including Heria. Total 8,150.

(iii) The number of cattle lost by drowning was estimated at 50 in Contai thana including Basudebpur, 20 in Ramnagar, 200 in Pataspur, 20 in Egra and 100 in Bhagbanpur including Heria. (Total 390) It is impossible to estimate the number which has since been lost owing to scarcity of fodder, but the Collector reports that it may be confidently said that there has been no very great or widespread loss on this account.

(*b*) Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act have been freely issued. Government has made a special grant of Rs. 1,24,000, of which about, Rs, 70,000 has been already distributed. The affected area has been divided into circles and an officer has been appointed to take charge of each circle for the purpose of granting these loans and distributing gratuitous relief, where necessary. The Loans Act has been interpreted on generous lines, and loans have been granted for the rebuilding of houses, the provision of fodder for cattle and also for subsistence, as well as for actual cultivation. Where no

security could be given for loans, gratuitous relief has been distributed to assist in the rebuilding of houses and in the maintenance of cattle as well as in doles for actual subsistence.

(c) (i) The amount sanctioned for agricultural loans is Rs. 1,24,000, of which about Rs. 70,000 has been distributed up to date.

(ii) The number of applications cannot be stated without further inquiry, but the approximate amount of loans granted up to 23rd November, 1913, is Rs. 8,265 in Contai thana, Rs. 6,515 in Basudebpur, Rs. 1,100 in Ramnagar, Rs. 12,504 in Pataspur, Rs. 8,175 in Egra, Rs. 13,169 in Bhagbanpur, Rs. 19,405 in Heria. Total Rs. 69,133.

(iii) Detailed figures are not available, but every application has been carefully inquired into and the Collector reports that it may safely be said that in no case have loans been refused, where the security was sufficient and the need real.

(iv) On the information at present available, the average amount granted to each person is estimated to be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.
Contai	13	12
Heria	13	14
Bhagbanpur	12	15
Pataspur	17	0
Egra	9	12
Basudebpur	22	13
Ramnagar	11	12

(*d*) Most of the loans have been issued on the joint security of several raiyats. This system, which is usually followed in times of scarcity, has been devised to meet the case of applicants who have not sufficient individual security to offer.

(*e*) The maximum has been fixed by the Commissioner at Rs. 5 per bigha and Rs. 50 to a single individual.

(*f*) It is proposed to collect the loans in three equal annual instalments, the first of which will be due one year after the issue of the loan. The rules empower the Collector to suspend the realization of any instalment, if he considers this course necessary, and no interest is charged in such cases for the period of suspension.

(*g*) (i) The population of the area affected by the floods in the Contai subdivision is about 350,000. The greater part of these people no doubt suffered severely in different ways from the floods, but it is estimated that only a small proportion will require relief of any kind from Government.

(ii) Steps have been taken to provide work in the effected areas for all able-bodied persons, who require it, and further action will be taken in this direction as soon as the subsidence of the flood allows earthwork to be pushed on. The Public Works Department and the District Board have been asked to concentrate their resources as far as necesssry in this area on the repair of roads and embankments, the digging of tanks and the clearance of khals. The rates paid will be those for ordinary labour. Gratuitous relief has been and will be provided, so long as necessary, for those who are unable to work.

(iii) Rupees 19,920 have been spent on gratuitous relief.

(iv) No funds have been placed at the disposal of Government by private parties, but of the above sum of Rs. 19,920, Rs. 9,367 was disbursed from Government funds and Rs. 10,553 from various relief funds which have been raised. These relief funds are now becoming exhausted, and a further grant will be made by Government to enable gratuitous relief to be continued where necessary.

[*Mr. Kerr.*]

(*h*) No reports to this effect have been received by Government, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, who made special inquiries into this matter during his recent visit to the affected area, found that, while cattle were in many places in poor condition, there was no foundation for the rumours that the people were disposing of their cattle to any appreciable extent owing to want of fodder. The Collector reports that there is no ground for believing that the scarcity has led to the sale of cattle on any considerable scale.

(*i*) The amount of money spent on purchasing fodder for distribution was Rs. 185-3-3. It was found impossible to import fodder into so large an area on a scale that would be effective.

(*j*) It is reported that one Charge Officer sold fodder to the value of Rs. 7-6-6 to people who were willing and able to purchase it.

(*k*) It is a fact that portions of the Bhagabanpur and Heria thanas and parts of the Pataspur and Contai thanas remained under water for over 4 months during the current year, and that portions of the Bhagabanpur and Pataspur thanas have remained under water in some previous years up to January.

(*l*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*m*) An officer has been placed on special duty to investigate four separate schemes for the improvement of the drainage of the whole tract which suffered from the recent floods in the southern portion of the Midnapore district.

The schemes are—

(i) the excavation and sluicing of the Dhunia Khal ;

(ii) the canalization of the Rasulpur river and the excavation of efficient drainage channels in connection with this canalization ;

(iii) the improvement of the Panipia khal near Contai ;

(iv) the improvement of the Pichaboni khal ;

As the schemes have not been fully investigated, it would be premature to place any papers on the table at present.

(*n*) The Rasulpur river has partially silted up. The canalization of the Sarpai river has to some extent hastened the process of silting, but the silting is mainly due to natural causes. Among the more serious of these are the silting up of other rivers, such as the Bagda and Sadar khals, and the general reclamation of lands for the purposes of cultivation.

(*o*) A scheme for canalizing the Rasulpur river is under consideration and is one of the four schemes mentioned above. It is not considered that the opening of the Sarpai river again to tidal action would have any permanent effect on the Rasulpur river, and it is not proposed to carry out this suggestion.

(*p*) As stated above, arrangements have been made to provide work for all who require it. Ample work is at present available along the Hijili Tidal Canal and the Orissa Coast Canal on full wages, but the Public Works Department have difficulty in procuring labourers, as many have gone to the Sundarbans for employment in harvesting the crops there. Later on, there will be ample work for the able-bodied all over the distressed area. For those suffering from acute distress, who are unable to work, arrangements have been made to provide gratuitous relief.

(*q*) It has been decided to remit for the present quarter, and possibly for the next quarter also, all amounts due for chaukidari tax below a certain limit to be determined by the Commissioner, the pay of the chaukidars being met by Government. The details are at present being worked out by the local officers. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue and cesses will be given where necessary in the Government and temporarily-settled estates

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Kerr; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Mr. Cumming.*]

under the ordinary rules, which lay down a definite scale for suspensions and remissions according to the degree of crop failure. The question whether the owners of permanently-settled estates should be allowed a suspension or remission of revenue, if they agree to give their tenants a suspension or remission of rent, is under consideration.

(*r*) There has been, and is, no scarcity of good drinking water in the flooded area.

(*s*) The floods have undoubtedly caused considerable distress, particularly to the poorer classes of the population in Argoal and in the Bhagabanpur thanas, but the distress has fortunately so far not deepened into famine. There have been some sporadic cases of cholera, but nothing in the nature of an epidemic outbreak. Five special Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been deputed to the flooded area, where they have been working since August. They have been supplied with injection apparatus for treating cholera patients, as well as with ordinary medicines, and are constantly touring over the affected area and administering medical relief free of cost.

(*t*) As there has never been any scarcity of good drinking water in the affected areas, no special measures have been required.

(*u*) A careful inquiry has been made into the causes of the floods in Contai and a detailed report has just been received from the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, which is now under consideration.

(*v*) Attention is invited to the answer to Question (1) above.

by the Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR :—

Amount of money granted for redress of flood-stricken persons of the Burdwan Division.

* 14. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total amount of money granted by them for the redress of the flood-stricken persons of the Burdwan Division ?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

"Government have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,54,900 for agricultural loans and of Rs. 1,00,000 for gratuitous relief in the districts affected by the floods in the Burdwan Division."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ :—

Allegat against the Magistrate 24-Parganas

* 15. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article under the heading "Civilian Vagary" in the issue of the "Mussulman" newspaper, dated the 31st October, 1913, commenting on the conduct of Mr. Dunlop, the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the facts stated in that article are true ? If not, what is the correct version of the matter ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiry has been made into the allegations and what is the result of that inquiry ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question.

(*b*) The facts ascertained after inquiry are as follow : Every quarter Magistrates are selected to preside at the distribution of pay to chaukidars at the various police-stations of the district. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim was selected to preside at the payment of chaukidars at Jaynagar on the 19th July and Maulvi Bazlur Rahman was selected for Maheshtola for the same date. The orders were communicated to these officers on the 7th and 5th July, respectively. On the 10th July Maulvi Bazlur Rahman asked that a Hindu officer might, if possible, be deputed in his stead, as the 19th was the date of a Muhammadan festival, the *Shab-i-barat*. It was found possible to comply with his request, but a similar request made by Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim on the same day could not be granted as no other officer was available. The District Officer did not accept the suggestion

[*Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq; Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

that the Sub-Registrar should preside and ordered the Deputy Magistrate to perform the duty.

(*c*) No further inquiry has been made."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ :—

A against tional Magistra Bakarga

* 16. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the "Muhammadi" newspaper, in its issue of the 14th November, commenting on the conduct of Mr. Lindsay, the Additional District Magistrate of Bakarganj, in compelling Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate to come from Jamalpur to Barisal which resulted in his being on board a steamer the whole of the *Bakr-Id* day ?

(*b*) Is it true that the Deputy Magistrate had pointed out that he would be deprived of his *Id* prayers if compelled to attend court at Barisal on the 11th instant because he would be on board the steamer on the previous day, viz., the *Id* day ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Additional District Magistrate refused to accommodate the Deputy Magistrate even when these objections were pointed out ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiry has been made into the allegations and what is the result of that inquiry ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Government have made an inquiry into the facts. The Deputy Magistrate wrote to the Additional Magistrate of Bakarganj requesting him to fix a date other than the 11th November for his appearance, as the *Iduz-zuha* fell on the 10th November. As the case had already been the subject of protracted inquiry, and eight witnesses were to appear on the 11th for cross-examination, before whose cross-examination it was desirable to examine the Deputy Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate did not feel justified in postponing the case and informed the Deputy Magistrate that the date could not be changed. The Deputy Magistrate could have avoided travelling on the *Id* day, as the 7th and 8th November were also holidays, and the 9th a Sunday.

Government are of opinion that no intentional or unavoidable inconvenience was caused to the Deputy Magistrate."

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq asked the following supplementary question :—

"With regard to the answer just given to question No. 16, have the Government any information as to whether the case was really finished on that day ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming said — am not in a position to answer that.

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI :—

Fatal an Indian by an e the Alex Mill.

* 17. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the decision of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Barrackpore in the case in which an Indian workman was assaulted by one Robert O'Brien, an engineer employed in the Alexandra Jute Mill, resulting in his death ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they have taken in the matter ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Public Prosecutor was engaged to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the advisability of passing a standing order that in all trials for assault, in cases where the assaulted person has died, the Public Prosecutor should conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown ?

[*Mr. Cumming; Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.*]

(*e*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article which appeared in the "Bengalee" of the 19th November commenting upon the case and also upon the case of Karoo Musafir?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they have taken in the case of Karoo Musafir?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The attention of Government has been drawn to the case.

(*b*) Government have decided to move the High Court for the issue of a rule calling on the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced.

(*c*) The prosecution on behalf of the Crown was conducted by the Court Sub-Inspector of Barrackpore who, by virtue of Bengal Government Notification No. 2507 P., dated the 6th July, 1907, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th July, 1907, was a Public Prosecutor for the purposes of this case. Attention is invited to section 5 of Chapter II of the Bengal Practice and Procedure Manual, which lays down that where the charge is of a cognizable offence the prosecution will ordinarily be conducted by the police. If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, the case is of a complicated and difficult nature rendering the employment of the Government Pleader or of some legal practitioner necessary for a proper prosecution, he may direct the Government Pleader to prosecute. The Government Pleader cannot, however, be deputed to the mufassal without the previous sanction of the Legal Remembrancer.

In this case it was not considered necessary to apply for the services of the Public Prosecutor.

(*d*) In view of the existing orders referred to above, Government do not consider it necessary to issue any such standing order.

(*e*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question.

(*f*) Government have received a report of the case of Karoo Musafir and read the judgment of the Magistrate and are satisfied that, in the circumstances, no action is called for on the part of Government."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZ-UL-HAQ :—

Punish a Sub-In Police fo of duty.

* 18. (*a*) Is it a fact that, on the occasion of the last visit of His Excellency the Governor to Barisal, one Maulvi Abdul Aziz, a Sub-Inspector of Police on duty to maintain order, was punished because a person, who considered he had a grievance, had personally handed in a petition to His Excellency?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement relating to this incident which appeared in the issue of the "Barisal Hitaishi"? Is the account as there set out correct? If not, what are the facts?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "It is a fact that the Sub-Inspector was punished for disregard of orders in connection with the parking of carriages and also for his failure to prevent an unauthorised person from handing a memorial to His Excellency.

(*b*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the statement in question, which is substantially correct. The Sub-Inspector was awarded one black mark, which was cancelled, in the ordinary course, after six months' good conduct."

[*Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray; Mr. Green; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Stephenson; Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.*]

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY asked :—

Improven the pay an pects of the draftsmen, the Public Department in Bengal.

*19. With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Finnimore at a meeting of the Council, held on the 2nd April, 1913, to my question regarding the improvement of the pay and prospects of the clerks, draftsmen, etc., in the Public Works Department offices in Bengal, will the Government be pleased to state what progress, if any, has since been made in that direction?

The Hon'ble MR. GREEN replied :—

"The matter has not been lost sight of. The new scheme based on actual experience of the working of Public Works Department offices since the reconstitution of Bengal is now complete, and the orders of Government are about to issue."

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

Transfer tain heade offices Calcutta to

*20. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to transfer permanently some of the headquarters offices from Calcutta to Dacca?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state which offices will be transferred and when the transfer is likely to take place?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) & (*b*) "The question is still under consideration and Government are not in a position to make any statement."

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

Gran of dency allow ministerial n Bengal.

* 21. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to grant Presidency allowances to the ministerial staff of the Bengal Government offices located in Calcutta?

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

Promotion ministerial serving i offices subo to the Bo Revenue t grades of Deputy Coll

* 22.(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, under the rules now in force, the ministerial officers serving in the offices subordinate to the Board of Revenue are eligible for promotions to the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how many of such appointments have been filled up from the time of enforcement of the rules referred to?

(*c*) Will the Government also be pleased to state whether similar privileges are enjoyed by the same kind of officers serving under the various other departments?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "The rules now in force are contained in the Notification No. 1650 A.—D., dated the 31st July, 1913, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 6th August, 1913. Under rule 4 of the Rules for the recruitment of the Subordinate Civil Service, the Board of Revenue makes nominations from among officers serving under it. The Board of Revenue is at liberty to nominate ministerial officers, if it thinks fit.

(*b*) Since July last no ministerial officer has been appointed to the Subordinate Civil Service on the nomination of the Board of Revenue.

(*c*) Under rule 4 of the rules to which reference has been made, nominations are also made by the Financial and Revenue Departments."

by the Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR :—

Supply quinine in Manikganj Tangail Su sions.

* 23. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken for the adequate supply of quinine in the Manikganj and Tangail Subdivisions where it is believed that malaria is raging?

[*Mr. Samman; Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur; Mr. Stephenson; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Green.*]

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

"All postmasters and dispensaries in Manikganj subdivision have an adequate supply of quinine. The District Board is also distributing treatments through the panchayats.

In the Tangail subdivision the Municipality are distributing quinine free. All the dispensaries have been supplied with treatments for free distribution and, in addition to this, supply is provided for free distribution in the mufassal post offices."

by the Hon'ble RAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI BAHADUR :—

Alleged crowding patients Dacca Asylum.

* 24.(*a*) Are the Government aware of the general overcrowding of patients, for the last three years, in the Lunatic Asylum in Dacca?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON replied :—

"Government are aware that the Dacca Lunatic Asylum has been overcrowded during the last three years.

Additional accommodation has been provided for 40 patients this year, and the admission of patients from Assam has been stopped. The Central Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi, when it is built, will relieve the pressure on Dacca, and the measures already taken will probably suffice till then."

by the Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR :—

Silted-up tion of t Canal.

*25. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any), they have taken, or intend to take, on the representation of the villagers living on both sides of the Eden Canal, as to the silted-up condition of the canal, and praying for the removal of weeds therefrom and the keeping-up of a perennial flow of drinking water therein?

The Hon'ble MR. GREEN replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answers given to Question XI (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) put by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji at the Council Meeting of the 30th June last.

It is believed that the Hon'ble Member, in making reference to the Eden Canal, includes also such rivers as the Kana Nadi, the Kana Damodar, the Saraswati, etc., which form part of the Eden Canal system. During the last two or three years great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water for the Eden Canal through the Jujuti sluice, owing to the formation of a big 'char' in the river in front of this sluice. A proposal is now under consideration for the construction of a second supply sluice, about 2 miles lower down the river. The Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, has been asked to furnish certain information regarding the site of the proposed sluice. By the construction of this new sluice, a great improvement in the supply of water to the Eden Canal is expected, and it will then be possible to send a larger discharge down to flush the Kana Nadi, the Saraswati and the other rivers included in this system. There is also a project for a new canal from the Damodar with permanent head-works at Fakirbaria which is now being revised according to the instructions of the Inspector-General of Irrigation, who inspected the site selected for the proposed head-works last cold weather. The completion of the revised project will take some time, as in view of the recent high floods in the river, some further reconsideration of the project is required.

During the extraordinary flood of August last, a large quantity of the Damodar water which escaped through the several breaches on the left embankment in the neighbourhood of Jamalpur and Tarkeshwar entered into and passed through the Kana Damodar and cleared out the weeds in that channel to a great extent. The Kana Nadi and Saraswati were also flushed by the flood water from the Selimabad breach; but the discharge

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Cumming; Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.*]

was not sufficient to remove the weeds in these channels. Last year weed-clearing was done by hand on 3 miles of the Kana Nadi above the Gopal-nagar weir, and on the Saraswati from Sankrail to Kalipur. It is also proposed to take up weed-clearing work on these two channels during next dry season."

by the Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR :—

Abatem rent for t year to the flo areas.

*26. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken, or intend to take, any steps with a view to suggesting to the zamindars, as well as to the taluqdars, of the flood-affected areas the desirability of either granting an abatement of rent for the current year to their raiyats, or taking it from them by convenient instalments, and whether Government intend to grant any concession to the zamindars and taluqdars in case they and the taluqdars express their willingness to act in accordance with the above suggestion ?

The Hon'ble MR. KERR replied :—

"Suspensions or remissions of land-revenue will be given where necessary in the Government and temporarily-settled estates, under the ordinary rules, which provide for suspensions and remissions being given on a definite scale proportionate to the degree of crop failure. The question whether the owners of permanently-settled estates should be granted suspensions or remissions of revenue, on undertaking to give their tenants suspensions or remissions of rent, is under consideration."

by the Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR :—

Disor condition record-ro Judge's Burdwan

* 27. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the record-room of the Judge's Court, Burdwan, has been disorganised as a result of the inundation of the Court during the recent floods, and that the public are experiencing great difficulty in procuring information and copies of documents in proper time ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps (if any) they are taking to remedy this state of affairs ?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(*a*) "Government are aware of the disorganization of the record-room.

(*b*) Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,500 for the repair of books, registers, etc., and the entertainment of an extra staff to assist in the reorganization of the record-room."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI :—

Tuitio Muha students Hooghly the Collegiat and the Branch S

*28 (*a*). Are the Government aware that, ever since the establishment of the Hooghly College and the Hooghly Collegiate School, Hooghly has been a centre of Muhammadan education and that it attracts every year a large number of Muhammadan students, especially of the poorer class, from all parts of Bengal ?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that, owing to the insufficiency of the yearly allotments from the Mohsin Fund towards the payment of the tuition fees of Muhammadan students in the Hooghly College, Hooghly Collegiate School and the Hooghly Branch School, the Muhammadan students in these institutions have, for the last three or four years, had to pay full fees for three or four months in the year, *i.e.*, from December or January to March ; and, further, that this year the Muhammadan students of the Hooghly College and the Hooghly Collegiate School are being charged full fees from the m[illegible]h of September, as the whole grant from the Mohsin Fund for [illegible] year was exhausted by the month of August, *i.e.*, in five months o[illegible]

[*Mr. Samman; Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.*]

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Principal of the Hooghly College made more than one representation for an increased grant from the Mohsin Fund to the Hooghly College and Collegiate School but without success?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether anything can be done adequately to increase the annual grants from the Mohsin Fund to the educational institutions in Hooghly, the native town of Hajee Muhammad Mohsin, from the next financial year?

(*e*) If there are no other means of suitably increasing the grants from the Mohsin Fund to the Hooghly College, Hooghly Collegiate School and Hooghly Branch School, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not possible to withdraw the grant from the Mohsin Fund, at present given to Bihar and Orissa, and which was granted to those provinces at a time when they were under the same administration as Bengal, and when the demand for English education among the Muhammadans of Bengal was not so great as it is now, and apply the money thus set free for the benefit of the Schools and College at Hooghly, and, after them, for the benefit of educational institutions in other parts of Bengal?

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Government are aware of the facts, which are correctly stated in the question.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) The distribution of the grants from the Mohsin Fund among the various educational institutions in the Province is made after careful consideration of the claims of each and the funds available. But, in view of the fact brought to notice by the Hon'ble Member, Government will consider the possibility of increasing the grant by retrenchment in other directions.

(*e*) The subsidy given to Bihar and Orissa from the Mohsin Fund for 'short fee' payments of Muhammadan students is only Rs. 3,200. The Patna College appears to have enjoyed a share of this fund from the year 1874 and certain other institutions in Bihar and Orissa from 1888. The benefit which the withdrawal of this grant would confer on the Bengal Presidency is so slight that Government are unwilling to raise the question at present."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI :—

*29. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that out of about 400 Middle English schools in the Burdwan Division only 4 are under Muhammadan management, *i.e.*, one at Kolora in Howrah, one at Uchahar, one at Mahar in Midnapore, and one at Lodna in Burdwan?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the Middle English School at Kolora has not succeeded in getting any grant from the Howrah District Board because of want of funds, and that the Middle English Schools at Uchahar and Mahar receive only Rs. 12 and Rs. 10, respectively, a month, and that all attempts to have the grants to these schools increased have failed because of the Midnapore District Board's lack of funds, with the result that the authorities of these three schools are thinking of closing them?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether anything can be done to give a suitable grant to the Middle English School at Kolora and adequately to increase the grants to those at Uchahar and Mahar?

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "The number of Middle English schools in the Burdwan Division on the 31st March, 1913, was only 324, of which 3 were girls' schools. In addition to the four schools mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question

[*Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri; Mr. Samman; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

the following Middle English schools in the Burdwan Division are mainly under Muhammadan management :—

Name of school.	District.
Kusumgram Middle English School	... Burdwan.
Korajgram Middle English School	... Birbhum.
Margram Middle English School	... Birbhum.
Sekeddar Middle English School	... Birbhum.
Joraghat Middle English School	... Hooghly.
Darila Kundu Middle English School	... Hooghly.
Talpukur Middle English School	... Howrah.

(*b*) The District Board, Howrah, was unable to sanction a grant to the Kolora Middle English School for want of funds.

The District Board grants to Uchahar and Mahar have been raised to Rs. 16 a month.

Government are not aware that the authorities of the schools contemplate closing them.

(*c*) Orders are about to be issued sanctioning a monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the Kolora School. It is proposed to give an additional grant of Rs. 24 to the Uchahar School. The case of the Mahar School will be inquired into."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI :—

Special ing Offic Muham Education

*30. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 1st October abolishing the posts of special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions has created a sense of alarm among the Muhammadans as to the future prospects of the education of their community ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not possible to appoint a special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education in each of the five divisions of Bengal, to report direct to the Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education on the special educational needs and requirements of the Muhammadans in each of these divisions ?

(*c*) If the Government do not propose to appoint special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education in each division, will they please state what special agency or agencies it is intended to employ to keep the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education fully informed of the special educational needs and requirements of the Muhammadan community ?

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "Government are not aware that the notification referred to has created a sense of alarm among the Muhammadans.

(*b*) & (*c*) These questions are engaging the attention of Government."

by the Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur :—

Alleg against the ant Surgeo Murshidab table Hosp

*31. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact, that the Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, at a special meeting, in pursuance of their resolution, dated the 15th September, 1913, appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the allegations against the Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Dabaruddin Ahmed, of the Murshidabad Charitable Hospital, for not attending a cholera patient who was lying in front of the cholera ward of the said Hospital ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said sub-committee, after examining some respectable persons of the locality, submitted a report to the Chairman of the Murshidabad Municipality, who is also the President of the Dispensary Committee, against the conduct of the said Assistant Surgeon ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that, in pursuance of the said report, the Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, at a special meeting held on the 30th September, 1913, asked the Local Government for the transfer of the said Assistant Surgeon ?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers relating to the case and state what steps (if any) they propose to take in the matter ?

[*Mr. Samman; Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.*]

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) Government are not prepared to lay the papers on the table. Full inquiry has been made into the allegations, which have been found by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to be groundless and merely the outcome of private jealousy. Government do not intend to take any further action in the matter."

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

* 32. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Sanskrit Tols existing in each district in the Presidency and what grant (if any) each of them receives from the Government or District Boards?

(*b*) Have the Government under consideration any scheme for the improvement of the Sanskrit Tols?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether they contemplate taking up this matter?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "A statement giving the information required so far as 1912-13 is concerned is laid on the table. The amount of the grants varies each year as it depends on the examination results, the number of stipends and other considerations.

(*b*) & (*c*) The answer is in the affirmative."

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Samman to Question No. 32.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL NUMBER OF TÔLS ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1913.					GRANTS PAID DURING 1912-13 TO AIDED TÔLS FROM—				Average annual grants to aided tôls from Provincial, District and Municipal Funds.
	Recognized tôls.			Unrecognized tôls.	Grand total of tôls.	Provincial Revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
Calcutta	7	23	30	...	30	275	-	173	448	64
24-Parganas	12	15	27	2	29	1,872	-	512	2,384	199
Jessore	20	...	20	...	20	211	630	52	893	45
Khulna	26	1	27	...	27	...	1,312	...	1,312	50
Murshidabad	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	24	9	33	..	33	5,750	...	372	6,122	256
BURDWAN DIVISION.										
Bankura	7	15	22	...	22	339	..	24	363	32
Birbhum	4	8	12	..	12	29	..	60	339	85
Burdwan	3	26	29	3	32	96	84	.	180	60
Hooghly	13	53	66	19	85	..	240	588	828	64
Howrah	11	11	22	3	25	...	..	892	893	81
Midnapore	19	70	89	..	89	1,576	...	50	1,626	86
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.										
Bogra	2	2	4	...	4	108	275	60	443	222
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	2	1	3	...	3	...	486	190	646	323
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1	...	1	...	1	82	...	...	82	82
Rajshahi	10	1	11	...	11	337	762	96	1,195	119
Rangpur	3	...	3	...	3	..	1,020	...	1,020	340
Pabna	4	...	4	1	5	72	1,080	119	1,271	318
DACCA DIVISION.										
Bakarganj	5	20	25	2	27	1,345	...	...	1,345	273
Dacca	17	32	49	22	71	316	600	290	1,106	48
Faridpur	13	38	51	3	54	432	300	...	732	96
Mymensingh	21	8	29	4	33	140	1,310	276	1,626	77
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
Chittagong	9	4	13	...	13	966	500	240	1,706	190
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	9	4	13	...	13	48	659	35	742	82
Tippera	13	22	35	...	35	...	798	...	798	61

[*Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray; Mr. Samman; Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.*]

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

Co-ordi the curric primary secondary in East a Bengal.

* 33. (*a*) Is it a fact that the course and standard of education in the primary and secondary schools of West Bengal differ from those of East Bengal ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any intention to take up the question of co-ordinating the curricula of East Bengal and West Bengal ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The question of co-ordinating the curricula of primary and secondary schools in East and West Bengal has been carefully considered, and it has been decided to maintain the two curricula side by side until sufficient experience of their relative merits has been acquired."

by the Hon'ble BABU PRASANNA KUMAR RAY :—

Uniform for prim secondary

* 34. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the rules for admission, transfer, etc., relating to primary and secondary schools in East Bengal differ from those in West Bengal ?

(*b*) If so, is it proposed to adopt a uniform set of rules for the whole Presidency ?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for maintaining the difference ?

The Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN replied :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The matter is still under consideration, but the nature of the case is such that progress is necessarily slow, and it is not possible at this stage to say when final orders will be passed."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

The answers to the following questions which were unstarred were laid on the table :—

by the Hon'ble MR. G. H. C. ARIFF :—

Numbe for drink in the su in the Pr

35. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of tanks for drinking-water in each of the sub-divisions of the districts in the Presidency of Bengal under the care of the Local Boards, District Boards and Municipalities, respectively ?

[*Mr. Samman.*]

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. SAMMAN :—

"A statement furnishing the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the answer by the HON'BLE MR. SAMMAN *to Question No. 35.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	NUMBER OF TANKS FOR DRINKING WATER CONTROLLED BY—			REMARKS. (It may be noted how many are reserved tanks.)
		Municipalities	District Boards, excluding Local Boards.	Local Boards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Burdwan ...	Sadar	...	3	..	3 tanks are reserved.
	Kaina	2	...	...	2 ditto.
	Katwa	1	...	...	1 tank is reserved.
	Asansol	3	...	...	1 ditto.
	Total ...	6	3	...	
Birbhum ...	Sadar ...	1	25	...	All the tanks are reserved.
	Rampurhât ...	...	6	...	
	Total ...	1	31	...	
Bankura ...	Sadar	...	...	...	
	Vishnupur ...	4	...	2	All the tanks are reserved.
	Total ...	4	...	2	
Midnapore ...	Sadar				
	Contai	1	12	1	All are reserved tanks.
	Tamluk	...	...	4	
	Ghatal	5	9	14	25 tanks are reserved.
		79	1	14	23 ditto
	Total ...	85	22	33	
Hooghly ...	Sadar	3	24	...	One tank of municipality and 24 tanks of District Board are reserved.
	Serampore ...	1	12	...	12 tanks of District Board are reserved.
	Arambagh ...	...	20	17	20 tanks of District Board are reserved.
	Total ...	4	56	17	
Howrah ...	Sadar	...	1	...	All are reserved tanks.
	Uluberia ...	...	19	...	
	Total ...	...	20	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
24-Parganas ...	Sadar	10	...	6	8 tanks are reserved.
	Barrackpore ...	7	...	1	8 ditto
	Basirhat	4	...	10	14 ditto
	Baraset	11	...	5	6 ditto.
	Diamond Harbour ...	...	...	5	5 ditto.
	Total ...	32	...	27	41
Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	6	9	...	3 tanks are reserved.
	Kushtia	2	1	...	1 tank is reserved.
	Meherpur	1	5	...	1 ditto.
	Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat ...	21	...	...	2 tanks are reserved.
	Total ...	30	15	...	7

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	NUMBER OF TANKS FOR DRINKING WATER CONTROLLED BY—			REMARKS. (It may be noted how many are reserved tanks.)
		Municipalities.	District Boards, excluding Local Boards.	Local Boards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concld.*					
Murshidabad ...	Sadar	...	4	...	
	Berhampore ...				
	Lalbagh	2	...	...	2 tanks are reserved.
	Kandi	8	4	...	2 ditto.
	Jangipur	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	8	...	4
Jessore[a] ...	Sadar	8	18	...	5 tanks are reserved.
	Jhenidah	6	5	2	5 ditto.
	Bongong	3	5	2	...
	Narail	...	13	5	...
	Magurah	...	12	7	...
	Total ...	17	53	16	10
Khulna ...	Khulna	4	46	...	46 tanks are reserved.
	Bagerhat	...	64	...	...
	Satkhira	9	63	...	7 ditto
	Total ...	13	173	...	53
	Divisional Total ...	102	249	43	115
DACCA DIVISION.					
Dacca ...	Sadar	...	...	8	8 tanks are reserved.
	Narayanganj ...	...	...	11	...
	Munshiganj ...	...	1	18	18 ditto.
	Manikganj ...	...	5	16	3 ditto.
	Total ...	...	6	53	
Mymensingh ...	Sadar	3	2	36	
	Jamalpur	5	1	10	
	Kishorganj ...	31	1	60	15 reserved—14 in Kishorganj Municipality. 1 in Baitpur Municipality.
	Netrakona ...	2	1	61	
	Tangail	...	1	2	
	Total ...	41	6	169	
Faridpur ...	Goalundo	...	30	55	
	Madaripur ...	6	5	34	
	Gopalganj ...	...	4	29	
	Sadar	6	16	85	1 Reserved tank of the District Board, 5 of the Local Board and 5 of the municipality.
	Total ...	12	55	203	
Bakarganj ...	Sadar	(*a*)6	(*b*)18	...	(*a*) 2 are reserved. (*b*) all the tanks are reserved.
	Nalchiti	2	...	...	Reserved.
	Jhalakhati ...	2	...	...	Ditto.
	Perojpur	(*a*)8	(*a*)94	(*b*)19	(*a*) Reserved. (*b*) One only reserved.
	Patuakhali ...	4	60	...	Reserved.
	Bhola	...	46	...	Ditto.
	Total ...	22	218	19	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.					
Rajshahi ...	Sadar	1	...	45	
	Nator	4	...	19	
	Naogaon	...	...	10	
	Total ...	5	...	74	

[a] Besides there are 24 wells in the district of Jessore under the control of the Jessore District Board.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray : Mr. Stephenson.*]

Name of District.	Name of subdivision	Number of tanks for drinking water controlled by—			Remarks. (It may be noted how many are reserved tanks.)
		Municipalities.	District Boards, excluding Local Boards.	Local Boards.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Rajshahi Division—*concld.*					
Dinajpur ...	.....	...	...	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	...	...	...	The soil of the district is not suitable for tanks. In most places it is porous. Drinking water is obtained from wells, which are innumerable and many of which are constructed of Ramganj pipes
	Total ...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ...	Sadar	...	2	...	1 reserved
	Gaibandha... ...	...	45	...	5 ditto
	Kurigram ...	...	1	...	ditto
	Nilphamari ...	...	2	...	ditto.
	Total ...	...	50	...	
Bogra ...	.....	...	1	...	
Pabna ...	Sadar	4	...	12	All reserved
	Sirajganj	...	...	1	
	Total ...	4	1	13	
Malda ...	.....	1	...	...	
	Divisional Total ...	10	51	87	
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong ...	Sadar	6	34	...	All reserved.
	Cox's Bazar ...	1	3	...	
	Total ...	7	37	...	
Tippera ...	Sadar	4	3	21	
	Brahmanbaria ...	13	3	25	Of this 3 reserved.
	Chandpur	3	3	12	One reserved. All the tanks in the care of the municipality at Sadar and in the care of Local Boards are reserved
	Total ...	20	9	58	
Noakhali ...	Sadar	3	8	24	All reserved.
	Feni	...	1	18	
	Total ...	3	9	42	
	Divisional Total ...	30	46	100	

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

36. With regard to the answer given to my Question 18 (*b*) at the meeting of Council held on the 1st September last, will the Government be pleased to state what would be the probable cost of the erection of additional laboratories and buildings in the Calcutta Medical College to enable the students who are refused admission at present to get themselves admitted into the said College ?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. STEPHENSON :—

"No proposal has been made to increase the laboratory accommodation at the Medical College, and Government are not in a position to give any estimate of the cost. An increase of accommodation by nearly 400 *per cent.* would involve entire remodelling of the present buildings and the cost would be enormous."

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Mr. Cumming; Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.*]

Request statistics o tried by Assessors, (

by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY :—

37. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately—

(*i*) the number of cases tried during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 with the aid of Jurors ;

(*ii*) those tried with Assessors ;

(*iii*) the number of cases in which the Judge differed from the Jurors, and the number in which the Judge differed from the Assessors ; and

(*iv*) the result of references to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

in the districts which now form part of the Presidency of Bengal ?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. CUMMING :—

"A statement giving the desired information is laid on the table. The figures in columns 2 to 5 of the statement relate to persons, as statistics of the number of cases are not available."

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED WITH THE AID OF—		NUMBER OF PERSONS AS TO WHOM THE JUDGE DIFFERED—		RESULT OF REFERENCE (CASES) UNDER SECTION 307 PROCEDURE CODE.			
	Jurors	Assessors.	From Jurors.	From Assessors.	Confirmed, *i.e.*, Judge's view upheld.	Modified	Reversed, *i.e.*, Jury's view upheld.	
1910 ...	1,123	971	185	290	22	1	9	
1911 ...	1,209	1,139	203	405	25	1	11	
1912 ...	1,038	932	154	233	13	2	7	

by the Hon'ble MAULVI MAZHARUL ANWAR CHAUDHURI :—

Inundatic the subway to Bandel station.

38. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the subway leading from the town of Hooghly to Bandel junction station, on the East Indian Railway, remains under water, every year, to a depth of three to four feet, right through the rainy season, with the result that railway passengers to and from Hooghly are put to great hardship and inconvenience, and that even the passage of vehicles through the subway is a difficult and risky matter, as at most times they have to go through with their foot-boards under water ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that complaints as to the inconvenience caused by the inundation of the subway during the rains were made by the people of Hooghly to the Railway authorities as far back as the year 1908 ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in June and August of the present year, numerously-signed petitions were submitted by the residents of Hooghly to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, requesting him to ask the Railway authorities to take effective steps to remedy the inconvenience, and that the Commissioner wrote to the Railway authorities in that behalf ?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the people of Hooghly again submitted a petition in September last to the Agent of the East Indian Railway reiterating their complaints and grievances ?

[*Mr. Green; Maulvi Musharraf Husain; Mr. Samman; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*]

(*e*) Has any scheme been prepared by the Railway authorities permanently and effectively to remove the inconveniences and hardships of the travelling public caused by the present state of the subway leading to the Bandel junction station?

(*f*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state what action (if any) they intend to take in the matter?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. GREEN :—

(*a*) "The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) Government are informed by the Agent, East Indian Railway, that complaints as to the inconvenience caused by the inundation of the subway during the rains were made to him from time to time.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the reply to Question 38 (*b*).

(*e*) & (*f*) Correspondence is proceeding between this Government and the Railway Company on the subject, and it is hoped that the Railway Company will be able to devise some effective means of removing the inconvenience referred to."

by the Hon'ble MAULVI MUSHARRAF HUSAIN :—

39. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the number of villages comprised in the Presidency of Bengal, and in how many of them cholera broke out during the year 1912-13;

(*ii*) the number of seizures in that year, and how many of them proved fatal; and

(*iii*) what amount of expenditure was incurred for the relief of the sufferers during that period?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. SAMMAN :—

(*i*) "The number of villages comprised in the Presidency of Bengal, exclusive of Municipalities, is 123,258. No information is available as to the number of villages in which there were outbreaks of cholera in the year 1912-13.

(*ii*) No record is kept of the number of seizures from cholera, and the figures for deaths are compiled by the calendar year. Ninety-five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven deaths from cholera occurred in 15,124 villages during the calendar year 1912.

(*iii*) It is impossible to say what amount of expenditure was incurred for the relief of the sufferers. A sum of money is set aside in the medical budget each year for expenditure in epidemics, but the main business of the relief of cholera patients is carried out by the ordinary staff at hospitals and dispensaries, and by special medical officers whose services are paid for by the District Boards."

by the Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR asked :—

Survey of railway from Nabharan to Satkhira.

40. (*a*) Will the Government to pleased to state whether the engineer in charge of the survey for the proposed railway from Nabharan to Satkhira has submitted his report covering the question of alignment of the line?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the engineer has proposed, in his report, any alignment other than that actually surveyed?

(*d*) If so, through what villages would the alternative alignment pass?

(*e*) Have the Government considered the question of alignments?

His Excellency's Address.

[*Mr. Green; His Excellency.*]

(*f*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any particular alignment has been approved of?

(*g*) If the answer to question (*f*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state through what villages the alignment would pass?

(*h*) If the question of alignment is still under the consideration of the Government, will the Government be pleased to state whether the local authorities (Collector, Local Boards, District Boards and other local representative and influential bodies) will be consulted before any final decision is arrived at?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. GREEN:—

(*a*) to (*d*) "The answer is in the negative.

(*e*), (*f*) & (*g*) The question of the alignment has not yet been settled. The matter will be duly considered on receipt of the survey report and the estimates for the construction of the line from the Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(*h*) The question of consulting local public opinion further on the subject of the alignment will be considered when the report is received. The investigation made by the Railway authorities is being carried out in consultation with the local civil authorities, and the representations on the subject of alignment which have been made to those authorities by persons interested in the scheme are receiving full consideration."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN,—I welcome you here once more. I hope that, during this cold-weather season now beginning, we shall get a good deal of legislative business done. Last January I told you of eight Bills which my colleagues in Executive Council and I hoped, with your assistance, to pass into law. I don't complain of the slowness of our progress; but we have not got on quite so fast as I then hoped we would. We still have to deal with half of these Bills. Two of them—the Bengal Laws Bill and the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill—have engaged the attention of Council a good deal, and I trust we may very shortly pass them. I merely remind you of the Chittagong Port Bill which still remains to be dealt with. The Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill has not been taken up in Council since last April, because, as you will remember, certain important proposals were made for its modification, which my colleagues and I felt ought to be discussed fully, both with the Corporation and with the Government of India, before dealing with them in this House. The discussions have nearly come to an end and next month we hope to proceed with the Bill.

Two other measures not referred to in January—The Doveton Trust Bill explained at our meeting of the 1st September, and the Bengal Medical Bill to be introduced to-day—may also I hope become law before long.

And there are two others which we should wish, if possible, to deal with during this session—though I don't wish to speak too sanguinely—a Bill to amend the Cess Act of 1880 in view of the recent decision of the Secretary of State to transfer to Rural Boards the proceeds of the Public Works cess hitherto credited to Government, and a Bill to amend the Excise Act.

Several other measures are engaging the attention of the Legislative Department, but it would be vain to pretend that we have any immediate chance of passing them; so I do not refer to any of them beyond saying that every effort will be made to push to completion an amending and consolidating Bill to take the place of the existing Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899. I know that much interest is taken in this matter both inside this House and out of it; but it is one of great complexity involving a good deal of work, and one on which other bodies besides the Bengal Government must have their say. So far as I can judge I see small chance of the Bill

being introduced into Council before the rains session of 1915. Some men of longer and wider experience tell me there will be little chance even then.

Gentlemen, I feel sure you will agree with me that it is the interest of all concerned that the Council should not be burdened with other than budget work while the Financial Statement is under discussion, and I therefore confidently look to you all to help in securing that our present legislative work may be completed by the early part of next March.

It may be interesting to you to know that our Secretary, Mr. Watson—of whose accident we were sorry to hear, and who we all hope will soon be better—is working hard at getting together a library which will be of more use than the library hitherto available to you. Government gave a grant and will continue to give further grants for this purpose and in the course of the next two or three years I hope we shall have a library really worthy of the Council. Want of room here forces us for a time at least to house most of the books in Writers' Buildings, but Government will do its best for you ; our Vice-President, Sir William Duke, and Mr. Watson are taking a great deal of trouble in this matter and Hon'ble Members doubtless will give them their assistance.

You may recollect that last January I told you that I would consider how the accommodation at our disposal could be improved. Many of you take interest in this. I know that among the non-official Members—and they are of course the majority of this House—opinion is practically unanimous that the Bengal Legislative Council ought to be housed in an entirely new building designed specially for the purpose of the Council—as, for instance, is the case in Madras. The objections to this Council room and to our accommodation as a whole, especially in the hot weather, are patent to all. I don't suppose it can be very long before either we must erect a completely new building on some other site or entirely rebuild on a larger scale this wing of Government House. Either alternative will be very costly. Cost must not deter us from anything which is for the good of Bengal, but there are many reasons for not undertaking large expenditure on building at present and, moreover, I dare say many of you look forward to possible changes in the constitution of the Council itself before very many years are over—when Councils have proved themselves to be all or almost all that their admirers in India claim for them, and to possess none or very few of the evil qualities which those more enamoured of another system of Government feared they might develop ; it seems to me therefore that we should probably be wise not to commit ourselves just yet to any definite scheme involving new buildings or large changes in existing buildings.

I have, however, done as I promised—I have gone fully into the consideration of this wing of Government House and have had plans prepared showing how, as I believe, it can be made—at considerable but not unreasonable expense—to give more practical comfort than we have at present with better conditions in which to transact our business. I had hoped to have shown you the plans ere now ; I have not managed that, but you will see them before many days are over. When you do, I hope you will give me the advantage of your advice.

And now I would like to say a few words which I feel prompted to say when I look back on what has happened since last January. You have helped considerably, that is, what as a Council you exist to do. Not only have you helped by criticism and advice to make legislation better than it would have been without your criticism but by your questions and by your resolutions you have called the attention of my colleagues and myself to questions or aspects of questions which we might perhaps have missed. For that I am grateful to you. This Council is not like those assemblies in other countries with which till I came to India I was familiar, which secure good government to their country by keeping in power or removing the individuals who form the executive. The members of such bodies often best perform their functions by purely partisan criticism—but here it is different. Here you have an executive whose duty it is to do all it can for

your country, but which is not dependent for its existence on you. I know, speaking for myself at any rate, how often and in how many ways I am ignorant of facts which have a bearing on the problems which an executive Government must face, and how hard one who belongs to another race and has different traditions, often finds it to understand the point of view from which you look at things ; sometimes, often it may well be, I fail even to see things which must appear to you obvious, and equally it cannot always be easy for you to grasp my point of view. Without accurate knowledge there cannot be efficiency either in legislation or in administration, for without accurate knowledge there cannot be the sympathy which is the best guarantee of efficiency. I and my colleagues therefore in the Executive Government cannot be too grateful to you when you enable us to appreciate the ideas of the people for whose good government we are responsible, and when you point out to us any deficiencies which we might overlook ; but we want you to give us even more help. I don't know that you, non-official Members, always quite realize how much help you can give us : perhaps you do not quite realize how much you Indian non-official members can do for Bengal and for your own fellow countrymen by help of this sort ; I believe if you do fully realize it, you will be even more anxious than you are to give us help. I will try to explain to you what I mean. Sometimes questions come to us, or ideas are put before us, which take a good deal of time on the part of our officers to investigate and which turn out to be based on mere rumours or incomplete statements of facts, questions of a sort which would not be admitted knowingly in, for instance, the House of Commons, where every member is expected to hold himself responsible for the accuracy of facts on which he relies ; and here in India it seems to me to be even more important than it is in England to make certain of any facts. Our officers here are not too numerous in proportion to the population : they do a great deal if they keep abreast of such part of their work as is helpful to the people for whom they are paid to work ; they have quite enough at any rate to do with routine work, which has to be done whether it be useful or not, and the use of which is often not apparent on the surface. I fear that when such men have, as they sometimes have, to investigate a matter, which would be serious if true, only to find it of no importance because it is not true, they naturally become sceptical and disinclined to look into other things into which it would be well if they did look thoroughly. I think you may be able to help a great deal in that matter. And I hope you will be thinking of this, for I am inclined to expect that, in the interest of good administration, we may have somewhat to modify our rules about questions perhaps in the directions indicated by the House of Commons Rules, and if so I shall want your help. Then, again, I feel sure that nothing will do more to secure good Government for Bengal than if the members of this Council show themselves to be thoroughly practical, as well as full of independence ; you cannot be too full of independence in your views, provided only those views are firmly based on knowledge and your aims have been well thought out. My Government will always, I hope, listen to the views expressed here and will try to find a common point where our aims and your aims can unite ; but this will only be brought about in proportion as we show each other what our real aims are. I don't say we don't do this, but I think there must be a risk—slight perhaps but still a risk—of your sometimes not doing it, and of our sometimes not doing it, if officials and non-officials get too much into the habit of treating each other as necessarily opposed. Government and opposition cannot exist in our assembly in the same sense as they exist in England, at any rate if those who are not members of Government are to work effectively for their country. You non-official members beat us—the Executive Government—once, not long ago. I was not sorry when you did it, for it showed you what you could do. You may beat us again : and it may be well that this happens sometimes ; but power carries with it responsibility, and I trust you will resist all temptation to beat us merely for the sake of beating us. I hope this not because I wish to avoid trouble for myself or for Government, but because I am anxious for the reputation of Council Government in India and especially in Bengal. When the non-official members beat the Government nothing particular need necessarily

happen. Government can go on just the same as if it had not been beaten ; Government will always, I hope, examine carefully any question on which it has been beaten, and if it honourably can, will meet the views of the non-official majority ; but it seems to me that, if once the beating of Government were to become common at the hands of men voting with a light heart against Government without any clear and well-thought-out idea of what the result would be if what they support is or is not carried out, a blow will be struck not to the prestige of Government but to the prestige of the Council, and that will be a great set-back to Indian progress. For the honour of Bengal it behoves the politicians of Bengal to recognise their responsibilities, to shape their political conduct deliberately, and to think out results. It specially behoves us all to be circumspect just now. Things have happened in Bengal which we all deplore : such things may happen again. I don t believe things such as I refer to will be common ; I feel sure they are not generally approved ; but they have happened. I quite sympathise with your reluctance to believe in such things, and with your hope that officials may perhaps at times have been unduly suspicious. Nothing hurts one more than to find that any one whom one loves or whom one admires has done things which one must hate or despise. You love and admire your country and I sympathise with you in your jealousy for the honour and reputation of Bengal. But Government, too, is jealous for the honour of Bengal, for it is by the state of Bengal that our Government must be judged. We must, if Bengal is to hold its proper place, all work together ; there is much wanted, much in the way of education, much in the way of development of the capacities of the Bengalee, which wants careful working out, and which can only come to a successful issue if both officials and non-officials unite in giving each other a fair chance. I am not going to elaborate this idea. I think you understand me well enough. I would merely say once more that as Governor I thank all of you, officials and non-officials, in this Council for the help you have given to my colleagues and myself in our work and I look confidently to you to continue giving us that help."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE BENGAL LAWS BILL, 1913.

"The Hon'ble Sir William Duke moved that the Bengal Laws Bill, 1913, as further amended by the Select Committee, be passed.

He said :—"It will be observed that the report of the Select Committee, which, with the exception of myself, consisted entirely of legal members of the Council, is unanimous. I need therefore say very little to recommend the Bill to the Council.

Its object is to assimilate the law in the two portions of the Province which were united into this Presidency on the 1st of April, 1912. The procedure followed has been, when the law in the two parts of the Presidency was different, to select that which was most up to date or otherwise most desirable, and to repeal the other.

The only exception to this course is that the Select Committee have approved of two small substantive amendments of Bengal Act III of 1885. This Act had been amended in Western Bengal by the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Act of 1908 which the Bill extends to Eastern Bengal ; but it was felt that it was desirable that these two new amendments—the one subjecting the action of Divisional Commissioners in making appointments to District and Local Boards to the administrative control of the Local Government and the other empowering District Boards to establish scholarships for the furtherance of technical education, should also be passed into law. It is not likely that there will be a general amendment of the Local Self-Government Act for some time to come, and it did not seem worth while to make these petty amendments into a separate legislative measure. Accordingly, the opportunity was taken to embody them in the

Laws Bill, although it may be admitted that they hardly come within the legitimate scope of such a measure. Had they been matters of much intrinsic importance, or of a controversial character, it would not have been proper. But it is merely a case of the extension of minor desirable improvements regarding which there seems to be no difference of opinion, and I do not think it will form a precedent for turning a laws Bill into an omnibus measure. I therefore move that the Bill be now passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE RULES, 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

"May I, before the Hon'ble Sir William Duke moves the amendments to the Bengal Legislative Rules, make a suggestion? In this part of the House we have felt that there is a necessity for the extension of time in order to enable your Lordship's Council to consider matters of amendment and other matters, and therefore more time ought to be given. But with regard to some of the matters we feel that a sufficient amount of time has not been accorded to us, and I am only making a suggestion, and I hope it will find favour with your Lordship as well as with the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, that this matter ought first to be considered by a small Committee, and then it will come before your Lordship's Council in a shipshape form. The ordinary method, as has been pointed out, was not followed because it was thought that it would be for administrative convenience and expedition that this matter should be considered by the Council, as a whole, at once, but we find that, especially with reference to one matter, the time for consideration of the amendments to the report has been cut down from one week to less, and our desire is to have a little more time. As the object of the amendments is for the purpose of considering the convenience of both sides, I sincerely hope that the Hon'ble Sir William Duke will see his way to accept my suggestion."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"I am somewhat surprised that this suggestion is made; because I believe I am correct in saying that the papers were circulated on the 14th November, and no amendments or suggestions have been received since then. I believe that, previous to that, Mr. Watson consulted the non-official members of Council, or at any rate warned them of what was coming. The proposals in their present form were, I think, circulated on the 14th November,—that is the date the circular bears—and we have heard nothing of it since."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

"I am afraid there is some misapprehension; it was not circulated as early as the date the Bill bears, at least so far as I am concerned I did not get it then. Further, there was a considerable amount of misapprehension as to the method in this particular instance, being an informal one, whether the amendments should be sent in beforehand. It was not in the nature of a report of the Select Committee, for which amendments, according to rule, have to be sent in within a particular time."

The Hon'ble Sir William Duke said :—

"There may have been misapprehension, but the Bill itself contained an explanatory note as to the procedure to be followed, from which, I think, it might have been inferred that whatever was to be done was to be done in Council. The Hon'ble Member is also under a misapprehension that the time has been curtailed. The time has not been curtailed by any means. In every case the time allowed for considering reports and making amendments has been increased, and it is desirable, I think, that we should have the benefit of these rules before we proceed to any heavier legislation, and it would be regrettable, and a misfortune, I think, if they were not passed

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Mr. Apcar; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; His Excellency.*]

before any Bill of any considerable magnitude comes into force. It has also not been the practice in this Presidency, at any rate for two years, to employ the procedure of Select Committee with regard to the amendment of our Business Rules, and I do not know whether it would be convenient to employ it on this occasion. At the same time I have no wish to rush the Council. If it is understood that it is the desire among non-official members that they should have more time, I have no particular objection to postponing the matter to the next meeting of the Council. Perhaps your Excellency will obtain the opinion of the other side of the House. There is nothing in the Rules that I cannot explain now."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I just want to say this : There does not seem to me to be any special case for urgency, because there are no heavy Bills which are likely to come before us within any measureable distance of time. Judging from the statement which your Excellency has just read out to us, and it seems to me that there is no special case for hurry in this matter. That being so, I think it would meet the wishes of both sides of the House, if there was a little time allowed and a small Committee appointed to go into the matter and submit their recommendations to the Council. I think that would be a procedure which would commend itself to the views of both sides of the House, and I therefore gladly recommend it."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"May I intervene and say that there is no necessity for any protracted delay? The matter may be considered within a week and everything settled. I am sure that our aims are the same, and the only thing is whether we have arrived at a common point of view. I think, if we are allowed to meet and discuss this measure, we could easily come to an understanding at a simple meeting. The only objection taken now is that there may be delay; that can easily be got over by your Lordship's Government by convening a small Committee, selected on your own initiative, and putting a limit as to the time. I do not know why the whole matter should not be settled within a week or ten days, and that would be well within time before any big measure could be brought forward. I earnestly ask that there should be this reference, because there are matters which require consideration from our point of view."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"I do not know whether the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has moved for reference to a Committee, and I don't know whether under the rules he can move that, but I think he has expressed the sense of this part of the House if he made the suggestion; because there are certain important points on which we should like to submit our views to Government, and if there was a mixed Committee made up of official and non-official members, our suggestions would be given due consideration by that Committee instead of a protracted debate in this Council."

HIS EXCELLENCY said :—

"I do not think we should waste any more time, but postpone the matter. There is no motion."

The consideration of the following motions was accordingly postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

1. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke to move that in rule 21 of the Bengal Legislative Rules, 1912, for the word "five", the word "ten" be substituted.

2. Also to move that in rule 22 (*1*) of the same rules, for the word "five", the word "fifteen" be substituted.

3. Also to move that in rule 22 (*2*) of the same rules, for the word "six", the word "sixteen" be substituted, and for the word "five". the word "fifteen" be substituted.

4. Also to move that in rule 22 (*3*) of the same rules, for the word "fifteen", the word "thirty" be substituted.

5. Also to move that in line 1 of rule 22 (*5*) of the same rules, after the word "shall", the brackets and words "(if possible)" be inserted.

6. Also to move that in rule 41 (*2*) of the same rules, for the words "when he has not been furnished for a week with a copy of the Report", the following be substituted, namely,—

> "unless such Report was forwarded to him at least five days before the final date fixed for the receipt of notice of amendments";

7. Also to move that for the first three lines of rule 51 of the same rules, the following be substituted, namely,—

> "A list of the business to be brought forward at a meeting of Council shall, if time permits, be despatched by the Secretary to each Member at least four days before such meeting."

8. Also to move that in the proviso to rule 51 of the same rules, for the words "sent to each Member at least one day before the meeting," the following be substituted, namely.—

> "sent so as to reach each Member at least two days before the meeting."

9. Also to move that for rule 54 (*1*) of the same rules, the following be substituted, namely,—

> "(*1*) to draft all Bills originated by the Government of Bengal and the Reports of Select Committees to which such Bills are referred; to settle the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to such Bills and to prepare the Notes on Clauses (if any).

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (SANITARY OFFICERS) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill, 1913, and moved that the said report be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

His Excellency then called upon the Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur to move amendment No. 1 standing in his name in the Appendix to the List of Business.

The Hon'ble RAI NALINAKSHA BASU BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, in view of the agreement that we have now come to with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, with regard to the provisions of the Bill, we do not press the amendments."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I think it would be satisfactory to all parties, and help the discussion, if the extent of the acceptance of these amendments was announced to us by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Then we shall know in what position we stand, and what amendments are approved and what are rejected by the Government."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"I am quite glad at the outset to indicate the amendments which we are prepared to accept as that may have the effect of cutting short the discussion. There have been three amendments of considerable importance. One was that the provisions of the Bill should not be put into force in Municipalities with an income of less than ten thousand rupees. Another amendment was that the promise of Government to contribute half the pay of the Health Officers should be incorporated in the Act itself, instead of being confined to the Resolution. The third important amendment proposed was that Government should only prescribe for the appointment of one Sanitary Officer, and, as to the rest, the matter should be left to the Municipalities themselves. There are two other minor amendments, which it is not necessary to deal with just now.

With reference to the first amendment, namely, that Municipalities with an income of less than rupees ten thousand should be excepted, we have considered the matter and, in order to meet the wishes of Hon'ble Members, we have decided to accept that amendment. The acceptance of this amendment will have the following result :—Out of 111 Municipalities in the whole of Bengal, about 36 Municipalities will not be affected by the Bill at all. This is a most substantial concession that we have made, and I think it goes a long way to meet the wishes of Hon'ble Members.

As regards the second, we had no objection to put the obligation of Government on a statutory basis, but we have been informed that there is not one single instance where an obligation to make a contribution by Government has been put on a statutory basis. I may assure my Hon'ble friends that we have made a promise and we mean to keep it; as a matter of fact, I do not think Government have ever broken a promise. We have stated in our Resolution that we mean to pay half the salary of the Health Officers. The Government of India in their resolution also stated the same thing, and we have also stated that, even in the case of Sanitary Inspectors, where there is a question of real hardship, Government would be willing to help. I hope that my Hon'ble friends will accept this assurance as sufficient and will not press us to adopt a course that is unprecedented.

As regards the third amendment, we have been advised that it would not be right for us to accept it. The result is that we are going to accept only one amendment. As regards the second, above referred to, although it

is not formally accepted, we can give Hon'ble Members the assurance that our Resolution will be as binding as a statute, and I would ask my Hon'ble friends to consider their amendments in view of the statement I have made, and withdraw such of them as they think fit."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI said :—

"I think, my Lord, that as a consequence of the announcement that all amendments which tend to limit the application of the Act to certain Municipalities will be, in substance, accepted, and of the further announcement that Government is precluded by precedent from making any financial compact in a statute, all amendments will be abandoned by us, but, of course, the other amendments relating to the other matters, on which my friend is not making a statement, they will be. I take it, the subject of discussion in this Council. That will simplify matters considerably."

HIS EXCELLENCY :—

'I cannot pretend to judge which amendments should be withdrawn and which should not : so that we had better take them in order."

The following motions were then, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 1.

I.—The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur to move that at the end of clause 1, the following words be added, namely,—

"and shall be deemed to be part of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884." Ben. Act 1884.

Clause 2.

Proposed new Section 349C.

II.—The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur to move that for sub-section (*1*) of the proposed new section 349C the following be substituted, namely,—

Power to declare this Part to be in force in any municipality.

(1) If the Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the provisions of this Part should be extended to any municipality within his jurisdiction, he may call upon the Commissioners of that municipality to apply to the Local Government, through him, for the extension of the said provisions to that municipality; and if, within four months of the receipt of such requisition, the said Commissioners fail to comply therewith, the Magistrate of the district may himself apply to the Local Government to extend the said provisions to such municipality.

(*1a*) On receipt of any application under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, announce its intention to declare this Part to be in force in the municipality rel therein :

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.*]

Provided that the provisions of this Part shall not be extended to any municipality the income of which falls below Rs. 10,000 a year.

III.—The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that in the last line of the proposed new section 349 C (*2*), after the words "so sent", the following be added, namely,—

"together with any report submitted by the District Magistrate along with such objections."

IV.—If motion No. III be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that in line 2 of the proposed new section 349C(*3*), after the words "or if it considers", the following be added, namely,—

"after giving due weight to the report of the District Magistrate."

Proposed new Section 349D.

V.—The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur to move that the proposed new section 349D be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) and that for its last four lines the following be substituted, namely,—

"as may be deemed necessary by them: such Health Officer to be of such class, and such Sanitary Inspectors to possess such qualifications as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct."

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the appointment of a Health Officer and of such number of Sanitary Inspectors as it may deem necessary in any particular municipality.

VI.—The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray to move that in lines 12 and 13 of the proposed new section 349D the words "and such Sanitary Inspectors to possess such qualifications" be omitted.

VII.—The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray to move that the following proviso be added to the proposed new section 349D, namely,—

"Provided that the number of Sanitary Inspectors to be appointed for any municipality shall be fixed by the Commissioners of the municipality concerned at a meeting."

VIII.—The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that the words "such Health Officer to be of such class, and such Sanitary Inspectors to possess such qualifications, as may be so directed", in the second and subsequent lines of clause (*b*) of the proposed new section 349D, be omitted, and that the following provisoes be added after the words "as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct", namely,— VI.

"Provided that—

(*i*) the Local Government shall not have the power to compel any municipality to appoint more than one such officer and

[*Raja Hrishikesh Laha; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.*]

(*ii*) the provisions of this section shall not be put into operation in any municipality, the income of which is less than Rs. 10,000, unless two-thirds of the Commissioners agree to the proposal."

IX.—The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha to move that the following proviso be added at the end of the proposed new section, 349D, namely,—

"Provided that, with the approval of the Local Government, two or more municipalities may jointly retain the services of a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector appointed under this section, and make such proportionate contribution towards the pay of such officer as the Local Government may determine."

Proposed new Section 349E.

X.—The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur to move that for the proposed new section 349 E the following be substituted, namely.—

"349E. The Local Government shall, from time to time, fix the salaries to be paid to Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the allowances to be granted to them during absence on leave, one half of such salaries and allowances being paid out of the Municipal Fund and the other half by the Local Government."

XI.—The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray moved that, in line 3 of the proposed new section 349E, the words "and Sanitary Inspectors" be omitted.

He said :—

"My Lord,—The object of the amendment is to leave it to the Municipal authorities concerned to fix the salaries to be paid to their Sanitary Inspectors. The wording of the clause, as it stands, is that 'the Local Government shall from time to time fix the salaries to be paid to Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors out of the Municipal Funds, and the allowances to be granted to them during absences on leave.' So far, my Lord, as the Local Government desire to have the power of imposing upon the Municipalities the duty of appointing Sanitary Inspectors, we do not object, but when the question is as to the salary to be paid to these people, I humbly submit that to take away from the Municipal Commissioners the power of fixing their salaries is really to go too far, and to interfere with the well-understood policy of Local Self-Government. I would have been, therefore, very glad, my Lord, if the proposal which is embodied in this amendment had been accepted by Government; but as it has not been accepted, I am compelled to press it to a division. Under the Local Self-Government Act, which controls the action of District Boards, the latter enjoy the power of not only appointing their own Sanitary Inspectors, but of fixing their pay. It is difficult to see why Municipal Corporations in Bengal, which are more advanced in many places than the rural authorities, should not have this power of fixing the pay of their own Sanitary Inspectors. It is suggested that the practical difficulty in the way is that Government propose to train two classes of Sanitary Inspectors, and that, as we read in the Resolutions, the Sanitary Inspectors should be of two classes, classes 1 and 2; Sanitary Inspectors belonging to the second class to get a pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100, and Sanitary Inspectors of the first class to get a pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150, and that, if the question of pay and allowances of Sanitary Inspectors were left to the Municipalities concerned, they might not choose to pay Sanitary Inspectors enough, and the Sanitary Inspectors trained by Government under the system which has been in operation might not find it possible to accept service under some municipalities which might

[*Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

grudge them even the small pay the Government has practically settled. But I have no doubt, my Lord, that Municipalities will never think of employing Sanitary Inspectors on a pay less than Rs. 50, but that they will be engaged on a proper pay. Whether a Sanitary Inspector to be entertained under a Municipality should be of second class or first class is a matter of detail which, I submit, should be left to the Municipalities concerned, and I do not see any sufficient reason for withdrawing that power from them. It is a very small matter, but a matter in which there will perhaps be a good deal of hardship, as the Municipalities will consider that even in these small matters of detail their hands are being unnecessarily fettered. I therefore am compelled to press this motion to a division."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji said :—

"May I be permitted to make a suggestion, for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, whether we can arrive at a sort of compromise in this matter—namely, that the pay be fixed by the Municipalities subject to the approval of the Local Government? There are two partners to the transaction—one is the Municipality and the other is the Local Government. Both make a contribution towards the pay, and I think both ought to have a substantial voice in the matter; and, therefore, I think we ought to put it in that form, namely, that the pay should be fixed by the Municipality subject to the approval of the Local Government, so that both partners to the transaction may have a voice in regard to it. This is a compromise which I trust my Hon'ble friend will see his way to accept."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray said :—

"I have only one word to say. In the opinions that were circulated on the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Bill, I find that Mr. Patterson, the District Officer of Howrah, a member of the Indian Civil Service, says on page 6 to this effect :—

'As the proposed section 349 F will empower Government to make rules prescribing the qualifications, etc., of sanitary officers, and as the proposed section 349 D will make the appointment of such officers obligatory, their salaries should be left to be determined by the Commissioners in accordance with the ordinary laws of supply and demand.'

After this opinion from one who is a trusted servant of Government and who has got experience of Municipalities, I think Government ought to accept the suggestion which is made by the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray."

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda said :—

"This question has been carefully considered. It was discussed at some length in Select Committee and it was rejected, and the reasons are these, my Lord : we have taken a number of men to give them a training. They want certain prospects, in order to be induced to go through this course of training, and it would be desirable that Sanitary Officers serving in different Municipalities should have about the same pay. If we left it to individual Municipalities, there may be in some Municipalities a great spirit of parsimony and they may refuse to pay the Sanitary Inspectors an adequate sum : and, unless a man is well paid, his work is never well done. There will be a large number of Municipalities that will employ Sanitary Inspectors. It has been considered desirable that the qualifications and pay should be fixed by Government to ensure uniformity. I am not convinced that the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray's argument completely answers this objection.

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

Reference has been made to the practice in the District Boards, but my Hon'ble friend will remember that the number of Municipalities is much larger than the number of District Boards, and, so far as the few District Boards are concerned, they may make their own terms. I think it will raise discontent and will interfere with the efficiency of the work to be done by sanitary officers if it is left to the Municipalities to fix their salaries. For these reasons, my Lord, Government are not prepared to accept the amendment."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes 17.	Noes 28.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha.	His Excellency the President.
,, ,, Babu Upendra Lal Ray.	The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, ,, Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	,, ,, Mr. Lyon, C.S.I.
,, ,, Mr. Chakravarti.	,, ,, Nawab Sayed Shams-ul-Huda.
,, ,, Raja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri Bahadur.	,, ,, Mr. Macpherson.
,, ,, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray.	,, ,, Mr. Cumming, C.I.E.
,, ,, Mr. Apcar.	,, ,, Mr. Lang.
,, ,, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	,, ,, Mr. Kerr, C.I.E.
,, ,, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.	,, ,, Mr Stephenson, C.I.E.
,, ,, Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur.	,, ,, Mr. Samman.
,, ,, Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.	,, ,, Mr. Newbould.
,, ,, Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray.	,, ,, Mr. Green.
,, ,, Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.	,, ,, Mr. Finnimore.
,, ,, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.	,, ,, Mr. B. C. Mitra.
,, ,, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.	,, ,, Mr. Payne.
,, ,, Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri.	,, ,, Mr. Hornell.
,, Babu Surendra Nath Ray	,, ,, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
	,, ,, Mr. Moberly.
	,, ,, Mr. McLeod.
	,, ,, Mr. Shorrock.
	,, ,, Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
	,, ,, Mr. Glen.
	,, ,, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
	,, ,, Mr. Chaplin.
	,, ,, Mr. Woods.
	,, ,, Mr. Grice.
	,, ,, Mr. Hilary.
	,, ,, Mr. G. H. C. Ariff.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussain.

The Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri.

The Hon'ble Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Babu Ananda Chandra Ray.

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Hossam Haider Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.

The result of the division being ayes 17, noes 28, the motion was lost.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

XII.—The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that in lines 3 and 4 of the proposed new section 349 E the words "and Sanitary Inspectors out of the Municipal Fund" be omitted.

XIII.—The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray to move that the following proviso be added to the proposed new section 349 E, namely,—

"Provided that one half of such salaries and allowances shall be paid by the Local Government and not out of the Municipal Fund."

XIV.—The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur to move that the following proviso be added to the proposed new section 349 E, namely,—

"Provided that the Government shall ordinarily contribute half the amount required to meet the salaries of such Health Officers."

Proposed new Section 349 F.

XV.—The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur moved that for the first two lines of the proposed new section 349 F the following be substituted, namely,—

"The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time make rules subject to the approval of the Local Government prescribing . . ."

He said: "My Lord, the Bill as it stands says that the Local Government may from time to time make rules regarding the qualifications of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, as well as their classes and grades. My amendment is that the Municipal Commissioners be allowed the privilege of framing the rules. It is alleged that if power be conferred upon the municipalities, the rules are not likely to be uniform, and the rules for one municipality may clash with those framed by others. But with a view to avoid this sort of apprehended anomaly, I have proposed that the rules framed by the Municipal Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of Government or in other words, the rules made by them shall not have any effect unless sanctioned by Government. As the Government are the final authority with regard to the sanctioning of the rules, there cannot be any reasonable objection to the amendment proposed by me. The rules, no doubt, under the amendment proposed by me, will emanate from the Municipal Commissioners, but they cannot be final unless approved of by the Government and, consequently, my amendment is one which ought in my humble opinion to be accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Sham-sul-Huda said: "My Lord, for the reasons which I gave in answer to the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray's amendment, I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. We want uniformity in the rules, and that cannot be ensured if every municipality is allowed to make its own rules."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.—

The following motions were also, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

XVI. The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray to move that in line 2 of clause (*a*) of the proposed new section 349 F the words "and Sanitary Inspectors respectively" be omitted.

[*Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Babu Mahendra Nath Ray; Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*]

XVII. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that in line 2 of clause (*a*) of the proposed new section 349 F the words "and Sanitary Inspectors respectively" be omitted.

XVIII. The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray to move that in line 1 of clause (*b*) of the proposed new section 349 F the words "and Sanitary Inspectors" be omitted.

XIX. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that in line 1 of clause (*b*) of the proposed new section 349 F the words "and Sanitary Inspectors" be omitted.

XX. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to move that the following proviso be added at the end of the proposed new section 349 F, namely,—

"Provided that the Local Government shall be bound to contribute at least half the salary of every Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector appointed under this Chapter."

Proposed new Section 349 G.

XXI. The Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur moved that at the end of the proposed new section 349 G the following words be added, namely,—

"to whom the Health Officer shall be subordinate."

He said :—"This amendment is very simple. There are two Health Officers, and my proposal is that one should be made subordinate to the other, so that there may be no conflicting orders passed by them. That is what I have to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My lord, I have not been able to accept this amendment. As a rule there will be one Health Officer, and there is no question of subordinating one Health Officer to another. I do not understand what the Hon'ble Member means. We propose to have more that one Sanitary Inspector, but we do not propose to have more than one Health Officer, and from that point of view, I think my Hon'ble friend's amendment is unnecessary."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"In order to give effect to the concession which Government has announced in this matter, I beg to move—

that section 349 D be numbered as sub-section (*1*) of that section, and that the following be added as sub-section (*2*), viz.,—

the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply to any Municipality the income of which falls below Rs. 10,000 a year."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda moved that the Secretary be directed to renumber the clauses and sub-clauses of the Bill in consecutive order, and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto.

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda : Mr. Hornell : Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda also moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

He said :—My Lord, I am glad that although we have had a somewhat stormy discussion some time ago about this Bill, that it has now been given a smooth passage through the Council. I appreciate the assistance which has been given by the Hon'ble the non-official members, and I have already referred to the three important amendments of which we had notice from the Hon'ble Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, and the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray. We have found it difficult to accept them all, but I think we have met them half way, and I am glad that the concessions made by Government have been accepted in the spirit in which they have been given, and a large number of amendments have in consequence been withdrawn. We were all anxious that a Bill of this nature should go out of this Council with the approval of the representatives of the local bodies, and although some of the amendments moved by them have been lost, I take it that on the whole they are satisfied. I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DOVETON TRUST BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell moved that the Doveton Trust Bill, 1913, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Samman, the Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock, the Hon'ble Mr. Grice, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and the mover, with instructions to circulate their report in time for its consideration in Council at the meeting to be held on the 13th January, 1914.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, now that the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee I think I may take this opportunity of calling attention to a statement which has appeared in the newspapers and which I believe has been circulated among the members of this Council, bearing upon this Bill. The statement is signed by the responsible members of the Committee of Management of the Doveton Institution, and it traverses some of the statements which were made in this Council by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. One of the statements is this. I think it was stated in this Council, that the Committee of Management which now exists was a Committee which had been appointed by the High Court. These gentlemen say as a matter of fact that that Committee had long ceased to exist, and that the present Committee is a Committee which has been appointed by the shareholders or by the guardians of the pupils attending the Institution. Then charges of mismanagement had been brought against the Committee of the Institution. They deny these charges, and they bring forward some facts and figures which to my mind seem to lend colour to their assertion. The financial test is the crucial test in all institutions and organizations. In this statement which has been circulated I find facts given as to the revenue of the Institution in 1910, and the revenue of the Institution in 1912. In 1910 the revenue of the institution was Rs. 19,000, in 1912, it was Rs. 26,000, almost double, and the number of pupils has increased. Therefore, it seems to me, if these allegations as circulated in the statement have any basis, truth or substance, it is necessary to reconsider the proposals which have been laid before this Government. I do not pin my faith to this statement. I absolutely know nothing at all about it, but here are these allegations spread broadcast, for they have been printed in the newspapers, circulated among the members of this Council, and they are the talk of everybody connected with this Institution, and who wish the welfare of this Institution. Having regard of these facts, I appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the member in charge of the Bill, to throw some light upon the statement and to justify the measure which he has placed for the consideration of the Council."

[*Mr. Hornell; Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"Your Excellency, the letter to which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji refers has been placed in my hands by Mr. Houghton and Mr. Claridge. The signatories to the letter, who claim to be the members of the Committee of Management of the Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College, complain that the notification has caused them considerable surprise, and that they feel seriously aggrieved that such a momentous step should have been initiated without the slightest reference to the Governing Body of the Institution. They complain that they received no prepatory official notice of the intentions of Government in this matter, and they claim to be completely ignorant of the grounds on which this tyrannical measure of spoliation is sought to be justified."

The Hon'ble SURENDRA NATH BANERJI—I did not use such strong language.

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL, continuing, said :—

"In the speech in which I moved for leave to introduce the Bill, I attempted to set forth in outline the connection between the Government of Bengal and the Society. I need not repeat this melancholy story. I will merely point out that this connection began in 1896 and that in 1906 a Committee which had been appointed by the High Court to manage the institution appealed to Government to have an inquiry, made into the affairs of the institution and that as the result of this appeal Government appointed a Committee, which recommended legislation for the purpose of effecting the same purpose as that which the Bill, now before the Council, is designed to accomplish. A Bill was actually drafted, but as the result of the High Court order of the 8th April, 1907, it was dropped to give the Society a chance of working out its own destiny under the scheme settled by the decree. No further action was taken by Government until 1909, when, as explained at the last meeting of the Council, Mr. W. C. Madge, himself a member of the Committee of Management, wrote and asked Government to intervene. In the name of the Anglo-Indian community to which he belongs, Mr. Madge adjured Government to preserve the endowment 'from obviously incompetent control and to divert it to other means which might afford the best prospect of giving the domicilled community the relief and help of which they stand in great and pressing need.' Thus in a period of some 4 years Government was twice called upon by those intimately connected with, or interested in the society, to take the step which it is now contemplating.

In the speech with which I introduced the Bill, I referred to a report from the Director of Public Instruction, which was called for and received in September 1909. It must be remembered that this report was written when the new scheme of management had been in operation for over two years. I said that the report showed that the Committee had proved itself totally incompetent to manage the affairs of the College. This statement has in effect been challenged. I have referred above to Mr. Madge as a member of the Committee. He certainly had been such, and he claimed still to be at the time of writing, though the Committee contended that he had resigned, a contention which Mr. Madge declared to be false. At any rate Mr. Madge's indictment was couched in no uncertain terms. 'The institution' he wrote, 'is now in the hands of a Committee whose competence for their charge may be estimated from the fact of their having recently illegally removed their Chairman from their number, on the false pretext of his having resigned, because he had objected to improper proceedings on their part, which may possibly be held to be illegal if tested in a Court; and from the fact of their also having lately expelled, with violence from the room in which they met, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction who had attended by invitation. These are not the only circumstances which call for prompt and searching investigation on the part of the Government. The endowment, or remaining portion of it, on which the institution subsists, was for the benefit of the community variously styled 'East Indian' and 'Eurasian,' whereas it is stated that a very few of this class are boarders in it, while the majority are Asiatics, the diversion of specially endowed funds to whose benefit may amount to a serious breach of trust.' It is also perhaps interesting to note

that when this letter of Mr. Madge was received by the Director of Public Instruction from Government, the then Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management was given an opportunity of reporting on the facts. He refused to do so, and questioned the Director's authority to call for such a report at all. He was informed on the 6th July that failing a reply by the 21st July the report would have to go to Government with such information as could be obtained from other sources. The report of the Director of Public Instruction did not actually go to Government till the 9th September. If the Committee let this opportunity slip of stating their version of these transactions, they can scarcely blame my predecessor or Government.

To the report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction there was attached a statement from the gentleman, who was so effectively prevented from taking part in the deliberations of the Committee of Management, together with a statement from another member of the Committee who accompanied the former gentleman and was a witness to the rough and tumble which by the way took place in the public street. It is not necessary to dwell upon this incident. The account of it which runs into many pages suggests comic-opera, an admirable thing in its place,—but perhaps a little inappropriate in the management of the affairs of a society constituted to establish and control schools 'in order to procure the means of affording the youths the best education of which the circumstances admit.'

The term of the schedule attached to the decree of the High Court of the 8th April 1907, provided that in the event of the Society failing to hold its annual meetings in terms of the said rules or otherwise failing to appoint a Committee in any year, the members of the Committee other than those who in terms of the scheme should retire—the scheme provided that a certain proportion of members should retire at each annual election—should be at liberty with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction for the time being to appoint such members of the domiciled community for the purposes of completing the necessary number of the Committee. The signatories of the letter of protest declare that they are not a Committee appointed under the terms of the decree of the High Court above referred to, but that since October 1910, the affairs and management of the Society have been conducted by a series of Committees elected annually under the rules of the Society. In the Director's report to Government it is stated that the Committee had placed it on record that they believed that there were no members of the Society, and that there was not in any case a quorum sufficient to hold a general meeting. It appears that in 1909 there were only 4 members. Under rule 36 of the Rules of the Society no business can be transacted at any meeting of the Society, unless a quorum of 20 members be present. The Director's report of the 9th September gave the history of the Committee since the date of the High Court decree. Of the 8 members named by the High Court, 3 declined to act. Four new members were appointed before the close of 1907, and, on 2 of these members retiring by rotation in the terms of the scheme, a Committee of 10 members was reconstituted by the Director af Public Instruction. By July 1908, this Committee had dwindled down to 6, this number having been further reduced by 2 before the end of 1908. On the 31st March 1909 there were 4 members of whom 2 were to retire by rotation, while under Rule 13 of the Society 5 members are necessary to form a quorum. This remnant proceeded to elect a full Committee of Management, and in April 1909, the Honorary Secretary submitted the list of names to the Director of Public Instruction for his formal approval. This the Director of Public Instruction refused to give, but called for some explanation. The Honorary Secretary declined to give this information declaring that the powers of the Director of Public Instruction were confined to the bare approval or disapproval of the nominations of the Committee. A correspondence ensued between the Society's Solicitors and the Director of Public Instruction. The result of which was that the latter, not considering the information which was made available either sufficient or satisfactory refused to exercise the powers of approval conferred on him by the High Court. In reporting this to Government, the Director of Public Instruction stated that he inclined to the view that in the absence of a quorum of duly

appointed members of the Committee, the then existing management was unauthorised and could only be regularised by an order of the Court. So far as I can make out, there are no further records either in my office or in the Secretariat with regard to any subsequent relations with the Committee.

The order of the High Court required that the Committee should have its accounts audited by Chartered Accountants every year, and that a copy of the balance sheet should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. No such balance sheets were submitted and consequently on the 25th May 1909, the Director of Public Instruction wrote and asked the Committee to let him have the audited balance sheets for the financial years 1908-09 and 1907-08. In response to this the Committee submitted a copy not of a balance sheet but of a cash abstract giving outstandings and liabilities on the 31st December 1908 by a firm not of Chartered but of Incorporated Accountants. This document the Director of Public Instruction found to be quite useless as a guide to the financial administration and the Committee refused to supply a copy of a similar document for the preceding year which might have enabled the Director of Public Instruction to have checked the abstract submitted. The Committee now state that their accounts are audited annually by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, whom they quote as stating in 1910 that the account books were '*as usual*' well kept and free from errors. It is a little difficult to fix the precise significance of 'as usual.' If Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes had knowledge of the Doveton College Account Books before 1910, why did the Committee in 1909 decline to provide the Director of Public Instruction with any statement other than a statement of outstandings and liabilities vouched for by a firm of Incorporated Accountants ?

In the speech with which I introduced the Bill, I was bold enough to state that the conduct of the affairs of the Society had involved the misdirection of funds left in trust to purposes for which they were never intended. The Committee of which I was a member represented in 1906 that it was not obligatory on the Doveton College Committee to educate non-Christians. We further reported that of the 103 boys then on the rolls of the College only 8 were reported to be Christians, and that they all belonged to the DeSouza foundation. When in 1909 the Director of Public Instruction attempted to find out the denominations and nationality of the pupils then in the school, he was refused the information. I have recently ascertained that the 113 pupils now on the rolls of the college are drawn from the following communities :—

Europeans	Nil
Anglo-Indians	40
Hindus	29
Muhammadans	11
Burmese	21
Chinese	7
Parsees	2
Native Christians	3
	113

The school was undoubtedly founded and endowed for that section of the community which is now known as Anglo-Indian. The school was once one of the most famous institutions for the education of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community. Now it is entirely cut off from the European school system. It has only been recognized by the University since 1910, and the report attached to the letter of protest is merely the usual report called for by the University as a result of the application for recognition. The University is not of course concerned with anything other than the fitness of the school to prepare pupils for its Matriculation Examination."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

[*Mr. Lyon.*]

THE CHITTAGONG PORT BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble MR. LYON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the port of Chittagong.

He said—"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the port of Chittagong.

As noted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill, it is required by the considerable developments which have taken place since the original Act for the regulation of the port of Chittagong was passed in the year 1887. At that time there was no railway connection with Chittagong, nor were there any jetties in existence for ocean-going ships. In view also of the limited extent of the port, and the inexperience of the Commissioners who were called upon to conduct its affairs, the provisions of the Act were extremely restrictive. The Commissioners are unable to undertake works of any importance without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and the same approval is required from time to time to all changes in the electorate of bodies or firms engaged in commerce in the port. The by-laws passed by the Commissioners also require confirmation in certain cases, and the Local Government are given powers which restrict the employment of servants by the Commissioners, and their purchase, sale or leasing of movable as well as immovable property.

These restrictions have naturally been found very inconvenient in practice, especially since the large extension of the operations of the port due to the advent of the Assam Bengal Railway and the institution of regular steamer services of ocean-going vessels. I may add that the restrictive nature of the present Chittagong Port Act attracted the attention of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation during their sitting at Dacca.

The present Bill follows the lines of the Calcutta Port Act and the Act for the Port of Rangoon of 1905, which is the most recent of the various Port Acts in India. It was originally drafted by the late Mr. Luson as Chairman of the Port Commissioners, in communication with the Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway and the Chairman of the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, and I may take this opportunity of acknowledging the noticeable services which have been rendered to the port and to Government in the preparation of this Bill by the late Mr. Luson and his successor, Mr. Fischer, as Chairman of the Commissioners. It is proposed by means of the present Bill to amplify the powers of the Commissioners of the port and to relieve them from unnecessary restrictions in the exercise of their functions, and it is hoped that the new provisions will greatly facilitate the conduct of business in connection with the port. The Bill was originally prepared in the year 1908, and has since then been exhaustively examined by the commercial community of Chittagong, the Port Commissioners, the Government of India and Railway authorities of all grades. Its provisions were practically settled shortly before the recent territorial changes, when its consideration was postponed until the present Government should be constituted. In the course of its examination by our Government it appeared that various minor amendments were necessary, and opportunity was taken to include in the Bill some additional provisions suggested by the Port Commissioners.

While the general principles of the Bill and its main provisions will, I believe, meet with general acceptance, as providing the machinery necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the port, there are certain sections dealing with the compulsory use of the jetties provided by the railway company which have met with opposition from some of the local branches of firms engaged in shipping and agency business. These provisions of the Bill follow in the main the similar provisions which have been incorporated in the Acts applying to other ports in India, but the position in Chittagong differs somewhat from that which exists in other ports, in that the Assam Bengal Railway Company is the owner of the jetties instead of the Port Commissioners. The disadvantages of this position are somewhat mitigated, however, by the fact that the Assam Bengal Railway Company is not in all respects a private company, and that the jetties were built by public funds provided through the Secretary of State, who has what may be termed

a reversionary interest in them. And apart from the interest thus possessed by the Government in the working of the railway company, a definite safeguard has been provided in the Act in the provision that the tolls and charges to be imposed at the jetties shall not be modified without the express approval of the Railway Board, who will consult the Local Government before making any changes in the rates at which such charges are to be levied. The compulsory clauses have been accepted by the Port Commissioners, among whom the commercial interests of Chittagong are strongly represented, and they will be later on subjected to careful consideration in Select Committee. And I may note here that the chief reason why I am only asking leave on the present occasion for the introduction of this Bill, and do not propose to move that it shall also be referred to a Select Committee, is that we wish to give ample time for the consideration by members of the whole Bill, and that we wish to secure also the services of a member of the European commercial community of Chittagong as an expert member of the Select Committee to assist us in the detailed consideration of its provisions

I believe that the Bill will command the approval of this Council, and I now beg to move for leave to introduce it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL MEDICAL BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in Bengal.

He said—"My Lord, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in Bengal The question of a Medical Registration Act in India was first raised by the Government of Bombay in 1882, but the Bengal Government at that time considered that the question raised was really one of prevention of the unauthorised practice of medicine, and as this was not within the range of practical politics, they were not prepared to proceed with the legislation then proposed. Since then the situation has been completely changed by the growth of unrecognized medical schools and colleges which have conferred degrees purporting to guarantee the possession of an efficient knowledge and training in the practice of the western schools of medicine. The demand for a Medical Registration Act grew stronger and stronger and culminated in 1908, when the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University, the Council of the Medical College, the Medical Section of the Asiatic Society and the Medical Graduates of the University all approached Government insisting on the urgent need of legislation. The grounds for this demand were threefold: *firstly*, the system of western medicine is only starting to spread in India, and it is essential at the outset that it shall not fall into disrepute owing to the want of training or qualifications on the part of those who purport to be its exponents; *secondly*, as the authorised degrees and licenses connote a definite training and knowledge of a fixed standard, the public have a right to a reasonable opportunity of readily distinguishing those medical men who have received this training and teaching; and *thirdly*, the holders of authorised degrees have a right to be protected from a competition which is unfair in so far as it relies upon the inability of the public to distinguish between authorised and unauthorised degrees. Since 1908 the question has been under discussion, and the delay has been so far advantageous that we are able to make use of the experience of Bombay where a Medical Registration Act, on which the present Bill is largely based, has been passed and has been working for some time. If we may judge from the speeches at the farewell of the late Surgeon-General of Bombay, we need have no doubt about the utility of the Bill or apprehensions as to its working.

The main object of the Bill then is to distinguish those practitioners who have received the teaching and training that are accepted as being adequate. The central feature is the register of such practitioners, and a Medical Council with a Registrar is set up to compile this register and to keep it efficiently up to date. The Council consists of 9 members, 4 of whom are *ex-officio* and 5 elected; though, as one of the electing bodies is the Medical College Council, there will probably always be an official majority. The

powers of the Council are confined to matters affecting the compiling of the register, but it is hoped that if the Bill is successful, the Council will in time form a most powerful instrument for the advancement of the medical profession. In order to encourage those who are entitled to it to claim registration, it is provided that where an Act in force in Bengal requires a certificate by a medical practitioner, the privilege of giving such certificate shall be confined to registered practitioners. There is only one penalty clause in the Bill, and that is the necessary provision for punishment for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner.

In view of the misconceptions as to the scope of the Act disclosed in the proceedings when the Bombay Act was discussed in Council, I wish to make it quite clear that this Act does not interfere with the practice of medicine by any person whatever. Its only effect is to create a register of the names of medical practitioners who are in possession of degrees which in the opinion of Government are a sufficient guarantee of training and qualifications. It does not prevent the public from utilising the services of any practitioner they please, but it does give them an opportunity of knowing which practitioners hold authorised degrees."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS

(*under the rules for the discussion of matters* of general public interest).

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji to move the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

(*i*) the collection of Government revenue in the areas affected by the recent flood be suspended until the end of March 1914, and that the said revenue be subsequently realized in five yearly instalments, on the understanding that the same concession is extended by all zamindars to intermediate land-holders and actual cultivators ; and

(*ii*) the same principle be applied to the collection of rents in the Government *khas mahals*.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, with reference to the resolution which stands against my name, I desire to congratulate the Government on the action which has already been taken. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon was recently on a visit to Contai and the flooded area, and from the official *communiqué*, which has appeared in to-day's morning papers, I understand that the orders which he has passed are such as will commend themselves to the strong approbation of public opinion. In the first place, he has directed the suspension and remission, where necessary, of rents in the *khas mahals* and temporarily-settled estates according to the rules of Government. Practically, therefore, he has gone beyond the resolution which I had ventured to suggest to this Council, and, as regards the first part of the resolution, I understand from the same official *communiqué* that the matter is under consideration. That being so, I desire to congratulate Your Excellency's Government and beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council the appointment of a mixed commission of official and non-official members of the Council to

inquire into, and report upon, the prevalence of dacoity in the Presidency, and to recommend such preventive and remedial measures as may be thought necessary.

He said—"My Lord, this question, of the prevalence of dacoity in this Presidency has been the subject of keen and animated discussion both in the newspapers in this country as well as in England. Hon'ble Members are aware that Government have recently appointed a Commission to enquire into the existing machinery of district administration. The Commission is exclusively official in its composition, and what is more, of the five of the members of this Committee, three are gentlemen who belong to the Indian Civil Service outside this province. The resolution definitely states the object of this Committee, and suggests what the Committee has to do. The Committee has to concert measures so as to bring the executive officers of Government into closer contact with the people. The belief prevailing in some quarters is that by reason of the permanent settlement the Bengal officials are not so familiar with the people as are the officials in other parts of India. The Committee is not left without guidance as to some of the measures which they might consider for the attainment of the object which they have in view. Amongst them are the partition of districts and the multiplication of subordinate official agencies. The discretion of the Committee, however, is not fettered; the Committee is at liberty to consider any other proposals which may be laid before it. I hope and trust that among the proposals which the Committee will take into consideration is one which has been pressed upon public attention in this province with some little emphasis, namely, the creation of Advisory Boards, consisting of representative men, to advise and counsel the District Magistrate in regard to the discharge of his executive duties. My Lord, this is a proposal which, I believe, was for the first time broached by Sir Herbert Roberts from his place in the House of Commons in 1906 in the amendment to the address to the Throne which he moved. This was pressed before the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, and this principle has been accepted by the Decentralization Commission which has recommended the wider acceptance by District officers of the practice (which has been followed by some) of consulting District Boards as their Advisory Councils.

My Lord, my Committee is much less comprehensive in its scope; it refers in a special degree to a matter which will only incidentally engage the attention of the larger Committee, and it consists of officials and non-officials. My Lord, I am anxious, through the medium of my resolution, to concentrate attention upon an evil which has attracted a large measure of public interest, and which, I am sorry to have to say, has cast a slur upon the fair fame of our province. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke, than whom there is no greater authority in a matter of this kind, in the course of the speech that he delivered in April last in this Council, gave us some facts with reference to the prevalence of dacoities which are useful and interesting. He said that in 1910 the number of dacoities in the eastern districts of Bengal was 179, in 1911 the number rose to 181, and in 1912 there was a drop and the number fell to 130. My Lord, in the light of these facts we are driven to the conclusion that there is a considerable element of exaggeration in the ideas prevalent on the subject in England and in this country. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke's authority is indisputable, but the exaggerations continue, and they have been accentuated by the recent anarchial crimes. My Lord, we deeply deplore them. We hold them in horror and detestation, as involving a stigma on the law-abiding character of our people and also as doing grave injury to our public interests. My Lord, it is said that we do not aid the police and authorities to the extent that we ought to. I think that the Hon'ble Sir William Duke has given us the answer, and I quote his words. In the speech, to which I have already adverted, he said: 'I am very willing to believe that in the large majority of cases the dacoits, not being known to the people, they can give very little help.' That, My Lord, states it a nut-shell the whole situation. These men, these dacoits, these anarchists, do not take the people into their confidence; they do not take even those near and dear to them into their confidence. In one case, the

father was entirely ignorant of his son's doings; in several others, the relatives were profoundly in the dark as to the proceedings of the conspirators. Point out to us—this is my appeal to our critics—what we have to do to suppress or prevent these dacoities, these anarchical crimes, and we shall do it with alacrity and enthusiasm. Show us the way and let it only be practical and reasonable, and we shall follow it. How can you expect us, helpless, defenceless and unarmed people, to assist the police in combating mauraders armed with deadly weapons? I am reminded of a statement which appeared the other day in a newspaper and which was suggestive and instructive alike. There were some cases of dacoity in the Midnapore district where some of our young men were at work in connection with the relief operations. The Magistrate asked them to help the police and the authorities. What was the reply given by the young men? 'Give us arms and we will fight the dacoits; unarmed we cannot fight men provided with deadly weapons.' The difficulty of the situation is this, and it has to be realized by those who find fault with us, namely, that the people are unarmed and defenceless, but that the dacoits can get any amount of arms they like. The Government are prepared, very properly as I think, to give out arms to suitable persons; but as the Hon'ble Sir William Duke has pointed out in the speech, from which, I am afraid, I am making very large quotations, these arms are a dangerous possession and an incentive to the dacoits to attack those who possess them and deprive them of their weapons at any time. Is it not possible—and this is the suggestion which I venture to make to the Government—to train, say, half a dozen men in every considerable village or every group of villages in the use of fire-arms? They will afford protection to their co-villagers, and what is more important the fact will be known to all the country people, and when it is known the dacoits will be more careful. Add to the police if you will, but let me ask you, are the police likely to be efficient without popular co-operation. My Lord, I may, for a moment, be permitted to advert to an instance of popular co-operation, which, judging by the results, was admirably successful. Hon'ble Members will remember that in the height of the excitement in the years 1907 and 1908 the passenger trains running from Sealdah were exposed to serious danger; bombs used to be thrown at them. There were several cases. I am a resident of Barrackpore, and I am proud to be one. What did we do? We formed ourselves into a vigilance committee. The mill industries and several Europeans joined it. We formed ourselves into sub-committees, and we kept watch and ward on every movement that took place in every village; we kept watch and ward over every stranger who went to a village and every stranger who left a village. We raised subscriptions and we went further and offered the Government of the late Sir Edward Baker to police the line from Barrackpore to Naihati with our men, but the offer was declined. But what happened? Our activities were followed by the immediate cessation of these outrages. My Lord, I do not know whether I am entitled to link them as cause and effect; but the fact is indisputable that, as soon as our organizations were placed upon a satisfactory working order, these outrages ceased. My Lord, our critics tell us, the *Times* being one of them—that we are wanting in civic spirit. We have only to quote an instance like the above. We have only to cast our eyes across the waters and see what is taking place in South Africa in evidence of the fact that we possess, in an abundant degree, the civic spirit which we are told we do not possess. If, by civic spirit, we mean the dignity, the self-respecting spirit of the citizen, the conciousness of his obligations to to his fellow-citizens and to the state to which he belongs, then I say this, that my countrymen possess it in an abundant degree. Has the history of the world presented a nobler spectable of the civic spirit, of courage, of endurance, of absolute submission to the law and its penalties, in order to amend the law, than we are witnessing in South Africa? The display of the civic spirit, has extorted the admiration of the highest personages in the realm, including His Excellency the Viceroy, to whom we are all very grateful for his outspoken praise of the Indians in South Africa, and, I venture to add, that His Excellency has done a service to India and the Empire, the magnitude of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

[*Sir William Duke.*]

My Lord, we hear a great deal about political dacoities; but dacoities are dacoities, whether they be political or otherwise. The conscience and the judgment of mankind make no difference between them. I venture to think that political dacoities occupy a lower moral plane, because they are committed by men who ought to know better, who add to their criminality by seeking to sanctify their guilt by an appeal to higher considerations. I believe that is only an insignificant fraction of the dacoities that are political in their character. I am sure my Hon'ble friend in charge of the department will be able to enlighten us on the point, and dissipate the mischievous delusion that political dacoits are abroad in the eastern districts scouring the country in their countless gangs and spreading desolation and horror all around.

We are anxious to co-operate with your Excellency's Government in solving the great question which awaits you. It is in this spirit that I have ventured to submit this resolution for the acceptance of this Council and your Excellency's Government. We are anxious to help Government in the arduous task that lies before them. We want to proclaim to the world that we do not wish to stand aloof, but that we are eager to share with the Government their anxieties for the protection of the public peace which is menaced by these dacoities, and therefore the recommendation which I have made is a recommendation for the appointment of a mixed commission of officials and non-officials to report on the situation and to suggest remedial measures. Such a commission would command public confidence, and its recommendations would carry great weight; it would be a striking example of co-operation between the people and the Government, and above all it would be the sign and symbol of the new regime and the new policy, and it is for these reasons that I have ventured to recommend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM DUKE said:—

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution spoke on some subjects of considerable public importance but perhaps of not very strict relevance to the actual subject of his resolution. I do not propose to follow him afield, and I shall confine myself strictly to the main point, the question of the prevalence of dacoity in Bengal and the measures which he proposes with regard to it.

No one can have a keener interest in the subject of this resolution than the Government, for not only are they interested in preventing loss and damage of every kind to the people and in the maintenance of law and order, but every Government must feel that its reputation and that of all its members and its officers charged with the administration of justice and police depends upon the degree of success which it attains in this respect. I have already stated in this Council, and I repeat it, that it would be a blot on the civilization of any country that organized gang robbery should occur in it with impunity and so far as this is the case the Government of Bengal has cause for dissatisfaction and indeed for shame.

The Council may therefore take it that we are not likely to reject lightly any suggestion which might help to its extirpation. We are indeed open to consider every reasonable proposal to that end, whatever its source, and if we do not accept the Hon'ble Member's resolution, he must take it that it is because we are sincerely convinced that his proposals do not afford the promise of any effective progress towards the diminution of such offences.

I looked forward, with considerable interest, to the Hon'ble Member's speech in order to ascertain whether his views as to the prevalence of dacoity in Bengal were in any way affected by the constant discussions which have occurred in the press on the subject of political dacoity.

I should like to point out, at the outset, that political dacoity, important subject as it is can hardly be said to have anything to do with the prevalence of dacoity in Bengal. In the five years from 1908

to 1912, 1,511 cases were reported in Bengal. Of these 54 were political. Reporting is believed to be now much better than it was a few years ago, but even so, it is possible that some dacoities went unreported. There is, however, I think, little chance that any political dacoity was unreported or was not identified as such. These cases are so peculiar in their character, and have so many incidents never found in ordinary professional crime that there is very little chance of their being mistaken. We may take it therefore that the proportion of political to ordinary cases is certainly no higher than I have stated, *i.e.*, not more than 3½ per cent. What are known as political dacoities, that is to say, dacoities committed by young men of the *bhadralok* class working apparently under a very widespread organization are important for very different reasons than their numbers. They are important, because of the spirit of violent opposition to all settled Government which they display, of the widespread and carefully prepared organization of which they give evidence and of the enterprise and success with which they are carried out. Ordinary dacoits frequently make bad shots and risk long terms of imprisonment for the sake of a handful of rupees, but the political variety have been wonderfully successful in spotting likely subjects and have frequently netted very large sums indeed. Still, important as the subject is, it has little to do with the prevalence of dacoity to which the Hon'ble Member's resolution is directed. So far as the subject is concerned with the relations between the Government and the people, it will no doubt come under the notice of the District Administration Committees although, that Committee is no more concerned with dacoity than with any other important question of administration in the Presidency, and we cannot well trench at present on the ground which will be covered by that Committee, but in any case, I think I have shown that the subject is hardly relevant to the resolution in the form in which it has been proposed.

Turning now to ordinary or professional dacoity, the matter is sufficiently serious. In Bengal, during the last five years, the average annual number of cases has been about 700. In 1912, it was very much less; in the current year, there will apparently be more than in 1912 but fewer than in the previous years. It is a curious circumstance that, bad as this condition may seem, intrinsically it is nothing like so bad as the state of things in other great provinces of India such as Madras and the United Provinces. In 1911, 417 dacoities were reported in Madras and 551 in the United Provinces; in 1912, 464 dacoities in Madras and 511 in the United Provinces. As the population of these provinces is smaller than that of Bengal, dacoities were more frequent in them in proportion to population to the extent of 2½ or 3 times. Yet we hear very little about this serious state of things, probably because these provinces, fortunately for them, are free from the political variety, so that public opinion is not aroused. The fact that the condition in other provinces is much worse, would, however, be no excuse for neglecting the matter in Bengal. But I am in a position to assure the Council that it has not been neglected and is not being neglected.

In past years, our police has undoubtedly been weak in certain parts of the province, notably in East Bengal. Under the Eastern Bengal Reorganization scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, we are establishing more than 50 new investigating centres in that part of the Province.

The completion of the new river police and of the arrangements for station and patrol boats in the river districts proceeds steadily and appears already to have had a great effect in checking river dacoity. A number of river posts has also been established as part of the jute protection scheme. Similarly, with police patrols on land these have been established in portions of the Dacca, Faridpur, 24-Parganas, Midnapur, Howrah, Hooghly, Bankura and Birbhum districts, and are being further extended. In certain parts of the country, defence parties have been organized. The intention of these arrangements is that on an alarm being given, villagers should rally to a fixed point and then oppose a united front to the dacoits. The Council are aware that in East Bengal some hundreds of Government guns had been

distributed to selected villagers. The result, however, has been disappointing, for instance, when a dacoity occurred at Kidarpur in the Tangail subdivision of Mymensingh, there were three Government guns in the village, but no attempt was made to use them, and it is to be feared that however freely weapons were licensed, there would be little disposition on the part of the ordinary villagers to use them against dacoits. Government has therefore especially encouraged wealthy persons likely to be the object of attack to keep durwans of a class trained and habituated to the use of arms and has promised that licenses would be freely granted for these.

I may mention, in this connection, a further encouragement to show a bold front to dacoits. Considerable rewards have been offered for the capture of dacoits in the act and much larger rewards when they are armed. Although it is a difficult crime to detect, because the dacoits are seldom identified at the time and because even when property is recovered it does not follow that any one else except the person who is found in possession of it will be convicted, yet the measure of success attained is by no means negligible, and in some cases clever and courageous captures have been effected, as for instance when a gang of North-West Frontier men who had committed a dacoity in Satkhira were captured *en masse* in Basirhat, a result which was only attained by prompt, concerted and courageous action on the part of all concerned from the Subdivisional Officer and the police to the panchayats and chaukidars.

The Criminal Investigation Department contains a number of men who are experts on dacoity, and the standing orders are that each case with its salient features should be reported by telegraph to that department in order that from their expert knowledge they may advise as to the most probable direction to look for the criminals. Dacoity is emphatically a matter for experts. The criminals of different districts and of different gangs vary in their methods of procedure, their disguises, their cries and the expressions they use, and the expert is not infrequently able from such indications to suggest the actual gang to which the criminals belong.

As I said a little while ago, dacoity is an extremely difficult offence for which to obtain convictions, because persons can so seldom be identified on the spot, but a gang can hardly pursue the trade for any length of time without becoming known to an expert police engaged in hunting it, and the most successful means of keeping the crime in check has been found to be by proceeding against such gangs as they become known. At present, the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are being worked with great energy and considerable success. No less than 19 gangs have been attacked under them during the current year.

Another resource for the discomfiture of professional dacoits is the Criminal Tribes' Act. Under it one notorious tribe and another gang of hereditary professional dacoits have been notified during the current year, and 12 other tribes or gangs are at present under inquiry.

I think I have shown that the activity of Government and the police for the prevention of this form of crime is being pushed not in one but in many directions. I have enumerated only some of the principal. I confess that I have some degree of doubt as to the amount of assistance which in matters so technical is likely to be obtained from persons who have not a first-hand acquaintance with the facts. The subject is often enough ventilated in the public press, including the powerful organ which the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution controls; but the only suggestion which is generally pressed is that licenses under the Arms Act should be granted more freely. As the weapons which already exist in thousands in the different districts are practically never used against dacoits, and as the latter, who are probably a good deal more courageous than the general run of the population, have been successful in many cases in stealing arms and so improving their equipment, it is probable that if the number of weapons in the country were increased, they would still be rarely used for defence, while the dacoits would have still greater opportunities and become still better armed than before. For the rest

[*Mr. Chakravarti: Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.*]

the Hon'ble gentleman's main suggestion is that the public have no assistance to give, and that they look to Government for a lead. When suggestions of value are made, and there are ample opportunities for making them, Government will be only too ready to consider them, and, if in doubt as to their applicability, to consult the opinion of qualified members of the public or of the Council upon them. In the meantime, I think the Hon'ble Mover and the Council would be well advised to leave Government to pursue the various lines which it has in hand, which have already had no small measure of success and which promise, if pursued steadily, to impose a very real and effective check upon an extremely exasperating and scandalous form of crime."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti said :—

"I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but I feel that, after the explanation given by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, will see his way to withdraw this resolution. We were, I frankly confess, under a certain amount of misapprehension with regard to what we noticed by way of criticism in the papers as to what our conduct ought to be in connection with crime, and specially political crimes—and when I use the expression 'political crimes,' I refer to political decoities. But it appears from the information that has been given that the percentage of political dacoities is only 3 to 3½. On the other hand, about 96½ per cent. are ordinary dacoities, which have existed in the country as long as I have lived, and probably longer. In these circumstances I think it would be of no use at all to have a commission of official and non-official Members of this Council to inquire into and report upon the dacoities which have existed, and with which the Government in previous years have coped, and with which the Government are now coping and for the prevention of which the Government are taking various measures; and if there is no breach of confidence, I might say that with regard to the amount of expenditure which is being provided for the equipment of the police, whether it is river police or land police, and the amount of money which is being spent for their residences and so on, probably the action which is being taken by the Government will be successful in future; and at all events I do not fancy, however clever we may be, that we shall be anywhere near the expert police officers who have been advising, and who will be able to advise the Government, with regard to the detection of dacoity. Therefore in those circumstances, I sincerely hope that my friend will see his way not to press this resolution upon the attention of the Council, but will perceive that, in point of fact, it is really a resolution which he has moved under a misapprehension, because I frankly confess that it was thought in this part of the house that we were being blamed for not taking any action for the purpose of co-operating with Government in connection with political dacoity."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji said :—

"My Lord, I cannot say that I have been quite convinced by the facts and figures, and the arguments, which have been brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department. In the course of his observations he said that the Government would be pleased to receive any suggestions that might be made by individuals with regard to the prevalence of dacoities, and that those suggestions would be very carefully considered. I have not the slightest doubt that they would be, but it seems to me that if we had a committee inquiring specially into this matter there would be more numerous suggestions, and more responsible suggestions, coming from authoritative quarters, and the Government would be in a better position to consider them and form their decision upon better and ampler materials. I think that that argument seems to me to point to a conclusion very reverse of what the Hon'ble Member would like to suggest, but having regard to the fact that you do not want this committee, the object of which was to help the Government, there is no reason why we should press it upon you. We were anxious to help the Government in a matter in which we thought Government might require help. Government

have said :—'We don't want your help.' We have no desire to thrust ourselves upon the Government if the Government do not want any aid or co-operation from us, and that is our situation ; and in these circumstances, we have no desire to press the resolution upon you. But let it go forth to the world, let it be reiterated, that we were, from this side of the house at any rate, anxious to help the Government, that we made a suggestion which we thought a good suggestion in the circumstances, and if that suggestion is not accepted the responsibility is no longer ours. Let it not be said that we stood aloof from the Government, that we did not want to share with the Government their anxieties for the maintenance of the public tranquillity. We offered help, and if the Government will not accept that offer the fault is no longer ours. With those observations, My Lord, I beg to withdraw this resolution."

The resolution was accordingly, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA RAY said :—

"My Lord, the Resolution which stands in my name runs thus :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that every Rural Board in the Presidency be directed to set apart a minimum percentage, to be fixed by Government of the Public Works Cess surrendered to them, with effect from April 1913, for expenditure on sanitation and water-supply.'

Some time ago, Your Excellency's Government impressed upon the Rural Boards the necessity of improving sanitation and water-supply. The complaint was made, and, I believe, rightly made, that the funds placed at their disposal were not adequate. Since that time Your Excellency's Government have, with the sanction of the Imperial Government, placed several lakhs of rupees at the disposal of these Rural Boards. The time, I therefore venture to think, has come when Government should take the power of reserving a portion of this large sum of money for expenditure on improved sanitation and water-supply. I must admit—or I must confess—and people with experience of District Boards will perhaps agree with me,—that a majority of District Boards represented by their Chairmen are not yet fully alive to the necessity of improved sanitation and water-supply in the areas under their jurisdiction. This apathy no doubt arises from the fact that there is a want—a conspicuous want—of district schemes for the improvement of sanitation and water-supply—schemes which have been found in practice very difficult to devise and frame. They find it easier to spend money upon communications and other purposes, very useful in themselves, than to devise comprehensive schemes for the improvement of water-supply and sanitation. I venture, therefore, to suggest in these circumstances, that Your Excellency's Government will approve of the principle involved in this Resoluation. There is, however, one matter which has not escaped my notice. Before Government can take the power of reserving a portion of the Public Works Cess surrendered to the rural authorities, the Cess Act may have to be amended. Your Excellency has just informed us that it is in contemplation to introduce a bill to amend the present Cess Act, and, that being so, perhaps at this stage, I should not press this Resolution, and I would accordingly with Your Excellency' leave, beg to withdraw it."

The Resolution was then by leave of the President withdrawn.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA, said :—

"My Lord, I would beg, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a statement which will probably cut short the discussion on the next item of business—that is, the resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur. It is likely to be within the recollection of this Council that on the 1st September, which is rather a memorable day, when the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray had the credit of defeating the Government over a resolution which he had on that day moved, while opposing that resolution in the form in which it was made, I stated on behalf of Government that the best way of obtaining the object which my Hon'ble friend had in view would be to reconstitute the Sanitary

Board in such a way as to include in it a certain number of non-official members. This offer was not at that time accepted, and the resolution for the constitution of an Advisory Board consisting of official and non-official members was carried. After this resolution was carried we considered the matter, and we thought that a case had been made out for some opportunity being given to non-official members to advise Government, and the question received a certain amount of impetus from a resolution of which we got notice from the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur.

We have, my Lord, reconstituted the Sanitary Board. We have added three non-official members to that Board, two of whom are Indians, and one a mill representative, and we have also revised the rules relating to conduct of business by the Sanitary Board, and, I believe, having regard to what we have already done, that my Hon'ble friend Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur will not think it necessary to press his motion."

The Hon'ble RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR, said :—

"My Lord, as the Government orders have already been published enlarging the constitution of the Sanitary Board practically on the lines suggested by me in my resolution, with Your Lordship's permission, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

The Resolution, below, was accordingly by leave of the President withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur to move the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the existing Sanitary Board of this Presidency be enlarged by the addition of non-official Indians, to whom should be specially assigned the duty of—

(*i*) advising the District Boards and Municipalities as to the drawing up of schemes for the sanitary improvement and medical relief of, and for the provision of an improved water-supply for, the areas comprised within their jurisdiction, and

(*ii*) subsequently assisting the said bodies to give effect to any of the schemes aforesaid to which Government sanction may be accorded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—

Under rule 10 of the Resolution Rules, I postpone the moving of the resolution below to the next meeting of Council.

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Faz-ul-Haq to move the following resolution :—

The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

(*i*) steps be taken to place specially selected Muhammadan [illegible]ctors in charge of Muhammadan education in all the [illegible]ons of the Presidency, and

(*ii*) the orders recalling the special Inspectors in charge of Muhammadan education to general duty be withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th January, 1914, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA ; A. W. WATSON,

The 24th December, 1913. *Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council*

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